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The CARPENTER

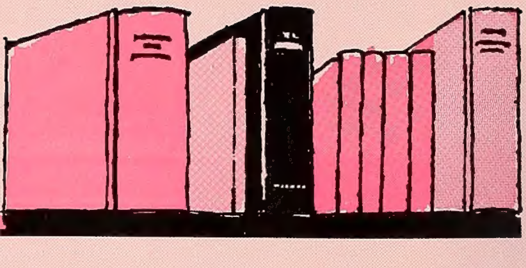
JANUARY, 1969

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

"The groves were God's first temples . . ."

William Cullen Bryant

OFFICIAL INFORMATION



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THE

CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIX No. I JANUARY, 1969

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

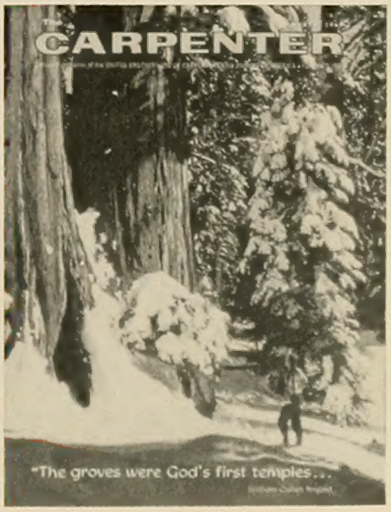
Twin giants in Grants Grove, Sequoia National Park, California, tower majestically above the January snow and a lone woodsman. They are, as our cover quotation states, "God's first temples."

Among such towering trees, says William Cullen Bryant, "ere man learned to hew the shaft, and lay the architrave, and spread the roof above them,—ere he framed the lofty vault, to gather and roll back the sound of anthems; in the darkling wood, amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down and offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks and supplication."

The redwood is among the tallest of trees and is seldom found more than 35 miles inland or above 3,000 feet in elevation. An unusual feature is its ability to develop vigorous stump sprouts which attain commercial proportions in a relatively short time—30 to 50 years.

There are more than 70 distinct groves of redwoods on the Pacific Coast, containing from as few as four to as many as 3,500 mature trees, and, in many instances, countless numbers of seedlings and young trees.

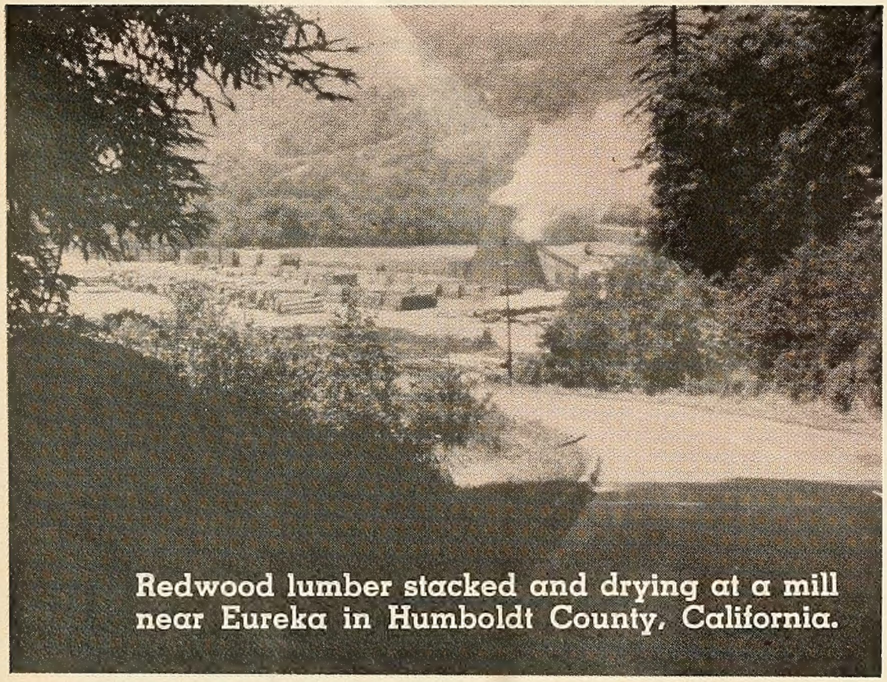
In 1968 Congress passed legislation extending Federal protection to additional groves of redwoods. Others, meanwhile, are being harvested by the busy West Coast lumber industry under procedures which conserve the supply of these tremendous trees for future generations.



Children pause to reflect on nature's wonders in a grove of second-growth redwoods.

THE REDWOOD CONTROVERSY

California timber industry fights for realistic conservation program, as compromise is reached on 35th national park.



Redwood lumber stacked and drying at a mill near Eureka in Humboldt County, California.

■ Ever since the first civilized man gazed in wonder at the towering and majestic redwoods of California there has been controversy over the use or non-use of the big trees.

Should they be used for man's economic benefit? The National Geographic Society once said that cutting redwood for railroad ties was like "lighting one's pipe with a Greek manuscript to save the trouble of reaching for the matches."

Since they are the fastest growing trees known to man, should they be harvested like other renewable crops . . . cut down and sawed into a variety of forest products and grown again for a sustained yield of wood fibre?

Should all or some of these towering trees be allowed to live out their alloted time untouched except by the eyes of man? Or should they be managed to serve both destinies?

The questions became pronounced as far back as 1852, when the California State Legislature sought from Congress a law which would have prohibited the settlement and occupation of *any* land upon which redwood trees were growing. (The action failed.)

In 1879, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior recommended that the President be authorized to withdraw from sale or other disposition an area of redwood timber at least equal to two townships (46,000 acres). (This, too, failed.)

Down through the years, as opposing views have tugged back and forth over the big trees, the State of California has acquired for its state park system 115,000 acres of the most superlative virgin groves of the towering trees. The timber industry, meanwhile, held in what might be called escrow another 6400 acres of park-like groves, awaiting public acquisition. These parks contain more than 1½ million large redwood trees . . . "enough," says the National Forest Products Association, "to make a solid row from San Francisco to New York."

California state parks now contain 5% of the entire coastal redwood forests, an estimated 18% of the saw timber volume, and 29% of the saw timber volume in virgin groves.

Thomas L. Kimball, executive, director of the National Wildlife Federation, says, "Over-emotional statements that the last redwood will soon be destroyed are pure bunk." . . . This, in spite of the fact that California mills harvest more than a billion board feet of redwood each year.

The average American citizen— and the average carpenter, who works with redwood lumber — has been left completely confused by the controversy.

Which conservation plans really serve the public interest best?

A confrontation between the preservationists and the timber industry occurred last year in Washington, D.C. In 1967 the U.S. Senate had passed a bill to establish a 64,000 acre National Redwood Park. The Save-the-Redwood League and other organizations went back to Congress in 1968 to seek a similar bill in the House of Representatives. In legislation which finally cleared the House, the proposed National Redwood Park would have been chopped to 28,500 acres. With this situation, a House-Senate compromise was called for.

The preservationists were asking Congress to spend $80 million to $200 million for the park—the largest sum ever requested for a national park facility. The timber industry said that this much was not needed.

Although the 1968 redwood controversy was over the establishment of a park for redwoods growing near the California coast, lumber interests reminded Congress that a national park of Sierra redwoods, covering 35,000 acres, has been in existence for more than a century. Sequoia National Park now preserves for posterity in public ownership 97% of all land upon which the *Sequoiadendron giganteum,* a close relative of the Coastal redwood, now thrives.

So the struggle continued over *how much* of the redwood forests should be set aside as sanctuaries for the world's tallest and second-oldest plants. (The bristlecone pine is the oldest; the Sequoia and the Coast redwoods are next in that order.)

Carpenters know redwood to be a light wood, non-resinous, exceedingly straight grained and durable, and resistant to fire, rot and decay. No other tree has contributed more to the economy and high standard of living California residents enjoy than the redwood.

West Coast members of the Brotherhood who work in redwood mills can tell you that redwoods are fast growing, that logging under new techniques provides the means for a continuing supply of young, vigorous redwoods to compliment old growth stands and that, within 100 to 500 years time, young trees will approach the same height and girth of present old growth. Foresters contend that modern forestry management practices are better for timber conservation than leaving forests completely untended. So, there was this side to the controversy.

Finally, last September a compromise was reached between the House and Senate park bills, and the nation's 35th national park was established by law. The compromise bill called for a 58,000-acre park, including three California state parks and private timber land worth $92 million. The acreage includes 27,468 acres of state park land in Humboldt and Del Norte counties on California's north coast. The compromise called for the donation of the state park acreage by the California State Legislature.

Designated direct acquisition— with title to pass to the Government as soon as the President signed the bill—were 28,101 acres of privately owned timber land. Timber cutting on this land stopped immediately once the President signed the bill.

An additional 2431 acres of private land would be subject to designation for direct acquisition by the Secretary of Interior in fixing the final park boundaries.

Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D-Colo.) of the House Interior Committee, announcing details of the compromise agreement, said development of the park is expected to cost $10 million. But specific monetary authorization would depend upon adoption of a master plan and subsequent congressional action.

The bill would authorize exchange of national forest land in the 14,000-acre Northern Redwood Purchase Unit for some of the private land to be included in the park. An area designated as the Yurok Experimental Forestry Tract in the purchase unit would be excluded from the exchange authority.

Aspinall said the park would include, if California donates state park lands, the Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast and Prairie Creek Redwood State Parks. Two major units would be connected by a corridor that would include a 33-mile stretch of California ocean beach.

Private lands are to be acquired east and south of Jedediah Smith State Park, in the vicinity of Klamath and south of Prairie Creek State Park.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, said budgetary consideration dictated exclusion of the area along Skunk Cabbage Creek in Humboldt County. But he said the park will include 32,500 acres of old growth redwoods, including all of the largest and most impressive trees in both the Redwood Creek and Mill Creek drainage basins.

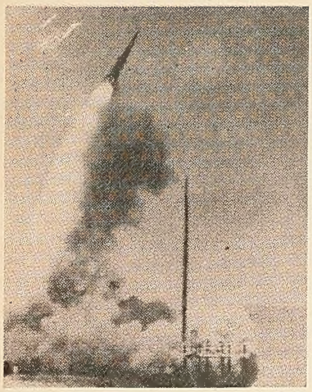
Included, he said, are the Lost Man Creek and Little Lost Man Creek areas, the Emerald Mile on Redwood Creek and two lagoons south of Orick.

"I believe this bill is one of the great conservation achievements of this or any Congress," he said.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), who was not present for the final meeting of the conferees, applauded the compromise in a statement as "a victory for conservation and an example now and for generations to come."

He said it preserves the finest remaining specimens of the coast redwood, protects the timber-based economy of the area by spreading Federal acquisitions among four companies and two counties, and softens the blow by making some Federal timber available as compensation for park quality land.

A half-century of struggle over the redwoods has, at least temporarily, ended. In retrospect, it appears that both the public and private interests have been served. ■



Labor Given Prominent Role In Building Sentinel Defense Network

President Hutcheson, other union leaders briefed by the Military on needs for construction tradesmen at strategic sites across the nation

■ Top labor union officials have been briefed by the military on the vital role they are to play in the construction, testing and installation phases of the Sentinel anti-ballistic missile defense network.

A program "of the highest national priority," Sentinel will be responsible for the protection of every U.S. city and community from nuclear attack. The system is designed primarily as a Chinese-Communist deterrent, but will also serve as a guard against any possible Soviet aggression.

Earth-moving has begun in the Boston area at the first of 15 to 20 anti-missile-missile launch and/or radar sites strategically located from coast to coast. All are expected to be completed within the next five years, and each will require the employment of 900 to 1,375 construction workers. The completed defense network is to cost between $5 and $10 billion.

The project, according to military spokesmen, requires that the work be done by team effort—that team consisting of labor, management, the scientific community, and the military.

Sentinel System Command (SENSCOM), which is charged with the development, testing, acquisition and installation of the system, has made it clear that organized labor's "rights will be protected" while accomplishing this National goal.

President Hutcheson Attends

The Sentinel plan was spelled out for the leaders of major trade unions in a special briefing recently in the AFL-CIO building in Washington, D.C. On hand to explain the program and to answer labor's questions were officials of the project, Corps of Engineers, and other civilian and military groups set up to implement construction.

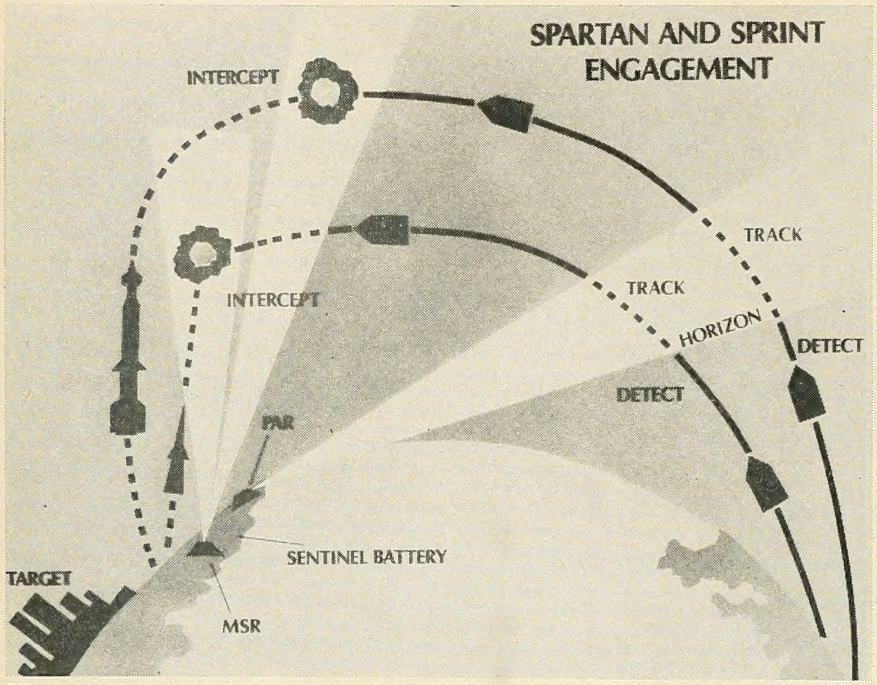
Included among the union leaders attending the conference were M. A. Hutcheson, Carpenters' General President, AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department President C. J. Haggerty and Secretary Frank Bonadio.

The importance of Sentinel is such that the project was exempted from severe budget cutting felt by other government agencies in recent months.

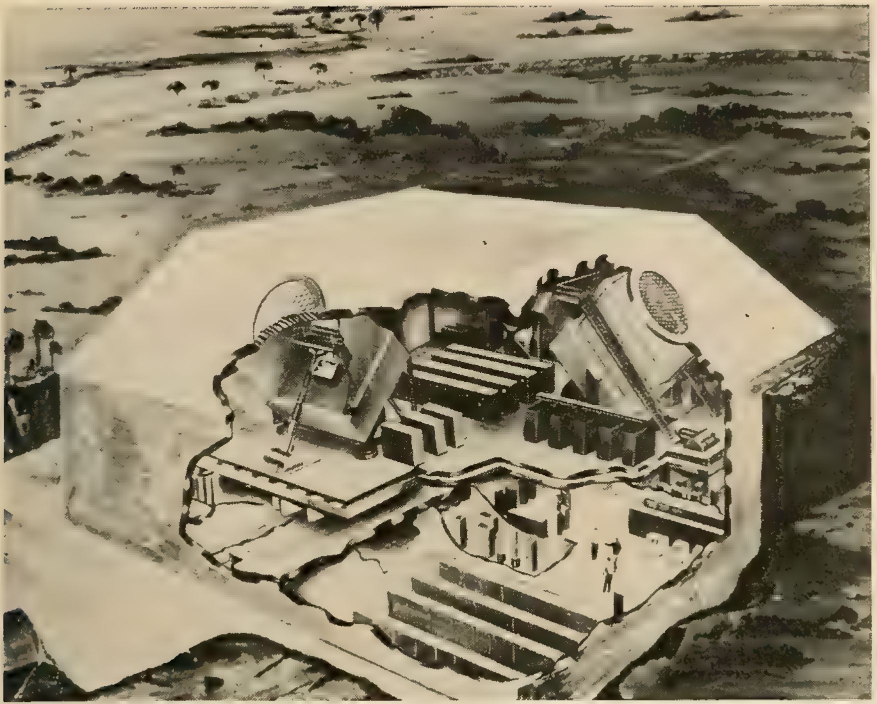
Labor-Management Cooperation Asked

Of interest to labor is the fact that the military role in the effort is: To remain neutral during labor-management disputes; to encourage voluntary utilization of procedures for dispute settlement in lieu of work stoppages; to maintain and extend an open-door policy on individual sites and at command levels to labor and management; and to promote open communication and a spirit of genuine cooperation among team members.

A Senscom officer further made it clear that "The army, its contractors and contractor-employees' unions must strive to serve their respective interests in a manner befitting the status of Sentinel employment as one of national priority. The avoidance of lockouts and work stoppages is necessary if this nation is to meet the projected Chinese Communist threat of the mid-70's. Utilization of grievance procedures and existing machinery to resolve disputes will insure accomplishing this national goal while protecting the rights of the involved parties and providing for orderly solutions to the problems which arise."



The nation's defense from ballistic missile attack will depend largely on the Sentinel system's tracking abilities and the Spartan and Sprint missiles' effectiveness in destroying the invading weaponry in mid-air, as illustrated here.



Union carpenters and other tradesmen will soon be building more than a dozen Sentinel radar batteries like the one in this artist's drawing. Construction is expected to take an average of 22 months at each site, plus additional time for installation of facilities within the buildings.

$50 Million Sites

Construction of the Sentinel facilities are of such magnitude that a great number of skilled tradesmen will be required in various parts of the country. The locations of 13 of the sites has been announced. They are: San Francisco; Los Angeles; Sedalia, Missouri; Albany, Georgia; Chicago; Dallas; Grand Forks, North Dakota; New York City; Oahu, Hawaii; Salt Lake City; Seattle; Detroit, and Boston.

Most of the locations were chosen because of their proximity to heavily populated areas, others because they are near U.S. offensive missile sites that require protection.

Each radar site alone will cover 250 acres. To be constructed on each will be a radar building, a large electrical-power plant, living quarters and other structures. Most sites will have between 400 and 700 men permanently deployed and each will cost about $50 million, not including the cost of radar and computers, nor the missiles or missile silos themselves.

Army personnel outlined specific plans for development of the various missile and radar sites to the labor leaders attending the briefing.

The first phase of construction will be accomplished by the Corps of Engineers through construction contractors, and the second phase will consist of installation and testing, which primarily concerns the weapon system contractors.

The construction phase at each of the sites will average about 22 months. Construction at several sites will be going on at the same time.

The installation and test phase generally will begin at the completion of the construction phase.

Work Force Described

At the peak of construction the Corps of Engineers contractor will have between 900 and 1,375 construction workers on a single site, depending on which of two types of installations are involved. Also present on-site during construction will be an initial force of 10 military and government civilian personnel from SENSCOM which will build up to a total number ranging from 30 to nearly 70, again depending on the type of installation.

Further, the Army Strategic Communications Command will have about 100 people working at the site, including military personnel, civilian workers and crafsmen doing installation work by contract.

Then, during the installation and test phase, the Army Air Defense Command will move in a troop force of approximately 500 men to be engaged with training on weapon system hardware, operation and maintenance and communications.

Carpenters, Others Needed

The weapon system contractor will hire a considerable number of men during the first three months of this phase for subcontracted work. These include carpenters, riggers, plumbers, welders, pipefitters and electricians, and will involve the installation of heavy-duty equipment such as transformers, motor-control equipment and transmitter control equipment.

During the installation and test phase the contractor will have from 150 to 385 electronics installers at a site, plus another 70 military, civilian and contractor personnel representing the Army Strategic Communications Command.

The basic responsibility for handling labor relations at the Sentinel sites, Army spokesmen indicated, is placed upon management and labor. "However," they say, "both in the construction and installation phases of this program, the Army plans to have at Headquarters Command offices and at the sites personnel who will act as labor advisors to the Commanding Officers and act in a liason capacity with labor, management and other governmental agencies." ■

Drawing of Sentinel installation with the missile farms and support facilities—all of which Carpenters will help build. Site has an underground power station and aboveground offices and living quarters located in 220 to 250-acre area.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

BY THE YEAR 1980, if the production schedule set forth in the Housing Act of 1968 is followed, there will be no substandard dwelling units in any American community. That's what Housing and Urban Development Under Secretary Robert C. Wood has said in a speech stressing the need for the $60 billion investment called for in the new law.

LABOR DIRECTORY—The U.S. Department of Labor has published a new "Register of Reporting Labor Organizations." It includes a listing of 51,284 international and local unions along with other labor movement vital statistics. The price is $2.50 per copy from the U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

THE ANNUAL MOTOR VEHICLE MILEAGE rolled up on U.S. highways topped the one trillion mark for the first time in 1968. This not-too-surprising fact was reported recently by the Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration.

THE NEW UNION DIRECTORY of the U.S. Department of Labor shows that although New York State has the largest number of labor union members (2.5 million), West Virginia has the highest proportion of organized employees in non-agriculture industries (44%).

OUR DOLLAR DRAIN has finally stopped . . . at least temporarily . . . The U.S. chalked up a slender $35 million payments surplus in the third quarter of 1968. This was the first time our international accounts went into the black since the spring of 1965.

A RECORD LOAD of cases is flooding the National Labor Relations Board as fiscal year 1969 begins. The NLRB also reports a heavy backlog of business awaiting disposition. The Board reported in its most recent quarterly summary that 7,700 new cases were received from individuals, unions and employers, compared with 7,518 for the same three months a year earlier—a rise of nearly 3 percent.

ELECTION AFTERMATH—The General Services Administration has a problem on its hands—namely 45,000 pictures of President Johnson. Many of them have adorned the walls of government offices here and throughout the country. Others have been in GSA storage.

Unless anyone thinks this is a Democratic spending waste, the expectation is that 45,000 pictures of President-elect Nixon will soon be replacing LBJ.

GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS showed that Richard Nixon carried Humphrey, N.Y., but Hubert Humphrey carried Nixon, Texas. However, George Wallace ran last in Wallace, Calif.; Wallace, Ind.; Wallace, W. Va.; and Wallace, Mo.

LIFETIME WARRANTY—In the view of one of the five Federal Trade Commissioners, the FTC should require automakers to provide lifetime warranties for their cars even when they have moved onto the used car market.

Commissioner Philip Elman attached the observation to an FTC staff study made public recently charging automakers with stressing sales at the expense of proper warranty service and repair operation.

1969 CONSTRUCTION

The prognosticators foresee another record year for the building industry as restless Americans continue to shift gears.

● Commerce Prediction

1969 Construction Spending To Set $91 Billion Record

The building and construction trades heard cheering news from the Department of Commerce which has announced that new construction is expected to hit $91 billion during 1969, an increase of 7 percent over 1968 and a new record.

The Department estimates that private housing starts will number 1,660,000 units, the highest volume since 1955 and an improvement of 135,000 units over 1968.

Privately owned construction is estimated at $61.6 billion of which new housing units will cost about $25.4 billion.

"Private construction," the Department said, "completed a recovery this year (1968) in new housing starts. A peak of 1,900,000 units was set in 1950 when post-war housing shortages were being met."

The Commerce report said that little change in the high interest rates of 1968 can be expected, but it declared that builders will find it easier to obtain funds for housing because of the impact of Government fiscal and monetary policies started this year.

The non-residential category of industrial and commercial building will show relatively strong increases. New industrial building is expected to increase by $300,000,000 over the year to $5.6 billion, while commercial building will go up by $400,000,000 to $8.6 billion. This latter, however, is a sharp reduction from the 17 percent boost in 1968.

"Comfortable" increases in 1968 farm income are expected to spur a 4 percent gain to $1.36 billion.

There will be a slackening in overall dollar expenditures for new construction in public utilities which will increase by 2 percent as compared with 14 percent in 1968.

"Strong advances shown by public construction in the last few years will continue, although the anticipated 6 percent growth is less than that for the last two years," the Commerce Department said. "The value increase from $27.7 billion to $29.4 billion represents rising construction costs and a moderately higher physical volume. The 10 percent proportion of Federal-owned construction in total public construction expenditures will be the lowest in many years."

This drop in Federal building is largely due to the Congressional economy drive.

On the other hand, highways and streets and education buildings continue to benefit from substantial Federal aid. In terms of dollars, these areas represent the largest segment of public construction and will account for more than half—$16.6 billion—of the category's total value in 1969.

● F. W. Dodge Prediction

Housing Will Lead the Way To Busy Construction Year

■ Housing will lead the way to big construction gains in 1969, the F. W. Dodge Corp., industry bellwether, told 500 construction industry leaders at a Washington meeting recently.

George Christie, chief economist for F. W. Dodge, told the gathering that conditions are right for a big year in home building. Last year's strong flow of savings into mortgage lending institutions brought the rate of housing starts back to the 1.5-million unit level. By spring, however, inflation at home and continued deficits abroad forced a return to credit restraint. As a result, savings flows diminished, mortgage rates rose to a new high and housing starts slipped back to the 1.3-million rate.

Since mid-1968, the pendulum has begun to swing back in the direction of credit ease, although it is taking longer than anyone expected for the tax and budget restraints to do their job. And with the Federal Reserve again threatening to reimpose credit curbs temporarily unless the rising price level yields, it could be several months before any real monetary ease is felt in the mortgage markets.

But, said Christie, if credit is all that is holding back a housing boom, then 1969 should be *the* year. Demand—as indicated by the low vacancy rate for rental housing, the small inventory of unsold homes and the intensity of the search for solutions to the urban housing problem—is stronger than ever.

This year's opening rate of 1.5-million housing units will be boosted to the 1.6-million mark by mid-year as more favorable mortgage rates draw some postponed demand from hiding, according to the forecast.

Then late this summer, the housing market will begin to feel a secondary thrust as public housing programs take on more important roles.

For 1969 as a whole, housing starts will number about 1.6-million units. Contract values for one and two-family homes will increase 15 percent and apartment contract values will climb 10 percent. Sales of about 350,000 mobile homes will fill out 1969's total shelter demand to about 2-million homes.

During 1968 the value of contracts for construction of schools, hospitals and churches barely matched the record achieved in 1967. But in 1969, F. W. Dodge forecast, a modest gain of 4 percent can be anticipated in total educational building contracts and the growth in outlays for hospital construction should climb to $2.2-billion.

Although the Federal budget squeeze will limit Federal backing of many public construction programs temporarily, there is the possibility of offsetting expansion of state and municipal support, F. W. Dodge found. Easier credit conditions this year could stimulate a higher volume of bond issues to provide funds for local construction.

Contract values for street, highway and bridge building should make a 10 percent gain, up to about $7.2-billion.

Construction of sewer and water systems will have another good year, with sewer systems contributing the most to an anticipated 9 percent gain that should take contract values to $2.5-billion.

The total 1969 value for all community facilities, including public buildings, airports, and recreational facilities, was estimated by Christie at $15.2-billion for a 10 percent increase.

Business-related contsruction markets, said F. W. Dodge, are headed for a sluggish first half. Nevertheless, early reports of plans for business capital outlays indicate an increase this year of at least 5%.

Industrial building contracts should be up about 3 percent to $3.7-billion. Commercial building should climb 4 percent to $7.2-billion. Utilities construction, although high by recent standards, will decline 11 percent to $2.7-billion. A large 1968 total was swelled by contracts for huge installations that will be built over the next few years. ■

● ENR Prediction

Construction Financing Is Still Key to Year's Promise

■ The new year could be the biggest ever for new contracts, the publication *Engineering News-Record* told its readers recently.

It noted, however, that the cost of construction financing continues to be the key to the rate of growth in the construction market.

"There is little doubt that a heavy volume of new work piled up on the drawing boards as interest rates soared to record highs earlier this year," ENR stated. "With prospects of easier credit conditions early next year, much of this backlog will advance to the bidding stage. Designers have signed up an enormous amount of work in the past three years that has been tied up because of financing problems."

Engineering News-Record anticipates an overall gain of 6% in new contracts during 1969. Design firms foresee a bright outlook for construction of school and college buildings, hospital and medical facilities, pollution control projects, apartments and office buildings.

As in 1968, most water use and control projects will be sewage treatment plants, pumping plants, and sewer lines. This sector is expected to provide $1.6 billion worth of contracts in 1969.

Pollution control work has shifted into high gear, with more Federal grant and loan money becoming available and added Federal pressure for local governments and industry to take steps to halt pollution.

The magazine reports that waterworks construction "appears to be taking a back seat" because of the current emphasis on pollution problems. Despite the fact that more Federal funds are being made available for municipal waterworks, contracts in this area are expected to fall slightly below 1968 levels.

The outlook for other water resources development appears bleak, too. As Congress attempted to shift from a $2.5-billion deficit for fiscal 1968 to a $5-billion deficit in 1969, less sensitive Federal construction programs felt the ax. ENR expects the most likely victims to be Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation projects, with fewer construction starts slated for 1969 and many current projects curtailed.

Contracts awarded by the electric, gas, and communications industries are expected to climb sharply this year on the strength of a strong resurgence in electric utility contract awards. Many plants scheduled for completion in 1970 and 1971 will be awarded this year.

The construction of office buildings, which has been in high gear in an effort to keep up with demand, is expected to slow somewhat. Although vacancy rates in new office buildings remain low, plans for

(Continued on page 10)

Tax Reform Called Essential In Solving Nation's Problems

Tax reform is essential to the massive public investment needed to overcome America's accumulated social and economic problems, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany stresses in an article written for a prestigious academic journal.

The article, "Labor Looks at Government Finances," appears in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

It discusses the impact of the "rapid and radical changes in technology, urban growth and race relations."

It notes the problems created because "millions of people have been leaving depressed rural areas of declining job opportunities to seek their future in the cities. Additional millions have been moving from cities to suburbs. Industry, too, has been leaving the city for suburbs and outlying areas."

The article warns that the public investment in facilities and services—however large it may appear in dollar terms—has not been adequate to meet the backlog of needs and keep up with rapid changes.

As a result, Meany points out, education and public transportation have deteriorated in large cities, air and water pollution have become major problems, housing for the lower income families has been grossly inadequate. And a significant minority of the nation has had little share of national prosperity.

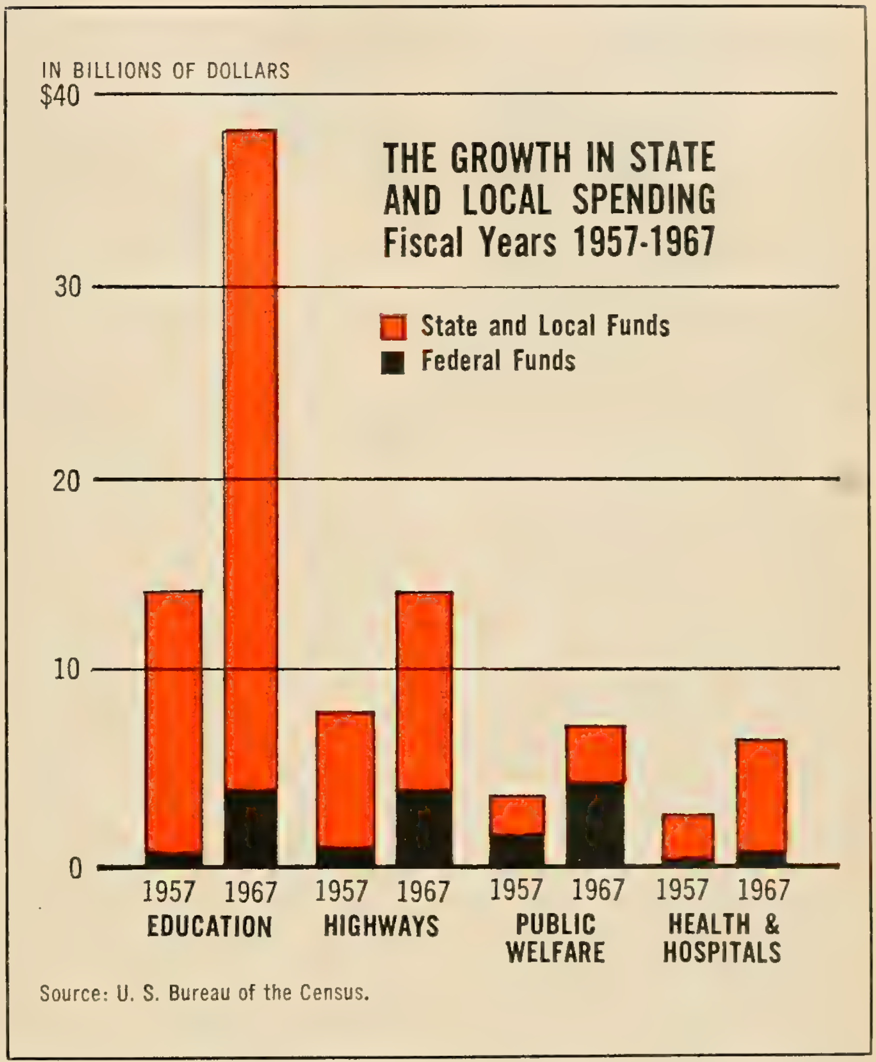
Can the states, cities and private industry overcome these problems?

Meany thinks not. They can help, he says; they can do more than they have done. But he adds:

"The key to the national complex of social and economic problems is federal government policy, funds and planned programs over the next 10 to 20 years—with state and local government initiative and additional funds to carry through the nationwide efforts at the local level."

Meany emphasizes labor's position that the government must be:

- "The employer of last resort—to create jobs for the unemployed and seriously underemployed in providing needed public services.
- "The landlord of last resort—to build and rehabilitate housing that poor people can afford."



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The chart above, which appeared December 14 in the AFL-CIO News indicates the tremendous growth in state and local spending in the past decade. In most cases, such spending has far exceeded "matching funds" supplied by Federal legislation.

But can the government, itself, afford this?

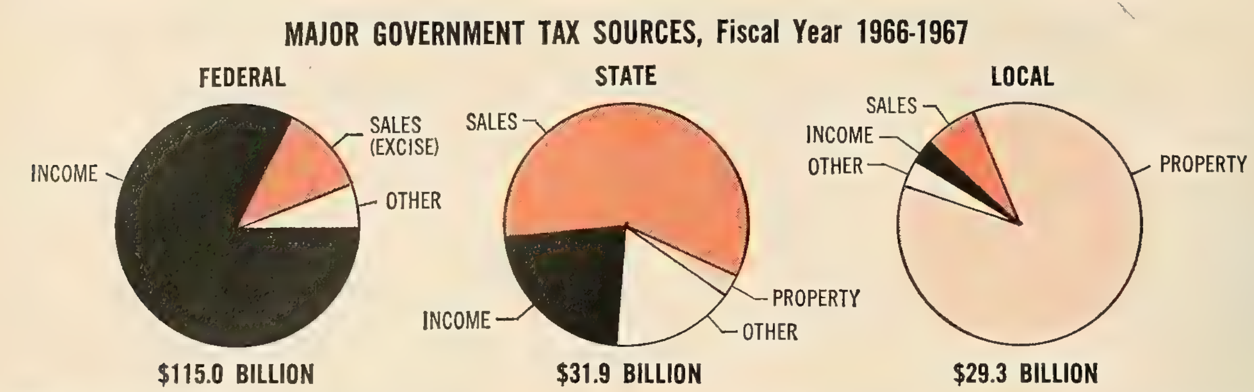
Yes, Meany insists. The growth in the national economy will generate additional revenue. But, he stresses, to gain continued public support for heavy federal expenditures, the public must be convinced of the fairness of the taxation system.

The fact is that we don't have an equitable tax system, even though it is superior to most state and local tax structures.

Specifically, Meany proposes "elimination of those gross inequities that impose full tax rates on workers' earnings while there are various loopholes that permit wealthy people and corporations to escape payment of full tax rates and, in some cases, to escape from paying any federal taxes at all."

He calls also for reform of state and local tax policies, consolidation of small local government jurisdictions and a federal tax credit for state income tax payments to encourage states to base taxation on ability to pay.

Meany firmly rejects the conservative call for "no strings" handover



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The chart above, also from the AFL-CIO News, shows the main sources of revenue for the three levels of government. With overlapping responsibilities in many areas, Federal, state, and local financial administrators are bogged down in a morass of "too little funds too late to do any good."

Tax Reform Essential

(Continued from preceding page)

of federal money to the states. "Since unconditional grants would not be tied to specific programs, there is no assurance they would not be used for less urgent or even wasteful purposes," he notes. Nor could enforcement of federal civil rights or labor standards be assured.

Genuine problems resulting from uncoordinated grant programs can be overcome by less drastic remedies, Meany suggests.

Basically, his article insists, "America has the manpower, skills and productive ability to achieve solutions" to the nation's problems. Its failures to do so have been the result of the lack of a firm political majority committed to the needed programs.

1969 Construction

(Continued from page 8)

new office-building construction are below 1967's record volume.

ENR concludes that apartment construction awards are headed for another gain in 1969 on top of the startling 25% rise in 1968. Although mortgage rates remain high, less pressures on capital markets in 1969 are expected to relieve some of the pressure on rates and increase the flow of money to savings and loan institutions. In this climate, says ENR, apartment awards and starts on owner-builder projects will climb another 9%. ■

Postwar Babies to Create Peak Housing Demand by Mid-1970s, Say Economists

An explosion in America's housing patterns may occur by the mid-1970s, some economists tell us.

Economists studying housing trends are comparing the impact of large numbers of youthful home seekers on the nation's housing market to what those same young people did to education a few years ago.

Fabian Linden, an economist with the National Industrial Conference Board, has said the explosion will be felt fully in 1975 but the trends are developing right now.

Mr. Linden says all those babies born after World War II and through the early 1950's are getting old enough to get married and have homes of their own.

The impact of this explosion on homes, their number, design, size and availability will be tremendous. The impact on marketing and advertising approaches and the kinds of products made and sold in all areas will be dramatic.

The impact on America's business and consumer habits and on the economy in general may be, in Mr. Linden's term, "traumatic."

In 1950 there were slightly more than 20 million children enrolled in grade schools. Ten years later, the number had mushroomed to more than 32 million.

Today, 23 years after the end of World War II, there are 6.5 million students in the nation's colleges and universities. Only eight years ago, the figure was 3.5 million.

Now the impact moves to the marriage graphs. Back in the early 1950's, about 1.5 million couples were married each year. The number dropped slightly in the early 1960's but today it has risen to nearly 2 million marriages a year.

By 1975, Mr. Linden estimates that 2.3 million couples will be getting married and looking for that first home each year.

Mr. Linden argues with the emphasis given to the under-25-year-old group of consumers on the housing economy. While this will be a large category, only 10 per cent will own homes and their percentage of the total number of households in the nation will increase from 6 per cent to only 8 per cent by 1975.

By 1975, Mr. Linden says, the 25-to-34-year-old group will increase from 10 million households to 15 million or 22 per cent of the total.

Eighty per cent of these homes will have children, Mr. Linden says, and 40 per cent of them will own homes.

Almost 30 per cent will have professional or technical jobs or will be executives. About 55 per cent will have incomes in the $5,000 to $10,000 range, while 20 per cent will have incomes in excess of $10,000.

The people in this group will be better educated and their preferences and choices will set the trend for America in the years to come.

THE RETURNS ARE IN . . .

CLIC Produced Results in '68

■ During the past year, some 600 local unions contributed to the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee. A list of the local unions which contributed is herewith presented.

Most of the money raised by CLIC for political action came from the voluntary contributions of General Executive Board Members and Representatives. All members of the Board donated 1½% of their salaries to the CLIC fund. Representatives donated 1%. A good deal of the funds contributed to CLIC came from voluntary contributions made by delegates to state council conventions.

Through the voluntary donations collected by CLIC some 113 Congressmen particularly friendly to labor were given assistance in the recent election. Of these, 111 were re-elected and are back in Congress. In the Senate, the record was not quite as good. Four senators who had our support did not weather the election.

The question naturally arises, what has CLIC done for our members?

While Situs Picketing and the Repeal of 14-b did not make the grade, a good deal of legislation which means dollars and cents to our members was passed with the help of our friends in the Congress.

We were successful in getting drastic restrictions on the export of logs to Japan. This will help to stop the closing of West Coast mills because of insufficient log supplies. Several thousand of our members in the lumber industry have already lost their jobs because mills had to close for a lack of logs. Without the export restrictions more were destined to close.

Construction workers, too, will benefit from the log export restrictions, because Japanese competition has driven the cost of stumpage sky high. This has reflected itself in constantly increasing prices for lumber and plywood. Higher prices for these items has meant greater substitution of other materials, many of which other trades lay claim to.

We were also successful in getting Davis-Bacon provisions included in the Secondary Highway Bill. This means that pre-determined wage rates henceforth will be included in secondary highway bids. This should insure better wage rates for our members working on highways and also make it easier to organize in this field.

We were also successful in getting Davis-Bacon provisions included in all titles of the Housing Act passed in the last session of Congress. This, too, ought to mean dollars and cents in the pockets of many of our members.

In addition, we made a breakthrough in getting Davis-Bacon provisions included in lease-back construction. Many post offices and other Federal buildings are being constructed through lease-back arrangements. Under such arrangements, a private speculator puts up a structure and leases it back to the government. Since private funds are involved in such construction, it has been impossible up to now to get Davis-Bacon provisions included in the contracts. However, the Union Station in Washington is to be converted to a visitors' center through a lease-back arrangement. For the first time, Davis-Bacon provisions are included. This means that it will be possible to get Davis-Bacon provisions included in other lease-back contracts so that inroads can be made on the non-union construction which goes the lease-back route.

Another important bill which was successfully pushed through the Congress was the Seasonality Study Bill. As every construction worker knows, the construction industry is far too seasonal in nature. A good deal of time is lost during winter months. Other nations have worked out various schemes for encouraging construction during the months when our industry is generally slowed down to a walk. The Seasonality Bill authorizes the Federal government to make a study of the seasonality picture as a forerunner to programs aimed at reducing the seasonality of the industry.

All of these measures were backed by our Brotherhood, and our efforts contributed a good deal to their passage. Without CLIC and the support we could give friendly Congressmen, the chances are that none of these measures would have passed.

In addition, a good deal of social legislation was enacted by the last Congress. Bills to protect the consumer were made law. Other bills for aiding education, increasing Social Security, etc., were also passed.

To those individuals and Locals which supported CLIC must go a good deal of the credit for the progress which has been made. With a new administration taking over, it is even more important that CLIC be strengthened and given greater support.

The dollars and cents returns which have accrued to our members through the work of CLIC cannot be estimated, but there is little doubt but that many of our members will be getting better wages and more work because of the efforts which CLIC has put forth.

CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS, 1968 CAMPAIGN

(as of December 13, 1968)

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
	ALABAMA	
2429	Fort Payne, Ala.	$ 13.00
	ARIZONA	
445	Kingman, Ariz.	9.00
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	2.00
	CALIFORNIA	
34	San Francisco, Calif.	34.00
42	San Francisco, Calif.	35.00
162	San Mateo, Calif.	23.00
316	San Jose, Calif.	20.00
483	San Francisco, Calif.	37.00
1062	Santa Barbara, Calif.	10.00
1497	East Los Angeles, Calif.	60.00
1570	Marysville, Calif.	35.00
2006	Los Gatos, Calif.	30.00
2078	Vista, Calif.	13.00
2114	Napa, Calif.	12.00
2375	Los Angeles, Calif.	20.00
2435	Inglewood, Calif.	48.50
	CONNECTICUT	
30	New London, Conn.	60.00
43	Hartford, Conn.	80.00
79	New Haven, Conn.	80.00
97	New Britain, Conn.	10.00
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	10.00
127	Derby, Conn.	20.00
196	Greenwich, Conn.	10.00
210	Stamford, Conn.	20.00
216	Torrington, Conn.	10.00

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
409	New Canaan, Conn.	10.00
647	Fairfield, Conn.	10.00
746	Norwalk, Conn.	28.00
825	Willimantic, Conn.	20.00
952	Bristol, Conn.	10.00
1700	Wilton, Conn.	10.00
1941	Hartford, Conn.	20.00
	DELAWARE	
1545	Wilmington, Del.	20.00
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
132	Washington, D.C.	75.00
1590	Washington, D.C.	68.00
1694	Washington, D.C.	15.00
2456	Washington, D.C.	17.00
	FLORIDA	
405	Miami, Fla.	40.00
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	40.00
696	Tampa, Fla.	10.00
727	Hialeah, Fla.	40.00
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	120.50
993	Miami, Fla.	20.00
1250	Homestead, Fla.	40.00
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	10.00
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	10.00
1379	North Miami, Fla.	20.00
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	70.00
1509	Miami, Fla.	60.00
1510	Tampa, Fla.	10.00
1554	Miami, Fla.	10.00
1641	Naples, Fla.	10.00
1685	Pineda, Fla.	10.00
1725	Daytona Beach, Fla.	10.00
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	20.00
1966	Miami, Fla.	10.00
2024	Miami, Fla.	204.00
2368	Valparaiso, Fla.	10.00
2770	West Palm Beach, Fla.	20.00
2795	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	20.00
3206	Pompano Beach, Fla.	10.00
3230	Stuart, Fla.	10.00
	IDAHO	
2816	Emmett, Idaho	40.00
3046	Boise, Idaho	3.00
	ILLINOIS	
21	Chicago, Ill.	21.00
58	Chicago, Ill.	200.00
62	Chicago, Ill.	63.00
80	Chicago, Ill.	711.00
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	10.00
242	Chicago, Ill.	53.00
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	19.00
341	Chicago, Ill.	20.00
347	Mattoon, Ill.	40.00
461	Highwood, Ill.	80.00
480	Freeburg, Ill.	60.00
496	Kankakee, Ill.	20.00
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	12.00
633	Madison, Ill.	41.00
803	Metropolis, Ill.	3.00
839	Des Plaines, Ill.	467.05
1185	Chicago, Ill.	26.00
1361	Chester, Ill.	20.00
1367	Chicago, Ill.	101.00
1883	Macomb, Ill.	70.00
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	40.00
1996	Libertyville, Ill.	40.00
1997	Columbia, Ill.	20.00
2010	Anna, Ill.	14.00
2063	Lacon, Ill.	60.00
2158	Rock Island, Ill.	10.00
	INDIANA	
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	30.00
90	Evansville, Ind.	10.00
113	Chesterton, Ind.	10.00
215	Lafayette, Ind.	50.00
232	Fort Wayne, Ind.	50.00
274	Vincennes, Ind.	60.00
365	Marion, Ind.	10.00
413	South Bend, Ind.	20.00
436	New Albany, Ind.	20.00
599	Hammond, Ind.	40.00
694	Boonville, Ind.	10.00
758	Indianapolis, Ind.	40.00
985	Gary, Ind.	130.00
1003	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
1076	Washington, Ind.	20.00
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	70.00
1142	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	10.00
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	50.00
1317	East Chicago, Ind.	40.00
1465	Frankford, Ind.	20.00
1485	LaPorte, Ind.	30.00
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	10.00
1899	Hobart, Ind.	20.00
2441	Corydon, Ind.	10.00
2670	Goshen, Ind.	10.00
2748	Rensselaer, Ind.	10.00
2818	Monticello, Ind.	40.00
2944	Goshen, Ind.	4.00
3000	Crown Pt., Ind.	20.00
3228	Winchester, Ind.	10.00
	IOWA	
4	Davenport, Iowa	34.00
308	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	10.00
523	Keokuk, Iowa	20.00
534	Burlington, Iowa	41.00
	KENTUCKY	
1080	Owensboro, Ky.	50.00
	LOUISIANA	
2192	Ruston, La.	10.00
2258	Houma, La.	48.00
3101	Oakdale, La.	30.00
3177	Holden, La.	15.00
	MASSACHUSETTS	
33	Boston, Mass.	240.00
40	Boston, Mass.	310.00
48	Fitchburg, Mass.	30.00
49	Lowell, Mass.	40.00
51	Boston, Mass.	80.00
56	Boston, Mass.	60.00
67	Boston, Mass.	60.00
82	Haverhill, Mass.	50.00
96	Springfield, Mass.	47.00
107	Worcester, Mass.	30.00
111	Lawrence, Mass.	130.00
157	Boston, Mass.	20.00
177	Springfield, Mass.	150.00
193	North Adams, Mass.	100.00
218	Boston, Mass.	282.00
222	Westfield, Mass.	30.00
275	Newton, Mass.	60.00
327	Attleboro, Mass.	10.00
351	Northampton, Mass.	10.00
400	Hudson, Mass.	20.00
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	40.00
540	Waltham, Mass.	108.00
549	Greenfield, Mass.	20.00
595	Lynn, Mass.	10.00
624	Brockton, Mass.	10.00
656	Holyoke, Mass.	10.00
680	Newton, Mass.	10.00
685	Chicopee, Mass.	10.00
693	Needham, Mass.	10.00
708	West Newton, Mass.	27.00
762	Quincy, Mass.	20.00
831	Arlington, Mass.	10.00
847	Natick, Mass.	10.00
858	Clinton, Mass.	10.00
860	Framingham, Mass.	95.00
862	Wakefield, Mass.	10.00
866	Norwood, Mass.	20.00
878	Beverly, Mass.	22.00
885	Woburn, Mass.	20.00
888	Salem, Mass.	20.00
910	Gloucester, Mass.	10.00
1035	Taunton, Mass.	59.00
1121	Boston, Mass.	10.00
1144	Danvers, Mass.	10.00
1210	Salem, Mass.	20.00
1305	Fall River, Mass.	40.00
1479	Walpole, Mass.	52.00
1503	Amherst, Mass.	10.00
1531	Rockland, Mass.	10.00
1550	Braintree, Mass.	20.00
1593	Concord, Mass.	10.00
1610	Lowell, Mass.	43.00
2168	Boston, Mass.	40.00
	MICHIGAN	
19	Detroit, Mich.	59.00
26	East Detroit, Mich.	20.00
100	Muskegon, Mich.	20.00
116	Bay City, Mich.	10.00
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	80.00
334	Saginaw, Mich.	10.00
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	50.00
337	Detroit, Mich.	20.00
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	30.00
898	St. Joseph, Mich.	10.00
958	Marquette, Mich.	10.00
982	Detroit, Mich.	20.00
998	Royal Oak, Mich.	20.00
1033	Muskegon, Mich.	26.00
1067	Port Huron, Mich.	10.00
1102	Detroit, Mich.	20.00
1191	Lansing, Mich.	20.00
1301	Monroe, Mich.	32.00
1373	Flint, Mich.	50.00
1449	Lansing, Mich.	10.00
1452	Detroit, Mich.	20.00
1615	Grand Rapids, Mich.	20.00
1654	Midland, Mich.	10.00
1908	Holland, Mich.	10.00
2026	Coldwater, Mich.	30.00
2252	Grand Rapids, Mich.	10.00
2265	Detroit, Mich.	90.00
2365	Detroit, Mich.	5.00
2585	Saginaw, Mich.	10.00
2703	Grand Rapids, Mich.	10.00
	MINNESOTA	
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	42.00
766	Albert Lea, Minn.	17.00
	MISSISSIPPI	
387	Columbus, Miss.	4.00
2188	Columbia, Miss.	12.00
	MISSOURI	
61	Kansas City, Mo.	10.00
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	21.00
602	St. Louis, Mo.	87.00
1434	Moberly, Mo.	19.00
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	51.00
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	21.00
1795	Farmington, Mo.	34.00
1987	St. Charles, Mo.	37.00
	MONTANA	
88	Anaconda, Mont.	10.00
286	Great Falls, Mont.	30.00
557	Bozeman, Mont.	20.00

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
670	Polson, Mont.	20.00
718	Havre, Mont.	10.00
911	Kalispell, Mont.	30.00
1172	Billings, Mont.	10.00
2225	Libby, Mont.	10.00
2581	Libby, Mont.	20.00

NEBRASKA

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
1881	Fremont, Nebr.	5.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
921	Portsmouth, N.H.	60.00
1247	Laconia, N.H.	10.50
2276	Berlin, N.H.	17.00

NEW JERSEY

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
15	Hackensack, N.J.	40.00
23	Dover, N.J.	42.00
121	Vineland, N.J.	85.00
282	Jersey City, N.J.	17.00
299	Union City, N.J.	20.00
325	Paterson, N.J.	42.00
349	Orange, N.J.	40.00
393	Camden, N.J.	310.00
432	Atlantic City, N.J.	42.00
455	Somerville, N.J.	60.00
490	Passaic, N.J.	90.00
612	Union Hill, N.J.	6.00
620	Madison, N.J.	30.00
715	Elizabeth, N.J.	134.00
781	Princeton, N.J.	10.00
821	Springfield, N.J.	45.00
1006	New Brunswick, N.J.	217.00
1269	Trenton, N.J.	40.00
1489	Burlington, N.J.	240.00
2018	Lakewood, N.J.	121.00
2212	Newark, N.J.	20.00
2250	Red Bank, N.J.	90.00
2315	Jersey City, N.J.	20.00

NEW MEXICO

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
1319	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	79.50
1962	Las Cruces, N. Mex.	20.00

NEW YORK

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
9	Buffalo, N.Y.	10.00
12	Syracuse, N.Y.	189.00
20	New York, N.Y.	20.00
53	White Plains, N.Y.	20.00
72	Rochester, N.Y.	50.00
77	Port Chester, N.Y.	10.00
99	Cohoes, N.Y.	30.00
117	Albany, N.Y.	346.00
125	Utica, N.Y.	10.00
135	New York, N.Y.	245.00
163	Peekskill, N.Y.	80.00
187	Geneva, N.Y.	10.00
188	Yonkers, N.Y.	60.00
203	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	20.00
229	Glens Falls, N.Y.	40.00
246	New York, N.Y.	705.50
257	New York, N.Y.	461.00
278	Watertown, N.Y.	10.00
281	Binghamton, N.Y.	40.00
284	New York, N.Y.	10.00
289	Lockport, N.Y.	10.00
298	New York, N.Y.	170.00
301	Newburgh, N.Y.	40.00
310	Norwich, N.Y.	10.00
322	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	10.00
323	Beacon, N.Y.	90.00
350	New Rochelle, N.Y.	50.00
353	New York, N.Y.	115.00
357	Islip, N.Y.	160.00
366	New York, N.Y.	10.00
374	Buffalo, N.Y.	10.00
385	New York, N.Y.	168.00
412	Sayville, N.Y.	60.00
440	Buffalo, N.Y.	46.00
447	Ossining, N.Y.	80.00
453	Auburn, N.Y.	10.00
488	New York, N.Y.	30.00
493	Mt. Vernon, N.Y.	10.00
502	Canandiagua, N.Y.	80.00
503	Lancaster, N.Y.	42.00
532	Elmira, N.Y.	10.00
543	Mamaroneck, N.Y.	80.00
574	Middletown, N.Y.	140.00
608	New York, N.Y.	40.00
689	Dunkirk, N.Y.	10.00
700	Corning, N.Y.	10.00
729	Liberty, N.Y.	27.00
740	New York, N.Y.	45.00
747	Oswego, N.Y.	20.00
787	New York, N.Y.	119.00
791	New York, N.Y.	20.00
950	New York, N.Y.	20.00
956	New York, N.Y.	8.00
964	Rockland County, N.Y.	10.00
996	Penn Yan, N.Y.	10.00
1016	Rome, N.Y.	10.00
1042	Plattsburgh, N.Y.	221.00
1093	Glencove, N.Y.	10.00
1135	Port Jefferson, N.Y.	70.00
1151	Batavia, N.Y.	30.00
1162	College Point, N.Y.	64.50
1163	Rochester, N.Y.	20.00
1164	New York, N.Y.	220.00
1167	Smithtown Branch, N.Y.	100.00
1175	Kingston, N.Y.	79.00
1204	New York, N.Y.	130.00
1292	Huntington, N.Y.	214.00
1318	Farmingdale, L.I., N.Y.	10.00
1397	North Hempstead, N.Y.	20.00
1456	New York, N.Y.	344.00
1483	Patchoque, N.Y.	67.00
1508	Lyons, N.Y.	20.00
1511	Southampton, N.Y.	10.00
1536	New York, N.Y.	232.00
1577	Buffalo, N.Y.	10.00
1649	Woodhaven, N.Y.	100.00
1656	Oneonta, N.Y.	6.00
1657	New York, N.Y.	62.00
1757	Buffalo, N.Y.	20.00
1772	Hicksville, N.Y.	10.00
1837	Babylon, N.Y.	30.00
1888	New York, N.Y.	160.00
1921	Hempstead, N.Y.	30.00
1973	Riverhead, N.Y.	20.00
1978	Buffalo, N.Y.	10.00
2031	Brooklyn, N.Y.	10.00
2100	Amityville, N.Y.	20.00
2117	Flushing, N.Y.	10.00
2155	New York, N.Y.	10.00
2161	Catskill, N.Y.	10.00
2163	New York, N.Y.	50.00
2236	New York, N.Y.	10.00
2241	Brooklyn, N.Y.	64.00
2287	New York, N.Y.	20.00
2295	New York, N.Y.	10.00
2305	New York, N.Y.	20.00
2407	Rochester, N.Y.	10.00
2448	Fleischmanns, N.Y.	10.00
2632	New York, N.Y.	10.00
2669	West Islip, L.I., N.Y.	131.00
2682	New York, N.Y.	20.00
2710	New York, N.Y.	10.00
2765	Nassau County, N.Y.	50.00
3108	New York, N.Y.	10.00
3115	Herkimer, N.Y.	10.00
3127	New York, N.Y.	20.00
3211	Herkimer, N.Y.	10.00

NORTH CAROLINA

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
1492	Hendersonville, N.C.	20.00
2230	Greensboro, N.C.	20.00

NORTH DAKOTA

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
1032	Minot, N.D.	32.00

OHIO

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
2	Cincinnati, Ohio	10.00
11	Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
29	Cincinnati, Ohio	40.00
104	Dayton, Ohio	50.00
105	Cleveland, Ohio	205.00
143	Canton, Ohio	20.00
171	Youngstown, Ohio	140.00
182	Cleveland, Ohio	73.00
200	Columbus, Ohio	305.00
224	Cincinnati, Ohio	20.00
248	Toledo, Ohio	30.00
254	Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
356	Marietta, Ohio	20.00
372	Lima, Ohio	50.00
404	Lake County, Ohio	80.00
415	Cincinnati, Ohio	10.00
437	Portsmouth, Ohio	20.00
639	Akron, Ohio	20.00
660	Springfield, Ohio	20.00
703	Lockland, Ohio	10.00
716	Zanesville, Ohio	30.00
854	Madisonville, Ohio	10.00
873	Cincinnati, Ohio	30.00
892	Yougstown, Ohio	20.00
940	Sandusky, Ohio	10.00
976	Marion, Ohio	50.00
1079	Steubenville, Ohio	30.00
1108	Cleveland, Ohio	90.00
1111	Ironton, Ohio	1.00
1138	Toledo, Ohio	10.00
1180	Cleveland, Ohio	39.25
1189	Columbiana County, Ohio	10.00
1311	Dayton, Ohio	10.00
1365	Cleveland, Ohio	50.00
1393	Toledo, Ohio	30.00
1426	Elyria, Ohio	30.00
1438	Warren, Ohio	142.00
1454	Cincinnati, Ohio	30.00
1477	Middletown, Ohio	20.00
1514	Niles, Ohio	20.00
1519	Ironton, Ohio	10.00
1602	Cincinnati, Ohio	72.37
1750	Cleveland, Ohio	30.00
1871	Cleveland, Ohio	80.00
1929	Cleveland, Ohio	50.00
1935	Barberton, Ohio	10.00
2077	Columbus, Ohio	10.00

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
2092	Canton, Ohio	86.00
2159	Cleveland, Ohio	40.00
2239	Port Clinton, Ohio	10.00
2248	Piqua, Ohio	20.00
2280	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	10.00
2338	Wadsworth, Ohio	20.00
2783	Columbus, Ohio	10.00

OKLAHOMA

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	20.00
653	Chickash, Okla.	16.00
986	McAlester, Okla.	10.00
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	10.00
1431	El Reno, Okla.	12.00
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	20.00

OREGON

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
2008	Ponco City, Okla.	40.00
226	Portland, Ore.	92.00
1020	Portland, Ore.	31.00
1087	Harrisburg, Ore.	25.00
1857	Portland, Ore.	50.00
1961	Roseburg, Ore.	10.00
2133	Albany, Ore.	40.00
2181	Corvallis, Ore.	30.00
2835	Independence, Ore.	12.00
2908	Prineville, Ore.	12.00
2942	Albany, Ore.	10.00
2970	Pilot Rock, Ore.	20.00
3009	Grants Pass, Ore.	25.00
3182	Portland, Ore.	13.00

PENNSYLVANIA

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	88.00
81	Erie, Pa.	20.00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	185.00
129	Hazleton, Pa.	33.00
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.00
145	Towanda, Pa.	30.00
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.00
191	York, Pa.	277.00
206	Newcastle, Pa.	22.00
207	Chester, Pa.	20.00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
228	Pottsville, Pa.	22.00
239	Easton, Pa.	10.00
261	Scranton, Pa.	30.00
263	Bloomsburg, Pa.	10.00
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	320.00
333	New Kensington, Pa.	52.00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	50.00
368	Allentown, Pa.	11.00
401	Pittston, Pa.	20.00
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	10.00
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	7.00
422	New Brighton, Pa.	90.00
430	Wilkensburg, Pa.	304.00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	30.00
462	Greensburg, Pa.	20.00
465	Ardmore, Pa.	20.00
492	Reading, Pa.	100.00
500	Butler, Pa.	60.00
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	40.00
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	60.00
541	Washington, Pa.	10.00
571	Carnegie, Pa.	33.00
691	Williamsport, Pa.	10.00
773	Braddock, Pa.	20.00
833	Berwyn, Pa.	10.00
838	Sunbury, Pa.	43.00
843	Jenkintown, Pa.	40.00
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	20.00
900	Altoona, Pa.	10.00
947	Ridgeway, Pa.	10.00
1000	Greenville, Pa.	21.00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	19.00
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	20.00
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	10.00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	20.00
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	30.00
1160	Pittsburgh, Pa.	20.00
1320	Somerset, Pa.	11.00
1333	State College, Pa.	20.00
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	30.00
1462	Bristol, Pa.	10.00
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	123.00
1732	Ambridge, Pa.	10.00
1759	Pittsburgh, Pa.	70.00
1806	Dallastown, Pa.	45.00
1823	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	40.00
1906	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
2235	Pittsburgh, Pa.	40.00
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	60.00
2274	Pittsburgh, Pa.	180.00
2329	Lock Haven, Pa.	10.00
2590	Kane, Pa.	5.75
2850	Philadelphia, Pa.	20.00

RHODE ISLAND

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
94	Providence, R.I.	228.00
176	Newport, R.I.	200.00
801	Woonsocket, R.I.	16.50

SOUTH CAROLINA

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
537	Aiken, S.C.	20.00

TENNESSEE

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	301.50
259	Jackson, Tenn.	36.00
345	Memphis, Tenn.	10.00
1475	Chattanooga, Tenn.	4.00
2082	Kingsport, Tenn.	20.00
2473	Bristol, Tenn.	40.00
2825	Nashville, Tenn.	32.00

TEXAS

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
14	San Antonio, Tex.	189.00
198	Dallas, Tex.	30.00
213	Houston, Tex.	110.00
379	Texarkana, Tex.	30.00
411	San Angelo, Tex.	26.00
425	El Paso, Tex.	21.00
526	Galveston, Tex.	10.00
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	10.00
622	Waco, Tex.	20.00
665	Amarillo, Tex.	20.00
724	Houston, Tex.	20.00
753	Beaumont, Tex.	92.00
973	Texas City, Tex.	30.00
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	10.00
1104	Tyler, Tex.	20.00
1266	Austin, Tex.	90.00
1334	Baytown, Tex.	70.00
1423	Corpus Christie, Tex.	20.00
1565	Abilene, Tex.	10.00
1634	Big Spring, Tex.	13.00
1661	Fort Arthur, Tex.	10.00
1751	Austin, Tex.	10.00
1822	Fort Worth, Tex.	50.00
1855	Bryan, Tex.	10.00
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	60.00
1890	Conroe, Tex.	10.00
1971	Temple, Tex.	70.00
2007	Orange, Tex.	10.00
2232	Houston, Tex.	10.00
3106	San Antonio, Tex.	10.00

UTAH

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
722	Salt Lake City, Utah	3.00
1498	Provo, Utah	22.00

VIRGINIA

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
319	Roanoke, Va.	42.25
388	Richmond, Va.	80.00
1534	Petersburg, Va.	40.00
1665	Alexandria, Va.	111.00

WASHINGTON

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
98	Spokane, Wash.	10.00
131	Seattle, Wash.	51.00
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	10.00
338	Seattle, Wash.	50.00
470	Tacoma, Wash.	30.00
562	Everett, Wash.	50.00
770	Yakima, Wash.	71.00
954	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	20.00
1289	Seattle, Wash.	20.00
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	10.00
1332	Grand Coulee, Wash.	20.00
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	10.00
1699	Pasco, Wash.	10.00
1707	Kelso Longview, Wash.	31.00
1708	White River Valley, Wash.	30.00
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	40.00
1797	Renton, Wash.	15.00
1849	Pasco, Wash.	10.00
1974	Ellensburg, Wash.	10.00
1982	Seattle, Wash.	20.00
2127	Centralia, Wash.	20.00
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	20.00
2396	Seattle, Wash.	30.00
2403	Richland, Wash.	30.00
2498	Longview, Wash.	80.00
2536	Port Gamble, Wash.	20.00

WEST VIRGINIA

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	16.50
435	Chester, W. Va.	10.00
1159	Point Pleasant, W. Va.	20.00
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	10.00

WISCONSIN

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
460	Wausau, Wisc.	1.00
630	Neenah and Menasha, Wisc.	21.00
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wisc.	10.00
1594	Wausau, Wisc.	20.00
2246	Fennimore, Wisc.	20.00
2334	Baraboo, Wisc.	27.50
2958	Marshfield, Wisc.	15.00
3049	Merrill, Wisc.	10.00

WYOMING

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	11.00

Included in the amounts listed above are $10 contributions from delegates representing their local unions at the state council conventions. In some instances these $10 contributions at the conventions were the only monies received from the local unions.

Canadian Report

Anti-Rand Report Drive Is Launched

The Ontario Federation of Labor is initiating an educational and informational campaign to try to head off any adverse labor legislation arising from the Rand Report on industrial relations to the Ontario government.

In his report former Justice Ivan Rand recommended the establishment of an all-powerful Tribunal which would in effect be a court of last resort governing labor-management relations in the province. There would be no appeal from its rulings, and one of the things which it could invoke would be compulsory arbitration.

Compulsory arbitration is just one of the things which trade unions don't like in Rand. But what could decide what the Ontario government would accept from the Rand report and what it would reject is public opinion. This is why the OFL intends to embark on a campaign which would have as its objective the influencing of public opinion by trying to overcome many of the myths which have over a long period of time developed about unions, their objectives, methods, leadership, financing and their use of the strike weapon.

The campaign will also be directed at trade union membership. There is reason to believe that many card-holding trade unionists need information about the labor movement just as much as the general public. Sometimes they and their families have the same attitude towards unions as the general public—something like, unions are necessary, but in a way a "necessary evil" rather than a positive good.

So one line of approach in the campaign will be toward informing the trade union membership—internal education. The other line will be toward the public using to the extent that it is financially possible, the daily press through news stories, letters and newspaper advertisement, the radio and TV media.

Taxation Is Issue For Citizenship Month

Every February in CITIZENSHIP MONTH—proclaimed by the Canadian Labor Congress with the express view of involving the trade union movement in one important issue of the day to get its point-of-view across.

This year the subject will be TAXATION.

The CLC is using the Carter Report to the federal government as its basis for influencing public opinion and the government in the direction of overhauling Canada's system of taxation. The Carter Commission told the government a year ago that Canada's taxation system bears too heavily on the lower income groups and that only major changes could overcome the inequities of the system.

The CLC through its political education department is using a postcard campaign to get its message across.

The postcard, which can be mailed free of charge to the Minister of Finance Hon. E. J. Benson, quotes from the Carter Report as follows:

"The present system does not afford fair treatment for all Canadians . . .

"Under present tax system low income families pay a surprisingly high proportion of their income in taxes to all levels of government."

It then asks the sender to endorse the campaign, "I support early action in revising the whole Canadian system of taxation as proposed by the Carter Report," to sign the card and put it in the mailbox.

BC Labor Bills Meet Heavy Weather

The new labor legislation adopted in British Columbia has run into heavy weather. The B.C. government put into effect Bill 33 which set up a three-man mediation board effective December 1, 1968. On the board were a judge as chairman, one management representative and one labor representative.

The B.C. Federation of Labor convention adopted a policy statement which put the trade union movement in that province on record as opposing the board in every way, including refusal to co-operate with it.

The chairman of the new board and the management representative resigned.

That was the situation at year's end. It will be interesting to see where the B.C. government will go from there.

Minister of Labor Has Union Background

The federal Minister of Labor Bryce Mackasey is a former trade unionist which makes him exceptional. It is very seldom that anyone with trade union background gets appointed to a key cabinet post, either federally or provincially.

Mr. Makasey is quite outspoken in his views. He has stated his support for the Freedman Report which urges that workers should be protected from adverse effects of technological changes, that unions should be consulted when such changes are planned, and that unions should have the right to strike during the contract period if necessary to win protection.

This is in striking contrast to the former minister of labor who was a corporation lawyer.

The Woods Report on labor legislation was to be put before parliament early in January. Its recommendations regarding technological changes will have some bearing on what legislation, if any, is produced. But the present minister of labor says he is committed to the Freedman Report.

'Student Power' and The Labor Movement

"Student power" is getting a great deal of attention these days. It has evoked all kinds of opinions, pro and con. In any case young people are very much bolder in expressing their views these days than they used to be. Probably they are better informed than were young people of years ago—better education, better communications and so on.

In Ontario "student power" helped out on a picket line.

The Thomson newspaper chain took over the Peterborough Examiner last year. The employees in the editorial department, 22 of them, joined the Newspaper Guild, made their contractual demands—and got turned down cold.

The newspapermen had problems manning the picket lines regularly. Here's where students stepped in.

Together with local clergymen and citizens, they came from a number of universities—over 200 of them at one time—and backed up the pickets very solidly. A number were arrested, but the violations were relatively minor.

In any case the Newspaper Guild gives them credit for helping to attract nationwide attention to a strike situation which was at first getting no attention. Apart from owning the local newspaper, the Thomson interests—Lord Thomson of Fleet—also owns the local radio and TV stations.

Housing Report Early This Year

An important report on housing will be presented to the House of Commons early in the new year.

The Minister of Transport in charge of housing, Paul Hellyer, has been traveling across Canada with a task force sounding out public as well as expert opinion.

He got a lot of advice, but what he will do with it will be interesting to discover when he makes his report. All he has indicated so far is the need to cut out a lot of red tape.

It is expected that about 185,000 new dwellings will have been built in 1968. This compares with the minimum of 200,000 needed per year, according to the Economic Council of Canada.

What Mr. Hellyer will have to solve is the problem not only of building enough housing, but building homes at prices people can afford. What will he do about high land costs and high money costs?

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Discussing objectives of the new JAC are (left to right): H. Page Groton, International Representative, Boilermakers-Blacksmiths; C. J. Haggerty, President, Building and Construction Trades Department; B. A. Gritta, President, Metal Trades Department; Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President, Carpenters; and Marcus Loftis, International Representative, Electrical Workers.

Building Trades Unions Join Metal Trades Unions In Joint Apprenticeship Effort

■ A new group has been organized to act as a unified spokesman for the apprenticeship activities of a major segment of the organized labor movement. The new Joint Apprenticeship Committee is a combined effort of the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Metal Trades Department of the AFL-CIO.

Organizational plans were formulated November 14 in Washington, D.C., at a special meeting attended by approximately 25 officers of affiliated unions, apprenticeship leaders and department officers.

The Joint Apprenticeship Committee grew out of a recommendation made by the Metal Trades' Apprenticeship Committee to Department President B. A. Gritta. The motion urged that the Metal Trades and the Building Trades departments unite their efforts to further advance their common goals in the apprenticeship movement.

President of the Building and Construction Trades Department, C. J. Haggerty, agreed with the Metal Trades suggestion, and a meeting was set to formulate plans for the organization.

Opening the first meeting was Metal Trades President Gritta, who commented that the new committee "would be in a unique position to discuss labor's apprenticeship problems and arrive at answers to assist the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the Department of Labor."

President of the Building and Construction Trades Department, C. J. Haggerty, also addressed the group. He noted that: "The time is appropriate for the formation of JAC." He promised that the committee "will have the full support of all segments of the organized labor movement."

"Purpose of the committee," according to its newly-appointed chairman, David S. Turner, "is to bring together all trades to discuss—and hopefully solve—problems common to our separate apprenticeship programs. We will bring these problems and our recommendations for solutions to the attention of the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department, who will in turn relay our actions to the various international unions." Turner is General Secretary-Treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association. He served as chairman of the Metal Trades Department Apprenticeship Committee, now merged into the joint committee.

Marcus Loftis was elected Vice Chairman of JAC by acclamation. Loftis is Assistant to the President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and is responsible for apprenticeship training in the IBEW.

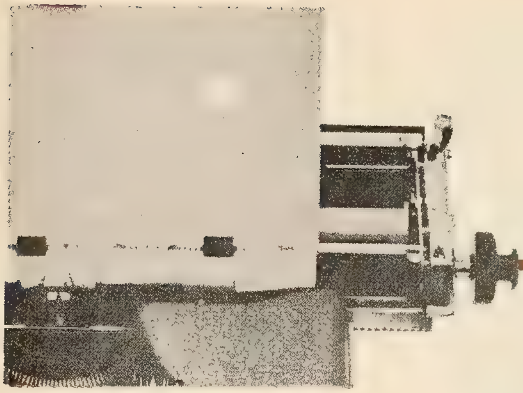
The group also unanimously elected Paul Hutchings as JAC Secretary. Hutchings is Research and Training Director of the Metal Trades Department. He has been active in the Metal Trades' Apprenticeship Committee for the past 10 years, serving as its secretary.

Chairman Turner reminded committee members that JAC would face many problems in coming months, and its activities would be directed in several directions. He expressed his belief that the committee would serve a valuable purpose in bringing about better communications among the various segments and departments of the labor movement.

Turner also noted the committee's important function in presenting a unified stand on behalf of the labor movement to the new federal Administration, as well as serving as a "watchdog" committee in relating back to unions problems facing the construction and metal trades industries. The many recent changes surrounding the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) makes the work of JAC doubly important at this time, Turner said.

On the matter of BAT, the committee heard from its director, Hugh Murphy, who extended to the group the best wishes of his department. He further expressed the desire of

Continued on page 20



EDITORIALS

The Learning Force

"We have become an educational society," Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen stated in Washington recently. "The learning force already exceeds the labor force. While there are about 80 million persons in the U.S. labor force, there are some 100 million Americans engaged in some type of organized learning activity."

With such a heavy ratio of learners to earners, is it any wonder that school systems in many parts of the nation are facing financial problems?

"The property tax is no longer a sufficient source of revenue for the schools," Cohen comments. "It must be modified, supplemented by other sources of revenue or eventually eliminated."

Cohen calls for greater Federal appropriations to the schools—a suggestion which will probably not find favorable response in the incoming Nixon Administration.

Nevertheless, Cohen's call for other sources of school revenue merits the attention of every local, county and state official. With more and more people flocking to our cities and moving into high-rise and other concentrated housing developments, the property owner becomes a minority. Property tax returns are dropping so drastically in some areas that basic public facilities and services are withering away.

Other sources of school revenue *must* be found.

The Promises of Peace

The drums of war beat their tattoo so steadily into our consciousness that we sometimes lose sight of what the world might be like, if all cold and hot-war hostilities cease.

Two recent news reports offer a glimmer of promise for "the new day." They are as follows:

- In 1967 floods ruined most of the rice crop in a Vietnamese valley 75 miles from Saigon. As a relief measure, the United States flew in from the Philippines seeds from a new breed of rice called IR-8. This new breed of rice—developed under Ford and Rockefeller Foundation grants from 10,000 rice seed samples from around the world—was planted, and Vietnamese farmers proceeded to set new records for rice yields in Vietnam.

Last October, South Vietnam's Ambassador presented two bags of IR-8 harvested in his country to the United States as a symbolic thank-you gift. The gesture recalled a similar gift from the President of the Philippines to the Shah of Iran. A simple bag of IR-8, experts agree, can do more for Iran than many chests of jewels.

With millions starving around the world, here is hope in the midst of war.

- Example Two has to do with a man-made satellite—considered by many to be warlike spies in the sky.

Two Mexican cities were recently saved from possible disastrous flooding in the wake of Hurricane Naomi when a weather satellite's photographs indicated the rains would cease. Mexican authorities were faced with a decision to keep a dam closed and risk further rains which might sweep the dam aside and inundate the cities, or open the dam and flood one of the cities. The satellite pictures took the guesswork out of the matter.

What promise this cold-war creation holds for weather forecasting and search-and-rescue operations, once peace is achieved!

The Yellow Dog Returns

East Tennessee Labor News dug up a fossil from organized labor's past, a few weeks ago. At least, we all thought it was a thing of the past.

What the labor newspaper found was a yellow-dog contract, in use by a large general store at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Such contracts have been banned since 1932 by the Norris-LaGuardia Act and are considered an unfair labor practice since passage of the National Labor Relations Act in 1935.

For those of us who don't go back a generation or more, a yellow-dog contract is an oral or written agreement whereby an employee pledges not to become nor to remain a union member, under penalty of discharge. Such agreements were used a few decades ago in an effort to break unions, and they almost succeeded in some cases.

We don't expect this fossil in East Tennessee to survive 1969 exposure, but we thought we'd report the "find" to you as a reminder that labor's liberties today are hard-won and that vicious practices of the past can still come back to threaten us, unless we are vigilant.

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Seventeen of Boston's finest, Robert Holland, Local 40, George Moore, Local 67; Thomas Fitzgerald, Local 40; Salvatore Vasta, Local 40; Robert Sacco, Local 218; Weldon Gregory, Local 67; Jeffrey Please, Local 40; Edward Pitcher, Local 218; Richard Chase, Local 40; Richard Griffith, Local 40; Stephen Mohan, Local 40; James Russell, Local 67; Robert Alderman, Local 67; Robert Labbe, Local 51; Joseph Censullo, Local 33; Robert Columbare, Local 40; and Paul Smith, Local 67. Not pictured are Arthur Burnham and Daniel Morrison, both of Local 33.

First Graduation Ceremony in Boston

The Boston Carpenters Apprenticeship and Training Program held it's first graduation ceremony at Valle's Steak House recently, and 19 apprentice carpenters joined the ranks of journeyman carpenters.

This select group of young men have more than proved themselves over the past four years. Their constant quest for learning has produced many graduates of Wentworth Institute, an engineering school in Boston. One exceptionally-talented student, Paul Smith, Local No. 67, has received his Boston Builders License.

Each member of the 1968 class was presented an intricate but useful gift and instructions on how to use it.

Supervisor of Apprentice Training in Boston John Greenland, congratulates James Russell of Local Union No. 67.

The 1968 graduating class of the Fox River Valley Carpenters' Apprenticeship program are shown with union business representatives serving the area. First row, from the left are: Pat Lathrop, Elgin; Bruce Clark, Elmhurst; Ed Oakley, Carpentersville; Harold Hallin, St. Charles; Dennis Eliason, Carpentersville; and Doug Albrecht, Wonder Lake. Standing: Robert Knoll, Woodstock; Jim Sweeney, Aurora; Larry Lakeman, Business Representative for Local 916, Aurora; Paul R. Bolger, President of the Fox River Valley District Council of Carpenters and Business Representative for Local 363, Elgin; Carl Kriegel, Business Representative for Local 2087, Crystal Lake; Dan Ziller, Huntley; Dick Genz, Elgin; and John Rehberg, Crystal Lake. Also graduating were Bob Blalock, Crystal Lake and Charles Johnson, Hebron. Andrew Olsson, Business Representative for Local 1248 Geneva, was not present.

Graduates in Fox River Valley, Illinois

Thirteen men joined the ranks of journeymen carpenters in the Fox River Valley as they completed their four year apprenticeship training.

The men come from Elgin, Aurora, Crystal Lake, Carpentersville, Woodstock, Elmhurst, St. Charles, Huntley, Hebron and Wonder Lake. All were enrolled in the Fox Valley Apprenticeship Training Program.

Harold Hallin, one of the graduates, recently won the Carpenters' Apprenticeship contest for the State of Illinois.

Graduates were honored at a dinner and received diplomas and steel squares in recognition of their accomplishments. Attending the dinner were representatives of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee, the Illinois Department of Labor, Instructors of the apprenticeship program, and union officials.

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26 Apprentices Finish Studies In Memphis, Tennessee, Ceremony

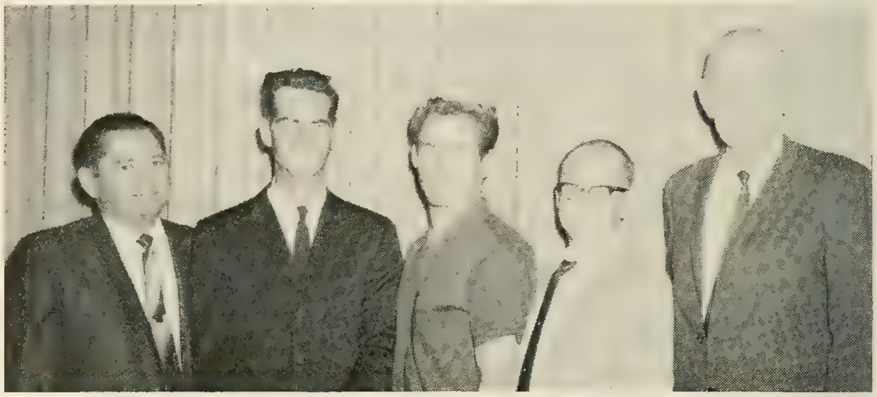
A total of 26 apprentices recently completed their training under the Memphis, Tennessee, Carpenters Apprentice Training Fund, and certificates were presented in brief ceremonies.

Shown above are 14 of the new journeymen. They are as follows:

Seated: Dennis Larry Nichols, Larry Daniel Tucker, William V. Hood (coordinator), Talford W. Ogelsby (instructor). Second row: Cleavern Cox, Michael Richard Danielson, Johnny L. Edmonds, Charles H. Yoon, Freddie Joe Osborn, James Leon Cook, Troy J. Tucker. Third row: George Harold Pierce, William T. Cox, Jr., Donald Calvin Smith, Johnny Anderson Wilson, Willie E. Fortner.

Those unable to attend the ceremony included: Robert Norman Bomar, Travis N. Burlison, William T. Ferrell, William Delmar George, Thomas Goodwin Hall, Larry Noel Harr, Jerry Lee Moore, James Allen Morton, Thomas Alfred Porteous, Johnny W. Schales, Elbert F. Starnes, and Billy Gene Young.

Graduating Apprentices in Arizona



An apprenticeship completion ceremony was held in Yuma, Arizona, on November 14 for four completing Apprentices. Participants included, from left: Bob Barrett, Secretary, Central Arizona District Council of Carpenters; J. H. Howell; Kenneth Endsley; Richard J. Rhodes; and Bill Pridgen, Business Agent and Apprentice Coordinator, Local 1153. Thomas W. Johnson is not pictured, but was eligible for certificate.

Joint Apprentice Effort

(Continued from page 17)

his staff to work amicably with the committee to pursue the mutual aims and objectives of a strong apprenticeship program.

The Joint Apprenticeship Committee also moved to act on subcommittee appointments at the next quarterly meeting. JAC will have subcommittees operating in the areas of legislation, vocational education, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, and matters dealing with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

PLANE GOSSIP

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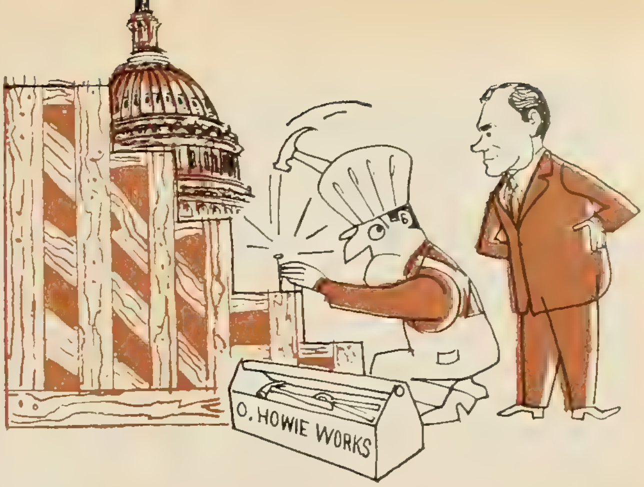

Matrimonial Countdown

A much-married elderly matron was asked why she had picked her husbands: a banker, an actor, a minister and an undertaker. Her answer: "Simple. It was a case of one for the money, two for the show, three to make ready . . . and four to go!"

RESOLVE TO ATTEND UNION MEETINGS

Much Better Music!

Howie reports he went to a New Year's Eve celebration at a rock 'n roll joint. He said it was so noisy that, when a waitress dropped a tray of dishes, everybody jumped up and started to dance!

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Got the Brush-off!

A woman, having an upstairs room painted, thought the painter was making slow progress. She couldn't hear a sound. "Painter," she called, "are you working?" "Yes, ma'am," came the reply. "I can't hear you," the woman said. "Lady," the painter called down, "I'm not putting it on with a hammer!"

—F. S. Millham,
Fullerton, Pa.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Quite A Bargain

The man-crazy secretary saw a sign at the movie cashier's booth which said: "Servicemen, 60¢." Yup, you guessed it: she said she'd like one!

Mr. Pert Sez:

They're gonna have a big dance in Washington, D.C., on January 20. They call it the "Inaugural Ball", on account of it's the wind-up of a lotta yarn!

UNITED WE STAND

Sounding Off

The two old ladies were boarding a jet for their first air trip. One of them called the stewardess over and said: "Please ask the captain not to go faster than the speed of sound . . Martha and I want to talk."

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

Wanna Buy A Hot Trout?

A state biologist was lecturing to a class about the state's fishery program. He demonstrated how fish were tagged, then asked if any student could give reasons why they tagged fish. After a brief silence, one lad raised his hand and asked: "To keep them from being stolen?"

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Not-So-Daffynitions

Confusion—One woman plus one left turn.

Excitement—Two women plus one secret.

Bedlam—Three women plus one bargain.

Chaos — Four women plus one luncheon check.

This Month's Limerick

A young bull decided to stray
From his pen one warm sunny day.
When at last he was found,
He was clear out of town,
Which certainly constitutes prima facie evidence to substantiate the allegation that a little bull can go a long, long way!

—Kathryn McGaughey,
Wheatridge, Colo.

Classroom Humor

After half an hour of searching through the card catalog, a sixth-grader approached the librarian and requested a book entitled, "Advice for Young Mothers." With a note of surprise in her voice, the librarian asked the boy why he was interested in that particular book. "It's about my hobby," he replied. "I collect moths."

UNION-MADE IS WELL MADE

Juice What the Dr. Ordered!

A recent public opinion survey has revealed that, while canned and frozen juices are becoming increasingly popular, most men still prefer to squeeze their own tomatoes!

BE SHARP—WORK SAFELY

Time to Switch

A girl had been away at school for a short time when her mother got the following letter: "I need $75 for new clothes. I've had six dates with the same fellow, and I've worn all the dresses I brought with me. Have date next weekend and must have a new dress."

The mother's reply was to the point: "Get a new boy friend and start over."

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

■ Downed Buck

Recent letter and pic calls attention to avid hunter, Elwin Risley, member of Local 125, Utica, N. Y. He nailed the biggest buck of his life the hard way—via the bow and arrow route. Here's a pic of Brother Risley with his prize, a 16-pointer that dressed out at 185 lbs.

■ Then There Were None

Letter and pic (unfortunately too faint for reproduction) from Milo L. Curts of Bloomington, Indiana, a member of Local 1664, offers advice on off-season hunt activity.

"When the regular hunt seasons are closed, I keep old Betsy going by shooting crows in winter roosts at night. Trail the birds in about sunset. Then when it gets dark (star light, no moon) creep up under the trees and let them have it."

■ Low-Priced Lure

Oscar Saltzman of 3547 Humboldt Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn., a member of Local 7, recalls the good old days when you could buy a daredevil lure for 19¢ and catch a limit of pike and pickerel with it—no sweat.

■ Chuck Recipe

Sometime ago we received a request for a recipe for barbecued chuck. Digging down in our membership recipe file, we noted the following from Bill Marsac of Las Vegas, Nevada, a member of Local 1780:

Secure 4-lb. boneless chuck and place in leak-proof container made from heavy foil. Pour one cup of cooking wine over it, add a clove of minced garlic, and splash two tablespoons of ketchup over all. Salt and pepper to taste.

Doubly wrap in foil and secure firmly. Place over charcoal fire and cook about 25 minutes on one side, then reverse and cook another 25 minutes on other side. Cut corner of foil and pour into small pan. Slice and serve with either instant mashed or baked potatoes and Au Jus. It's inexpensive and delicious and serves six people.

■ Big Moose Bagged

One of the biggest moose we've heard tell about in many a moon can be credited to Joseph C. Brisette, vice president of Local 43, Hartford. We're indebted for information and pic on kill from daughter Mariella.

Here's photo of Brother Brisette with prize antler which featured a spread of 61 inches. We hear he missed Boone and Crockett rating by only ⅜th of a point and that the monster dressed out over 700 pounds of locker meat.

■ Minnesota Buck

A report from one of our midwest column correspondents, J. S. Gostonczik of 104 High St., Spooner, Wisconsin records the downing of the largest buck ever shot in southern Minnesota, a moose-like 12 pointer by John F. Miller. Scene of the kill was in the river bottom land near Belle Plaine, Minnesota. Miller nailed it with Model 97 Winchester, 32-inch barrel. It dressed out at 327 pounds!

Anyone got a large buck to report?

■ 18-Pound Catfish

Chalk up a tub-size catfish for David Tally of 22 Olive St., Leavenworth, Kansas, a member of Local 1635. According to note from Mrs. Tally, Dave caught an 18 pounder from Wyandotte Lake, duped on fairly light gear topped off with B-Jay catfish bait.

■ The Florida Lure

Before those bone-chilling winter winds start ripping around the old homestead, Charles J. Hofreiter of 703 Nebraska, Peoria, Ill., starts chasing the sun and for the last four winters has found it in Clearwater, Florida. When he gets there, he gets out his tackle box and rods and heads for the Causeway, located between the town of Clearwater and Clearwater Beach. Below, from those fish-lush waters, he sunk a hook in many a finned beauty. Here's a pic of one of his most recent catches—as nice a stringer of Sheepshead (convict fish) as we've seen in many a day. Average weight was five pounds.

■ Captured 'Gator

Jim Doss Jr. of 2314 S. Norfolk St., San Mateo, California, a member of Local 162, has some treasurable memories of outdoor excursions with his dad, now deceased, Jim Doss, Sr., also a Carpenter. The following pic records one in particular that took place back in Brandon, Florida. Holding a four-foot 'gator is

Jim Sr. The alligator was called to their attention by their dog, foraging in a nearby swamp. The 'gator was captured by placing a long, forked stick over its neck. After the dog was taken away, the 'gator was later released unharmed.

New Teeth For Old Saws

By JANE GOODSELL

Press Associates, Inc.

Mrs. Goodsell, who prepares a syndicated column called "Soup to Nonsense," recently tried her skill at turning old proverbs into bureaucratic gobblygook. Here are her creations. See if you can figure out the original proverbs.

Stone walls do not a correctional and rehabilitational institution make.

* * *

All's well that is finalized effectively.

* * *

The restructuring of a sow's ear into a silk purse is incompatible with current developmental flexibility.

* * *

It's interpersonal relationships based upon emotional involvement that make the world go 'round.

* * *

All programmed activity and nonutilization of recreational outlets make Jack a less than fully-realized personality.

* * *

Do not attempt statistical estimates of your chickens before it is feasible to correlate volume variances with projected expectations.

* * *

Daisy, Daisy, give me a verbalized evaluation of your positive or negative reaction to the previously phrased inquiry. I am in a semi-rational condition due to unfulfilled libidinal drives.

* * *

Become a senior citizen along with me, The best is yet to be . . .

* * *

Be it a minimal dwelling in a depressed socio-economic area, there is no place like home.

* * *

Conceptualize your objectives before you leap.

* * *

The utilization of a superfluity of culinary personnel maximizes disorganization and has a deleterious effect upon the broth.

* * *

As economically disadvantaged as a churchmouse . . .

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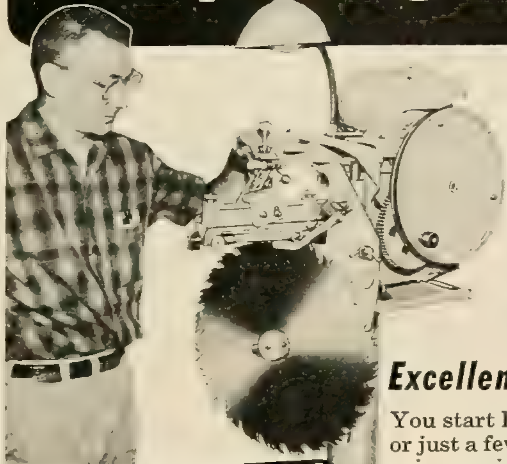

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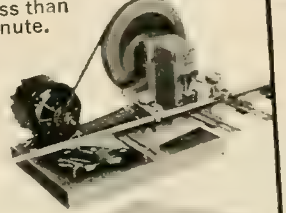
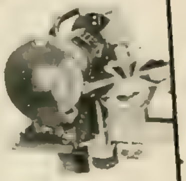
Other Foley Equipment

RETOOTHER cuts full set of even crosscut or rip teeth in less than a minute.

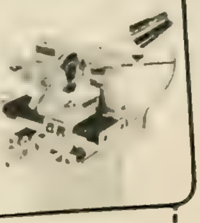


POWER SETTER gives hand and band saw teeth perfect set automatically.

GRINDER sharpens all rip, crosscut and combination circular saws.



CARBIDE GRINDER precision grinds top, face, sides of carbide tipped teeth.



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FROM A LABOR VIEWPOINT: THE NEW NIXON CABINET

Following are capsule profiles of members named by President-elect Nixon for his cabinet—seen from the labor viewpoint:

Secretary of State—William P. Rogers, 55: Close personal friend of Nixon . . . limited experience in international field except as international corporate lawyer . . . possibly most competent man in Eisenhower cabinet as Attorney General . . .

Secretary of Defense—Melvin R. Laird, 46: Hidebound conservative as member of Congress from Wisconsin . . . COPE voting record lists him with 78 "wrong" votes and five "right" . . . considered Hawk on Viet Nam but committed to settlement of conflict . . .

Secretary of Labor—George P. Shultz, 48: Generally considered a good appointment by union leaders . . . head of Graduate School of Business at University of Chicago . . . expert in effect of automation and technological change on jobs . . . does not like government intervention in labor disputes . . .

Secretary of Treasury—David M. Kennedy, 62: Chairman of the board of Chicago's largest bank, Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co. . . . Calls himself a conservative but believes business must develop a social conscience . . . Orthodox banker and financier . . .

Attorney General—John N. Mitchell, 55: Nixon's law partner and campaign manager . . . Wealthy Wall Street lawyer, expert on municipal financing . . . bears watching on law, order and justice issue . . .

Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare—Robert H. Finch, 43: Closest personal associate of Nixon since Vice President's days in House . . . Present Lt. Gov. of California. Is conservative but not as right wing as Governor Reagan . . . Will be a power in the Administration. . . .

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development—George W. Romney, 61: Michigan governor, elected over union opposition . . . Moderate conservative but believes in restrictive labor legislation . . . was millionaire president of American Motors . . .

Secretary of Transportation—John A. Volpe, 59: Rose from construction worker to millionaire contractor . . . Massachusetts governor . . . One of most popular New England Republicans. . . . Holds card in Plasterers Union. . . .

Secretary of Interior—Walter J. Hickel, 49: Alaskan governor . . . avoided sides in public versus private power fights . . . GOP moderate but unknown factor . . .

Secretary of Agriculture—Dr. Clifford M. Hardin, 53: Chancellor of University of Nebraska last 14 years . . . Academic background but served as farm economist under Eisenhower . . . Conservative. . . .

Secretary of Commerce—Maurice H Stans, 60: Director of Budget under Eisenhower . . . Extremely conservative with little social outlook . . . Could be anti-labor . . . big interest: balancing the budget. . . .

Postmaster General—Winton M. Blount, 47: Wealthy Alabama Republican contractor who did oppose George Wallace . . . President U. S. Chamber of Commerce . . . Has negotiated with unions in construction but may be tough with Federal employees . . .

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Craftsman Awards in the Nation's Capital

Mark Baumgarten of Local 1694 and an employe of Lank Woodwork Co. Inc., Washington, D.C., center, was recognized for "skill and high quality of workmanship shown in machine work for walnut bookcases and mouldings, and walnut room doors" at the International Printing Pressmen Union Offices in the nation's capital.

From the day of its opening, almost no architectural praise has been given to the Cannon House Office Building on Capitol Hill. However, the work of two union carpenters who installed 550 wood radiator covers was recently singled out for praise by the Washington Building Congress, District of Columbia management organization. Of the work of Luigi Flaim, Local 1694, and Glyndon Sawyers, the Congress said, "High quality shop work and the field installation required difficult job of scribing to existing conditions. With the magnitude of the job, the consistent high quality of the workmanship is a tribute to the skill of the craftsmen." Sawyers and Flaim are shown at center receiving awards.

Brotherhood and State Federation Leaders at Illinois State Meeting

Delegates to the fall meeting of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters at Champaign heard from several state and national leaders, including those shown above. They included, from left, Duff Corbin, president of the state council; William Sidell, Second General Vice President of the United Brotherhood; Ruben Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; John Pruitt, vice president of the state council; and Jack Zeilenga, secretary-treasurer of the council.

SORRY ABOUT THAT

Our readers often write to us for unmarred copies of our front covers, complaining about the mailing label which appears at the lower left hand corner.

We are sorry to report that, after careful investigation, we must continue to place our mailing tapes in the lower left corner of our front cover . . . for these reasons:

- We usually carry advertisements on our back cover, and we cannot cover up the advertiser's message.

- If we placed the mailing label at the **top** of the front cover, we might obliterate the title of the publication.

- The lower left hand spot is best because in this position it backs up the coupon inside our front cover which is used for changes of address. With your mailing label already attached to the coupon, our printers can quickly find your old address and make the necessary change.

Superior, Wisconsin Honors Swanson

Hugo Swanson, 82, third from left, above, has been called "Mr. Labor" in Superior, Wisconsin. A veteran of 45 years of service as executive secretary and building manager of the Superior Labor Temple Assn., a member of the Brotherhood for 66 years and a leader of many civic and labor organizations, Swanson was honored at a recent testimonial dinner in his home city.

In the picture above, Brother Swanson is congratulated by Joseph Wiesinger, left, president of the Duluth AFL-CIO Central Body. Also shown are Mrs. Swanson and the Swanson's son, Robert, who is dean of the graduate school at Stout State University, Menominie, Wisc. The younger Swanson joined Local 755 and later cleared into Local 1074, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Veteran Bricklayer Leader Is Honored

Veteran labor leaders paid tribute to Bricklayers' President Emeritus Harry Bates recently in Washington, D. C., on the occasion of his 86th birthday. Among those attending a special luncheon were, from left, above, C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department; Peter Schoemann, president of the United Association, Plumbers and Pipefitters; AFL-CIO President George Meany; Bates; and M. A. Hutcheson, general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

New Jersey Local Reports '68 Picnic

Local 715, Elizabeth, New Jersey, held a family picnic at the Deutscher Club in Clark, last August, at which nearly 700 adults and children were in attendance.

Honored guests included retired members, graudating apprentices, and families. Harry Rushton was the proud winner of a bicycle, and George Pagano won a "basketful of cheer" as a door prize.

William Wolf and Frank Holzman, games and prizes committee, were congratulated for the wonderful job well done on the children's behalf. Peter Messler, picnic chairman, and Frank S. Scirrotte, recording secretary, expressed their thanks to all members who worked so diligently to make the affair a success.

Consumer Assembly Sets January Dates

Consumer Assembly, drawing delegates from local, state, regional, and national consumer-oriented organizations, will hold its third conference January 30-31 at the Sheraton Park Hotel, in Washington, D. C.

Consumer Federation of America will coordinate the program. Other sponsors include co-ops, credit unions, trade unions, farm organizations, church groups, senior citizens, women's organizations, and other consumer-oriented groups.

A Congressional Reception at the Rayburn House Office Building on Wednesday evening, January 29, will provide an opportunity for consumers to meet their Congressmen. Thursday's Consumer Assembly program includes a discussion of air and water pollution, how retail utility rates are set, and an in depth discussion of the proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code.

At Friday's session, newsmen will pose questions to Commissioners from federal regulatory agencies on the Commission's role in consumer protection.

Consumer Assembly '69 is the first held under the aegis of Consumer Federation of America. Earlier Assemblies were Ad Hoc Committee operations which brought consumers together for short conferences. The founding of CFA as a permanent group in 1967 was the beginning of a transition from a meeting of concerned people involved in parts and bits of the consumer movement into a more vigorous issue-centered consumer federation.

Recent Retirement

George Trumbull, right, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, an active member of Local 335 since 1939, has retired after serving as local president and as an officer in every other local office for the past 25 years. At a recent meeting, Leonard Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan State Carpenters Council and member of Local 335, presented a watch to Brother Trumbull, thanking him for his many years of service.

Local 543 Member Honored in Retirement

Pictured with Brother Tolve, center, are other Carpenter Business Representatives of Westchester County.

First row, kneeling, Business Representative Anthony Macri, Local 543, successor to Brother Tolve; Joseph Corcione, Local 493; John Ponterio, Local 77; Frederick Wagner, Local 1420. Middle Row, Peter Calabrese, secretary-treasurer, Teamsters Local 547; Angelo Cipriano, Local 188; President Carino; Honorary Member Tolve; George Grimm, secretary-treasurer, Building Trades Council; Arthur Kniesch, Local 350; John McCarthy, Local 1704; Putnam County. Top Row, James Nicholson, Local 53; Lucious Pendleton, secretary of the Westchester District Council of Carpenters; Gustave Nilson, Local 1134; and William A. Kerr, Local 447, Ossining, N.Y.

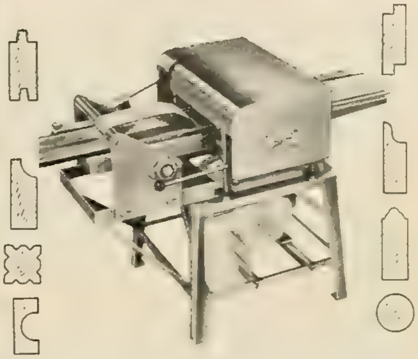
Recently retired, Louis R. Tolve, business representative for Local 543, Mamaroneck, N.Y., for 39 years was honored by the Building Trades Council, Westchester County, N.Y., for his outstanding service and devotion to his organization and fellow tradesmen. While a member of the Westchester District Council of Carpenters, Brother Tolve has served faithfully on the wage committee, pension and welfare funds, attended every meeting of the New York State Council of Carpenters, served on committees for the General President while in attendance at General Conventions.

Brother Tolve is shown in the accompanying photo being congratulated by Pres. Charles Carino of the Building Trades Council. He was presented with a solid gold card as an honorary member of the Building Trades.

Bantam Hockey Team Sponsored by Local

The bantam hockey team, sponsored by Carpenters Local 1067 of Port Huron, Michigan, shown above, was coached by Wallace F. Child, president of Local 1067. They were the 1966-67 and 1967-68 Bantam-B playoff champions. Each boy was awarded an individual trophy. A banquet dinner was held in their honor.

Planer·Molder·Saw!



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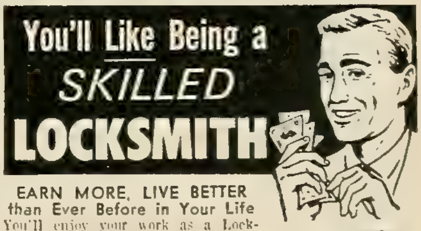

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Apprentices Busy in Hackensack

Fifteen of the apprentices now being trained under the Federal Manpower Development and Training Act by the joint apprenticeship committee in Hackensack, New Jersey.

Apprentice Joseph Miserendino receives a certificate of award for the best attendance at MDTA training sessions over a six-month period. He was also awarded an eight-point Sandvik Saw donated by Gibbons Saw Filing Company. From left to right are: Jim Giuliane, instructor; Henry C. Frank, Local 15 business representative; Apprentice Miserendino; Anthony DeSomma, vice president of Local 15, MDTA apprentice coorinator, and JAC chairman; James Wilson, superintendent, Bergen County Vocational and Technical High School (Evening Division); and Vincent Vitrano, JAC employer representative.

Outstanding Florida Apprentice

First General Vice-President Finlay C. Allan presents a silver tray to Arthur J. Birchall III, who was the winner in the Florida State Council Apprenticeship Contest as outstanding apprentice in the State of Florida for the year 1968.

The signpost with the destination success was the theme of the graduation banquet at which some 75 building trades apprentices were issued their journeymen certificates. Close to 400 guests and dignitaries attended this 19th annual graduation ceremonies.

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OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

Southern Regional Industrial Conference

From the Research Department

On November 15th and 16th your Brotherhood held the fourth in a series of industrial conferences. This conference, which was known as the Southern Regional Industrial Conference, was attended by 139 delegates from the following states: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The purpose of the conference was to give the delegates an opportunity to discuss, first hand, the problems faced by the industrial membership of the area. This conference also gave us an opportunity to pin-point and understand our problems and to discuss possible programs to cope with these problems.

Chairman of the conference was Second General Vice President William Sidell, who was assisted by Director of Research D. D. Danielson, Director of Organization J. Lew Rhodes, and General Representative John S. Rogers.

For this conference the Research Department compiled an analysis of the industrial agreements of local unions and district councils of the United Brotherhood in this area.

This compilation was broken down into all the various industries within the wood products industry and was given to all the participants so that they could make comparisons, as well as know the provisions of the agreements in like industries in other localities within the region. They were also given statistical information showing the status of the wood products industry today and its possible trends. This information clearly showed the strong correlation between a high degree of organization and effective collective bargaining, and good wage rates and working conditions.

To bring about a higher degree of organization and effective collective bargaining, J. Lew Rhodes and J. S. Rogers gave the participants helpful material and discussed with them the need for, the preparation for, and the techniques for effective organizing and effective collective bargaining. Also discussed at the conference was the use of our union label as an effective collective bargaining tool, and some of the procedures being considered to make its use more effective.

The results of the effectiveness of any conference must be measured by the results obtained from holding that conference; and, as this article goes to press, we have received numerous inquiries and requests for information and help in establishing uniform job classifications and like wage rates and working conditions in like industries in the like economic areas of the conference area. Therefore, while all the results are not yet in, we believe this conferenc can be labeled a success.

Seated, left to right, J. Lew Rhodes, Director of Organization; General Representative John Rogers; Second General Vice President William Sidell; Director of Research, D. D. Danielson, and his Assistant, Claude Mears.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

(1) SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA—The above group of Local 1400 members received lapel emblems denoting 25 or more years continuous membership in the Brotherhood. They include: D. A. Adams, Robert W. Adams, George E. Berglund, Everett Bixler, John K. Bodle, Walter F. Botler, Jack Cherogatti, Michael Christensen, Julius H. Jung, Daniel Lacey, Claude B. Lapsley, R. L. Lunnam, John D. Martindale, Nick Masney, O. W. Mehl, Frank Norris, Ole J. Oisen, Francis C. Ormond, Herbert G. Patton, Alba T. Paul, Clifford A. Petersen, A. B. Potter, Galen E. Reiff, Raymond J. Selly, Glen H. Sexton, Sr., John W. Sinner, William H. Slingerland, Frank D. Spiecher, V. C. Swanson, A. C. Thomas, W. B. Wautelet, Harry Wiseblood, Glen L. Witthauer, and Walter S. Wood. Members who were not present include: William S. Addington, Hyman Allenick, T. R. Armstrong, Hjalmer Backlund, G. E. Bell, Roy L. Bell, W. L. Bixler, Charles Booher, H. E. Boyd, S. H. Boyd, A. R. Bullock, Fritz Frerichs, Joel P. Gidlow, Ralph P. Heald, Howard Hereth, M. W. Hickerson, H. W. Jacobson, Ernest Kitson, L. E. Martin, Sam A. Mazurek, Leon Oliver, Sr., Morton C. Olson, L. W. Patty, C. R. Pemberton, Lloyd Samp, C. E. Schindler, William G. Schoenfelder, J. J. Shanley, George Sozzi, George D. Stuart, Owen Study, C. E. Symes, P. F. Terlizzi, C. E. Thiel, Floyd A. Thun, T. M. Tish, Al M. Thompkins, Don Tweedy, William A. Waldo, G. F. Wallen, Joseph Warren, G. B. Watson, N. E. Williams, and Harold P. Yaple. Past trustee emblems were presented to Frank James and Steve Lubianetsky.

Gordon A. McCulloch, Los Angeles County District Council Executive Secretary, presented members with gold hammer tie tacs as well as emblems. Terry Slawson, Council Business Representative, and Armando Vergara, Council Organizer-Director, assisted in the presentation.

1A

(1A) With several Local 1400 members watching, Gordon A. McCulloch, Los Angeles District Council Executive Secretary, congratulates Brother Edward Langridge (left), 78 years "young," who received his 50-year lapel emblem. Ed started his apprenticeship in England at two cents per hour for a 56-hour week back in 1904. Other 50-year members who were unable to attend included: Lloyd Osgood, John B. Peters and George Steltner.

(2) AUGUSTA, GEORGIA—Members of Local 283 recently presented with 25-year membership pins, seated, left to right: Pinkie J. Cobb, Reuben Carver, and Rennie G. Booth. Standing, left to right: Julius C. Jowers and John C. Johnson.

2

(2A) Also receiving their 25-year service pins from Local 283 were, left to right, seated: James W. Wren, Charles Robertson, Z. A. Montgomery, L. F. Sikes, Marshall W. Brown, and Tommy Smith. Standing, left to right: Pickens B. Green, Sr., Arley F. Hamilton, C. L. Freeland, Charles E. Polatty, and Walter W. Murphey.

2A

(3) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—Local 1784 celebrated its 96th Anniversary with a banquet and awards presentation ceremony at the Lions Ballroom. Fifty-year buttons were presented to two members, Math Schimek and Mike Herman. Robert Sabo, recording secretary, reports that copies of the souvenir booklet, covering highlights of the Local Union's long and colorful history, are available to members upon request.

Pictured are three 50-year members receiving congratulations from President Joseph Klostermann. Standing, left to right: Mike Herman, Nick Teitz, Math Schimek and President Klostermann.

(4) NEW YORK, N. Y.—Local 2163 presented 60-year, 50-year and 25-year pins to some of its senior members at an Annual Dinner-Dance held in New York City's Commodore Hotel early last year. Members pictured, left to right, include: John T. Sabistan, 40 years; Patrick J. Devine, vice president; John Boyl, trustee; William Wilkes, 61 years; Ted Shaw, 65 years; Joseph Burnside, 63 years; Hilding Ecklund, 27 years; Conrad Olson, first vice president of the New York District Council, who presented the pins; Harry Schank, 26 years; Richard Christoffesson, 26 years; Gunnar Dangbjerg, 41 years; John J. Keane, financial secretary; and William Dennis, 66 years.

(5) BEDFORD, OHIO—Local 1991 held its Merit Award Dinner-Dance early last year. A family-style dinner was served and 50-year merit award pins were presented by Ralph Bott, president, to these veteran members: Barney Oltersdorf, Fredericksburg, Ohio (53 years); Jules Gravereau, Bedford, Ohio (56 years); and William Ermer, Bedford, Ohio (57 years). Twenty-five-year pins were received by: William Sohm, Bedford, Ohio (39 years); Harry Mackey, Sr., Bedford, Ohio (34 years); Leo Basel, Garfield, Heights, Ohio (33 years); Andrew Spence, Phoenix, Arizona (32 years); Richard Scibbe, Townsville, Pennsylvania (32 years); Harry Forepaugh, Bedford, Ohio (32 years); George McFarland, Kent, Ohio (32 years); John Shott, Parma, Ohio (32 years); Herbert Raimer, Maple Heights, Ohio (32 years); Arthur Folop, Brecksville, Ohio (31 years); Earl Henderson, Bedford, Ohio (30 years); John Collin, Northfield, Ohio (27 years); and Casey Sull, Independence, Ohio (26 years).

Carl Koeber, Maple Heights, Ohio, received a Past Trustee Pin.

Honored guests included: Alex Brackenridge, District Council Day Secretary; Louis Fusile, District Council business representative, and his wife, Mary.

Entertainment was provided by Herbie Harrison, comedian, and the Sifra Polka Kings. A door prize was won by Stanley Florek.

Pictured at the Merit Awards Dinner are, left to right: Casey Sull, Leo Basel, John Shott, Alex Brackenridge, Barney Oltersdorf, Carl Koeber, and William Sohm.

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(6) VERO BEACH, FLORIDA—At a recent dinner honoring senior members of Local 1447, membership pins were presented to these members, left to right, seated: Carl Christenson, 50 years; Nels Larson, 42 years; Ellis Dahlstrom, 57 years; John Shaney, 47 years; and Steve Loar, 29 years. Standing, left to right: Carl Graul, 30 years; Elmer Grant, 26 years; Ernest Neilsen, 31 years; Virgil Parker, 25 years; Rufus Powell, 25 years; D. B. Denmark, 25 years; Frank Clavelin, 27 years; Oscar Fultz, 25 years and Clarence Hancock, 25 years.

6

(7) SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA—3,200 members, wives and children attended Local 316's barbecue held at the Santa Clara County Fairgrounds.

This affair, held every two years by the local, was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The festival opened at 10:00 a.m. with seven free carnival rides. At 1:00 p.m. there was a pin presentation ceremony honoring 25-year members. Vice President Pete Hutchison (third from right, front row) presented pins to the eligible recipients present, assisted by District Council Secretary F. O. Jorgensen (second from right, front row) and Financial Secretary A. Bailey.

Brother Ellis Gustafson (third from left, front row) was presented with a fifty-year pin by Council Secretary Jorgensen.

A barbeque roast beef dinner was then enjoyed by all. The rides continued until 5:00 p.m. and were well patronized by the young and young-at-heart.

It was a real family affair and gave the members a chance to renew old friendships and the wives and children an opportunity to become better acquainted with the Union.

Those receiving 25-year pins included: A. M. Akers, E. J. Baker, John DeCristo, Francis Dias, Emil Egyed, Eugene Filice, Lawrence Fraasch, Arnold K. Hansen, Lawrence Heidrick, William Hunt, Floyd Lankford, Arne Long, Willie Lopez, T. W. Lowery, C. O. McCamish, Harry McClendon, Gussie Lee Nall, Edmund Painchaud, John Patellaro, Robert W. Peck, C. B. Ratliff, Willis Raymond, W. E. Richardson, Anthony Satariano, Frank Surian, Jr., Lawrence Teese, H. W. Tiller and E. G. Witt.

7

(8) CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE—Forty members of Local 74 were presented with 25-year membership pins. Although 80 members were eligible to receive pins, 40 were unable to attend the ceremonies. Pictured are members receiving pins, left to right, seated: George Tinker, William K. Greene, F. D. Redmon, W. D. Mitchell, J. H. Creighton, Charlie W. Fritts, Herbert C. Skinner (general representative), John Liner, John Sims, Frank R. Axmacher, Truman J. Pickett, J. T. Young, William M. Riddle, James Leslie Green. Second row, left to right: William R. Pledger, G. A. Phillips, Howard Rogers, S. M. Franks, William H. McCallum, Johnnie W. Fritts, J. W. Hudson, John T. Hudson, Joe R. Howard, Ernest Kimbrell, T. W. Evans, William F. Underwood, Howard F. Gray, Sr., Eugene E. Uren. Back row, left to right: George M. Settles, Troy E. Bell, Dock V. Kendrick, James R. Schmidt, Norman B. Moore, Fred H. Fritts, Lawrence E. Carter, Tommie C. Varner, William N. Daughtrey, Henry Wilson, Rufus Jenkins, Oscar L. Watkins, and James L. Powers.

9

(9) PASADENA, CALIFORNIA—Fred Thelin (left), 50-year member of Local 769, was presented with a scroll by President J. A. "Buck" Morton in recognition of his long service to the Brotherhood. The ceremony took place just before Brother Thelin left to enter the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida. Local 769 also presented Brother Thelin with a handsome suitcase.

10

(10) MARTINEZ, CALIFORNIA—Local 2046 presented its first 50-year membership pin to charter member, F. E. Humphrey, at the Annual Awards Dinner. Seated, left to right: Gus Rahlves, first business agent of Local 2046; W. F. Mellerup, charter member; and Brother Humphrey, who was also presented with a 50-year trophy designed by Tony Cardenas.

(10A) Enjoying the recent Awards Dinner, left to right: Ed Jordan, president of Local 2046; Gus Rahlves, the local's first business agent; F. E. Humphrey, recipient of the first 50-year pin presented by the local; and A. A. Figone, president of the Bay Counties District Council.

(10B) Pictured are members of Local 2046 who received 25-year pins. Kneeling, left to right, front row: A. A. Figone, President, Bay Counties District Council; Elmore Anderson, T. H. Lents, George Machado, John Steavens, Tom Philps, and Paul Egbert. Second row: Andrew Bryan, Harry Brashier, Ed Jordan, F. E. Humphrey, Vick Pease, Henry Gatzemeyer, Smith Comstock, Gus Rahlves, Alexander Cook, C. E. Cowsert, Andrian Vanderkous, Melford Nelson, Jason Evens, and Walter McIntosh. Third row: Charles McKinney, Fred Nelson, Jr., Elton Patchin, Rudolph Peterson, Jack Ray, John Raynor, Ramon Sanchez, Donald Terry, Robert Sullivan, Lloyd McDonald, Killis McCrary, and James Martin. Fourth row: Clifford Reed, Richard Riley, George Savage, John Venard, George Walker, Lawrence Willbanks, Dan Frazier, Aubrey Harris, L. L. Harris, Herman Hester, Richard Hill, Mark Manlove, Vernon Berg, and Hans Boeger. Back row: Abel Garcia, John T. Whitaker, H. R. Peters, Harry Johnson, Tom Hudlin, Lloyd Clawson, Portor Thompson, James Johnson, W. S. Schooley, R. H. Sampson and Elmer Harris.

(11) OROVILLE, CALIFORNIA—Local 1240 presented 25-year pins to six of its members early last year. Pictured, front row, left to right: George Lang, Cal Woods and Charles Pyke. Back row, left to right: Edwin Finseth, Virgil Perkins and Vernon Morrow.

12

(12) PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA—A 50-year pin was awarded to W. I. Willits (left) during a dinner meeting of Local 2008. The 81-year old carpenter is the last charter member of the local which was founded in 1918. Brother Willits has been a resident of Ponca City since 1914. Presenting the pin is Howard Smith, business representative for Local 2008.

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(13) DEFIANCE, OHIO—Pins for 30, 20 and 15 years of service were presented to members of Local 2180 while celebrating the 30th Anniversary of their Charter at a recent banquet held at the Holiday Inn. Four members received their first pension checks. Among those attending were: Harold Hauter, president, Maumee Valley District Council; Arthur Sheiber, Frank Stover, Ed Rethmal, John Alt, Salvester Moser.

(14) INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI—Local 1329 members were presented with 25-year pins at a dinner-dance held early last year. Pictured, left to right, standing: Fred Osburn, Thomas Miller, William Frazell, James Worrel, David Burch, Cecil Guyer, Ed Vetter, Henry Brown, president of Kansas City District Council, and Kenneth Marshall, a 4-year apprentice, who presented the pins. Seated, left to right, are: Floyd Cody, J. H. Bloom, William Ireland, Carl Patterson, Russell VanArtsdalen, William O'Connel, George Hirt and William Akers. One of the members, H. Tupper Smith, a 25-year member, photographed the group. Twenty-five-year members receiving pins but not pictured included: Don Barnhart, Clyde Benefield, Frank Gartin, Milton Harris, Gilbert Rogers, Shelvy Campbell, Charles Carlock and Charles Fickel.

(15) FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT—25-year members of Local 647 were honored and presented with pins at their 65th Anniversary Dinner-Dance. Members pictured, left to right: George Matis, treasurer; Robert McLevy, business representative for the local and vice president of the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters, who presented the pins; Louis Raab, 31 years; Joseph Kovacs, secretary, 25 years; Harold Meier, 27 years; John Kowats, president, 27 years; Bjorn Jacobsen, vice president; Joseph Butkus, 27 years; John Horosko, financial secretary. Members unable to attend: Joseph Scsavnyiczki. 27 years, and Stephen Telisko, 27 years.

(16) MESA, ARIZONA—Thirty-seven members of Local 1216 received 25-year pins early last year. Twenty-eight members were present to receive their pins but nine were unable to attend the awards ceremony.

(17) WESTBORO, MASSACHUSETTS—Local 1459 honored Brother Ivan Judson Burhoe at a banquet held at the Chez Ami Restaurant. Brother Burhoe joined the Brotherhood in May 1913 and has been an active member for 55 years. Pictured are, left to right: Joseph Kinnarney, business agent, Local 860; Brother Burhoe, and Robert Chase, president.

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(18) FRESNO, CALIFORNIA—(No picture) Local 701 (Carpenters) and Local 1496 (Millmen) were hosts at a Pin Awards Dinner for members with 25 or more years of membership. Guests at the dinner, which was held at the Hacienda Motel, were the members and wives. Special guests were the officers and wives of Local 1109, Visalia, California, and the officers and wives of the Sequoia District Council of Carpenters.

President Joe Collins, Local 701, was Master of Ceremonies and membership pins were presented by Executive Board Member Charles Nichols, General Representative Clarence Briggs, and Presi-

dent Larry Null of the Sequoia District Council.

Highlighting the evening was the presentation of a 65-year membership pin to Howard C. Bingham, a member of Local 701 since 1903. Brother Bingham also received a tie and cuff links marked with the insignia of the Brotherhood.

Sixty-year membership pins were presented to C. P. Cain and Laurits Nielsen, Local 701.

Fifty-five-year pins were presented to Hans Koch, Lenard Langenbuch, F. R. Roughton, and S. J. Stoudenmire of Local 701; and S. F. Ede and Frank Tackaberry, Local 1496.

Fifty-year pins were received by Ed Beecham, Leonardo Romanelli, W. S. Stoeckel, and H. L. Webster of Local 701; and H. F. Dunham and Douglas Ede, Local 1496.

Forty-five-year pins were presented to Claude Appleby, H. A. Bidwell, Clyde W. Clark, Roy Luttrell, T. D. Scott and Leon Webster, Local 701; and Ernest Boner, J. V. Dumlap, Alex Horn, John Luther and William A. Thiege, Local 1496.

Forty-year pins were presented to James P. Gainer, Ijler Johansen and E. A. Tegelberg, Local 701.

Thirty-five-year pins were presented to Joe Hausladen and J. Roy Weirick, Local 701; and Frank Sowers, Local 1496.

Thirty-year pins were presented to A. F. Alford, Albert Bianchi, Lloyd Bidwell, William Bogdanoff, Victor Chensoff, E. H. Clack, Fred Ebell, G. A. Hegquist, Pete Hovasapian, O. S. Hughes, Pete C. Jensen, A. J. Johnston, Willie J. Jones, H. L. Kincade, Donald Lakin, Walter Locke, M. B. McDaniel, Lee Miller, Adolph Nagle, Melvin Neff, Harry Oberg, B. M. Segress, Clifford Sherman, E. V. Strickland, James C. Teare, Kenneth Thompson, C. W. Traxler, Lester Watson, Jack Williams, Charles Ybarra, Norman Ziegler, and E. Zerlang, Local 701; and Ray Berwanger, Lee Bowen, E. E. Braze, M. O. Dunham, W. S. Dunham, Tony Gallegos, Clifford Hubbart, Ernest Knops, Perry Long, Bill Mackrill, H. B. Markham, Dan Mogenson, Russell Peterson, Earl Powers, Sr., L. C. Raymond, Alfred Reardon, Fred Reiners, Floyd Scheidt, Thomas Thomsen, and Ted G. Tolladay, Local 1496.

Twenty-five-year pins were presented to Lloyd Anderson, Arnold Berry, Clifford Bertram, Art J. Beyer, Clyde Bobo, Jerry Boiles, Jack Bracich, Paul Brooks, Otis O. Bryant, J. J. Burton, H. B. Campbell, Henry Carlson, Ross Caudle, C. C. Chamblee, Jack Chaney, George W. Clark, Sam Coffey, Ed Coleman, J. T. Collinsworth, C. C. Crane, Adolph Dalton, Raymond Davis, Rondy Evans, Leonard Foreman, John Gamber, Willie Garcia, Ivan Gilles, Fred Gleim, William Gleim, Lyle Golden, Jack Goldman, T. E. Gooden, Glenn W. Grant, Charles Greene, Jesse Hamblen, W. D. Hamby, Ray Hampson, Hoah M. Hicks, Lester High, Guy Holmes, Paul Holt, J. D. Howard, Fred Ibe, Carrol T. Jacobsen, Archie Johnson, Jack Johnson, William E. Johnson, Edgar Kaiser, Steve Karagozian, Sam Kindsvater, Ralph Kizer, Paul Knee, Jimmie Laughter, Calvin Ledbetter, Alex Locke, C. E. Lockwood, Thomas Loeffler, Eual Logue, S. T. McClung, Wayne McDonald, Norman McLaughlin, Herman McNeeley, L. J. Manser, Sam Manske, Robert Marsh, William Marsh, Edward Metzler, Marshall Milam, Edmund Miller, George Mitchell, Merritt Moore, Virgil Moore, L. L. Morgan, Charlie O. Nipp, Lester Obermann, Adelsten Orbeck, Paul Papazian, James Paxton, Arthur Penner, Marvin Penner, Peter Rago, Ivan Rawlings, Guy D. Reilly, Herschel Reynolds, Edgar Richards, John F. Ries, Charles Rivaist, Jim B. Seagler, C. C. Searcy, Noel Searcy, Asa Selby, William Short, Leo Sisk, Cecil Smith, Fred Smith, Jack L. C. Smith, Joe Solko, A. W. Stark, Otto Steffens, Jim Stinson, Harry Stoeckel, Victor G. Taylor, Q. B. Thomas, James Van Natta, E. E. Bogan, Herbert Wagner, Hubert Watkins, V. W. Webb, Marvin Williams, Reuben Wood, Lewis H. York, Clyde Young, and Lester Zingg, Local 701; and Wesley Abbott, Lloyd Buck, W. C. Cummings, John Economides, Fred Fenton, Thomas Scow, Loren Steitz, Peter Suddjian, Leroy Ulrich, Louis Vierra, J. E. Walton, Jack Lloyd, John McClellan, Jesse Olson, Dick Parvainian, and Milton Prater, Local 1496.

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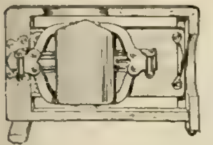

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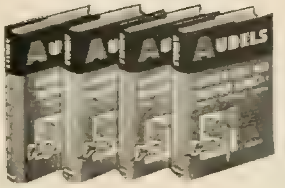

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Dansvage, Ben D.
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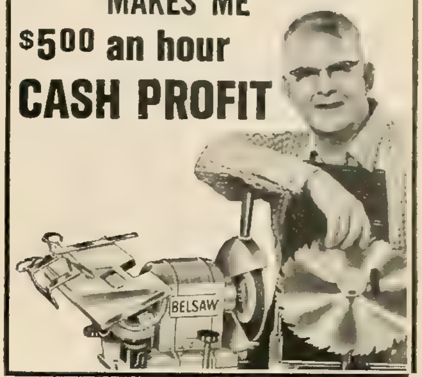

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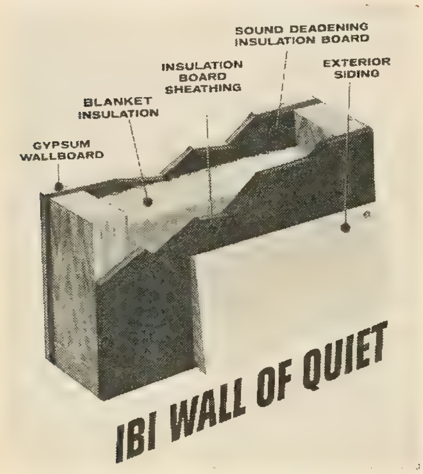


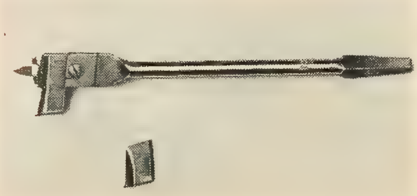
A new brochure on insulation board sheathing has just been released by the Insulation Board Institute. The brochure describes for the first time how to build an exterior wall with insulation board sheathing and sound deadening insulation board which significantly reduces the penetration of outside noise. The new assembly is expected to be widely specified for apartment construction where the sound of traffic and other noise is created by higher population density.

The new brochure also reports that for the first time all insulation board sheathings are now "R"-Rated for their insulation value making it easier for specifiers to calculate total wall thermal value. Regular density insulation board sheathing has been rated since 1961 and now ½ inch thick intermediate and ½ inch thick nail-base sheathings are also "R"-Rated. Intermediate's value is "R" 1.22 and nail-base is "R" 1.14. Regular Density ½ inch sheathing has a "R" of 1.32 and for regular 25/32 inch, the "R" value is 2.06.

Buyers of insulation board sheathings will find the R Value stamped on every sheet produced by IBI member companies. With these values, the building industry can now more efficiently calculate the heat resistance factors for exterior walls. Precision in determining heat resistance has become important with the increasing popularity of central air conditioning and electric heat in residential construction.

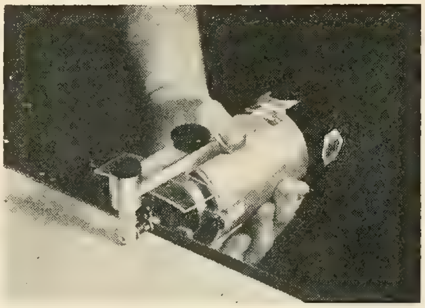
For a copy of the brochure, write Robert A. LaCosse, Technical Director Insulation Board Institute, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

EXPANSIVE BITS



Two-piece expansive bits have been introduced by Great Neck Saw Manufacturers of Mineola, New York. These bits are adjustable, made of drop-forged alloy tool steel to fit ¼" and larger drills. Cuts holes in wood or plastic, Kit #51 will cut from ½" to 1" and 1" to 1½". Kit #71 cuts holes from ⅞" to 1¾" and 1¾" to 3". Set-screw adjustment provides infinite settings within minimum and maximum diameter range. The kits are packaged in individual 2-compartment handy plastic pouches. For further information write Great Neck Saw Manufacturers, Mineola, N. Y.

LAMINATE TRIMMER



To complement its new line of industrial routers with exclusive cantilever design, Black & Decker has developed the #440 ½ HP Laminate Trimmer that can be converted to a ½ HP Router.

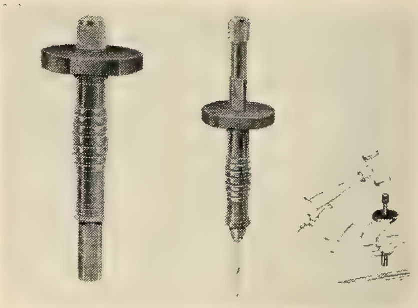
The #440's carbide veneer trimming bit makes flush and bevel cuts on flat or curved surfaces with bit clearly visible at all times. The trimmer has a non-rolling guide that will stop excessive glue buildup. There is a new quick reference depth adjustment scale and faster adjustment of edge guide both vertically and horizontally. A clear plastic chip shield safeguards vision.

An exclusive—guide rods have been positively mounted in threaded holes to eliminate "walking." The #440 has a larger diameter armature shaft for less deflection and better cutting.

By removing trimmer base 440B and substituting a 441B router base, this trimmer is converted to a ½ HP router.

For more information, write: Product Information Service, The Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Towson, Maryland 21204.

"PIN-BOY" 67



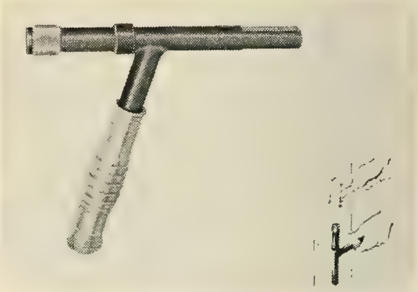
"Pin-Boy" 67 is a new dual-purpose tool. A heavy-duty hammer-drive tool for hammer driven fastening into masonry and steel up to 3/16".

Pins are self-positioned in the "Pin-Boy" barrel and held straight for straight driving. Special design of the tool directs all the striking energy—"focuses the force"—helps you drive fastening pins straight and sure. Gives you holding power and strength at low cost. Uses Remington ¼" Fastening pins.

Tool converts quickly and easily to a hammer-drive drill which accepts masonry drills with tapered shanks. The tool is ideal for drilling holes when using expansion fasteners.

For more information on the Remington "Pin-Boy" 67, write Remington Arms Company, Inc., 25000 South Western Avenue, Park Forest, Illinois 60466.

"PIN-BOY" SIDE HANDLE



The Remington "Pin-Boy" Side Handle can save you time, which is money, on your fastening into masonry and steel, wood to concrete, wood to steel, steel to concrete, resulting in increased production and a sharp decrease in construction and maintenance cost.

Remington's fastening pins are self-positioned in the barrel. Special design of the tool directs all the energy—"focuses the force"—helping you to drive fasteners straight and sure.

Extended side handle insures visibility and safety; makes close-quarter fastenings easy. Uses Remington's ¼" fastening pins.

For more information on the Remington "Pin-Boy" Side Handle, write Remington Arms Company, Inc., 25000 South Western Avenue, Park Forest, Illinois 60466.

LAKELAND NEWS

John Fairnington of Local Union 188, Yonkers, N.Y., arrived at the Home November 6, 1968.

Fredrik V. Leivo of Local Union 1308, Lake Worth, Florida, arrived at the Home November 7, 1968.

William G. Porter of Local Union 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa., arrived at the Home November 7, 1968.

Stanley Slawick of Local Union 1367, Chicago, Illinois, arrived at the Home November 15, 1968.

Gust Johnson of Local Union 1590, Washington, D.C., arrived at the home November 26, 1968.

George S. Nutt of Local Union 586, Sacramento, California, passed away November 2, 1968. Burial was at Sacramento.

Leroy Turner, Sr. of Local Union 349, Orange, N.J., passed away November 7, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Jarvis C. Miller of Local Union 50, Knoxville, Tenn., passed away November 15, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Members who visited the Home during November 1968:

R. E. Dayton, Lakeland, Florida. L.U. 200
Harry P. Coton, Orange City, Florida
Merritt W. Foss, San Mateo, California. L.U. 2164, S.F.
Mr. & Mrs. Nilo Kataja, Lake Worth, Florida. L.U. 2006
Paul R. Baker, Daytona Beach, Florida. L.U. 1725
James W. Brenner, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania. L.U. 430
Mr. & Mrs. Paul C. Rinder, Everett, Washington. L.U. 562
J. Harold Dye, Augusta, Georgia. L.U. 283
Otto High, Duluth, Minnesota. L.U. 361
Bernard B. McCauley, Evanston, Ill. L.U. 1307
Louis J. Multerer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. L.U. 1741
William R. Johnson, N.Y.C., N.Y. L.U. 1456
Vincent Kianke, Muskegon, Michigan. L.U. 1033
LeRoy Turner, Jr., Irvington, N.J. L.U. 349
Clarence G. Naylor (?), Pleasant, W. Va. L.U. 1159
August Boniface, Juno, (?). L.U. 119
Vinc Delany, Clarwater, Florida
Martin Porges, Secy.-Treas. L.U. 257
Edgar Lackey, Bingen, Wash. L.U. 1896
G. E. Smith, Raderswood, W. Va. L.U. 1207
Hilding Blomquislt (?), Floral Park, N.Y. L.U. 257
G. Nelson Miller, Alton, Ill. L.U. 377.
Simon H. McCallum, Orlando, Florida. L.U. 502
Samuel A. Harris, Arkon, Ohio. L.U. 639
Hal Gibson, Jensen Beach, Florida. L.U. 297
Mrs. Betty Rhodes, Jacksonville, Florida
Anthony Kausa, Worcester, Mass. L.U. 107
Wm. B. Kennedy, No. Arlington, N.J. L.U. 306
Knute Olsen, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. L.U. 391
James E. Smith & Wife, Cleveland, Ohio. L.U. 11
Kenneth S. Kline, Minneapolis, Minnesota. L.U. 7
Roscoe J. Goodway, Maplewood, Mo. L.U. 1739
Joseph Malcolm Brohard, Westerville (?), L.U. 200
Wm. Forster & Wife, Rochester, N.Y. L.U. 72
Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Ritter, Port Royal, S.C. L.U. 2088
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel F. Steel, Cincinnati, Ohio L.U. 1206
Mr. & Mrs. William Nuninen, Detroit, Mich. L.U. 1433

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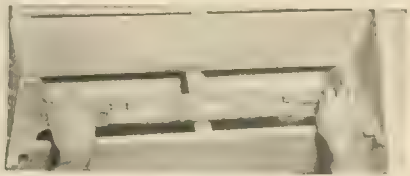
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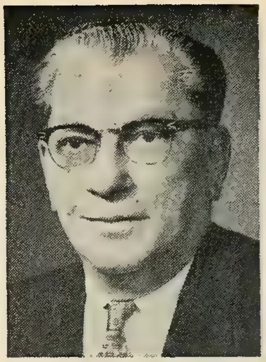
IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

A Hard Look at Taxation and Welfare

■ A little over six months ago—last May, to be exact—I commented on the sad financial state of the nation. At that time, it was obvious that an additional tax bite on the paycheck was inevitable. Shortly thereafter, the 10% surtax was enacted by the Congress and has been in effect ever since.

Unfortunately, the surtax neither cured the financial ills of the nation nor halted the rapid growth of inflation.

In theory, the surtax is to run out next June. The chances are 10 to 1 that it will be renewed for at least another year. President-elect Nixon indicated during his campaign that he would eliminate the surtax if elected. Now, he seems to be having second thoughts on the matter. Far from expecting a termination of the 10% surtax, most experts are convinced that additional tax measures will be forthcoming.

In May, I said, "While no one particularly relishes paying taxes, few will object to an additional tax burden when the future of the nation is at stake." I know without taking a concensus that I echoed the feelings of practically all members of our Brotherhood.

Most Americans are willing to pay more taxes if the ability of the nation to survive is involved.

However, it was my feeling then, and it is my feeling now, that a thorough overhaul of the income tax structure is necessary before any new taxes are imposed on those who work for a living. There simply are too many loopholes by which those who profit most from our economic system escape a fair share of their tax obligations.

There are on the market at least a dozen books and services which give businessmen tips on how to take advantage of tax loopholes.

They tell how to spread income among all members of the family to lower the total tax bite; how to get tax-free income from investments; how to time vacations so they can be charged off as business expenses; how to deposit money in foreign banks without having to pay taxes.

None of these loopholes have any meaning for the average man. They are designed to provide tax shelter for those who need such shelter least.

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, no booster of the working man, recently pointed out in an article that it is the poor, not the rich, who pay the bigger share of earnings in taxes.

It cites a study made by the magazine's own economic experts showing that Federal, state, and local taxes combined syphon off around a third of the annual income of the average family in the $3,000 to $10,000 bracket. In the upper brackets, that is, families making more than $15,000 per year, the tax burden falls to 28% of annual income.

Many taxes, such as sales taxes, property taxes, Social Security taxes, all take a bigger proportion out of the worker's paycheck than they do out of the wealthy.

The whole matter of taxation is due to come to a head in the new session of Congress. Perhaps, more taxes will be necessary. If they are, all thoughtful Americans will face up to the situation. But it will be extremely difficult to sell an added tax bite to the workingman if tax reforms are not instituted to place a fairer share of the burden on those who are best able to pay.

At the same time the tax structure is being overhauled, a hard look should be taken at the mounting cost of welfare. No one objects to adequate welfare for those who are physically or mentally incapacitated, but the able-bodied need to be given opportunities for work rather than relief.

In New York City, one family in eight is on welfare, while the Sunday papers, on the average, carry 60 to 70 pages of help wanted ads.

Somehow or other this does not add up. ■

A CHILD . . .
A DISEASE . . .
A CHALLENGE . . .

THE CHILDREN'S ASTHMA RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL is presently caring for the greatest number of asthmatically-crippled boys and girls in all of its long history. The C. J. Haggerty Fund is an integral part of this program. It provides care and research for these children who come from every sector of the country. They are given free medical care regardless of creed or origin.

Through the findings of CARIH's world-famous Institute, they are able to save countless more lives that would otherwise be lost. The need for interpreting diverse information about asthma is reflected in the thousands of inquiries received each year by the Medical Department from private physicians and prominent clinics for the special help needed in treating their own asthmatic patients.

At the present time many children of Trade Unionists' families are being rehabilitated at this nationally-renowned Institution. Through Labors' support, the Haggerty Fund aids these children and many more like them.

Right now, as you read this, children from all over the world—some perhaps, from your own community—or your own Local—are in residence in Denver, Colorado, on a beautiful 12½ acre campus called the Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital. These are not ordinary children. They are victims of intractable asthma—asthma so severe that it is deemed "medically hopeless" in their own communities.

It costs $6,000 to treat and care for a child at CARIH for one year, $12,000 for the average 2-year stay—not one penny of which is charged to the child or his family. Who pays the bill for treating, housing and feeding these children? Who furthers the great strides of CARIH's research program, coming ever closer to the day when asthma and other allergic diseases which now afflict more than 5 million Americans will at last be conquered? The answer must be you and the many other individuals and Unions who have come to care about CARIH.

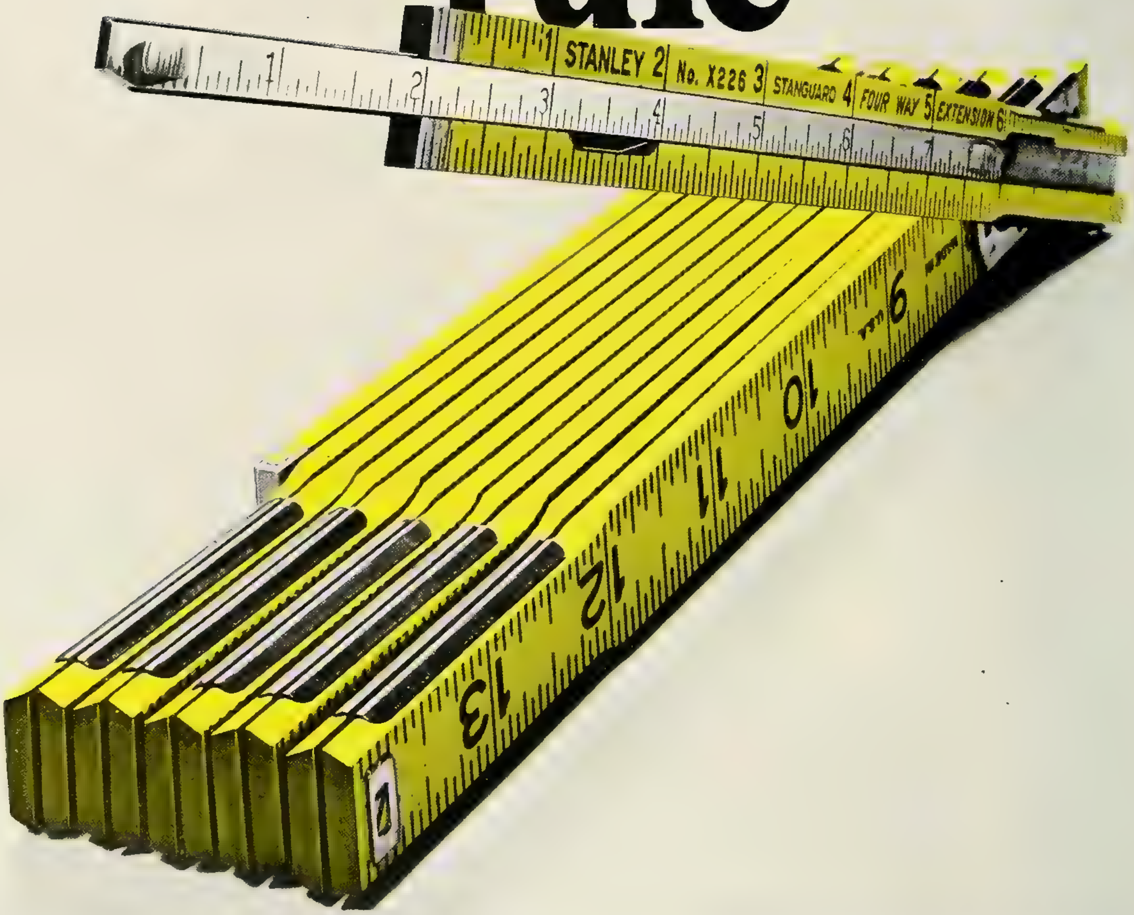
Send your contribution today to the address shown below.

CARIH National Labor Council

Children's Asthma Research Institute & Hospital

1258 N. HIGHLAND AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90038

The folding rule



The X226 offers you maximum utility in an extension folding rule. With it, your inside measurement is at one focal point.

The X226 provides end-to-end *or* hook measurements in multiples of exactly 6″ (6″, 12″, 18″, 24″, etc.). Can also be used as a marking gauge in multiples of 2″ (2″, 4″, 6″, 8″, 10″ and 12″). Ideal for door installations, too, because it can be opened to give you exact end-to-end measurements for three standard doors: 30″, 32″ and 36″. Stud markings every 16″. Extension slide extends — and reads — in both directions.

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The

FEBRUARY, 1969

CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

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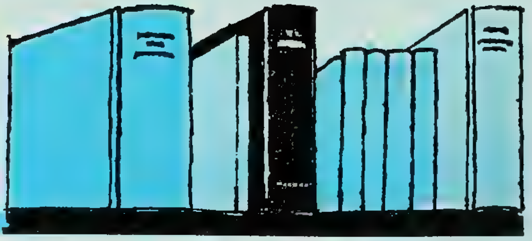

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

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Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

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THE

CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1969

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

While most people are familiar with the great achievements of Abraham Lincoln, 16th president of the United States, many are vague in recollecting some of his youthful accomplishments.

Lincoln was born on a farm in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. At the age of eight, he and his family moved to the valley of Pigeon Creek in southern Indiana. "An axe was put into his hands" and he proceeded to help construct their three-sided log cabin in the forest. Since he possessed great physical strength, even at an early age, Abe's chief task was clearing the woods.

In his youth he was noted for the tremendous skill and power with which he could swing an axe. After his family migrated to Illinois in the fall of 1830, he made use of his skill as an axe-man, splitting fence rails. During the first year after the family's arrival in Illinois, he fulfilled an obligation to split three thousand rails.

After a long day's work he would sit by the fire reading, or perhaps writing on a piece of wood which he used for a slate. During his entire life, he received less than a year's formal schooling, yet his imagination and indomitable ambition enabled him to achieve the highest office in the land. *The picture, copyrighted in 1909 by F. A. Schneider, is from the Library of Congress.*

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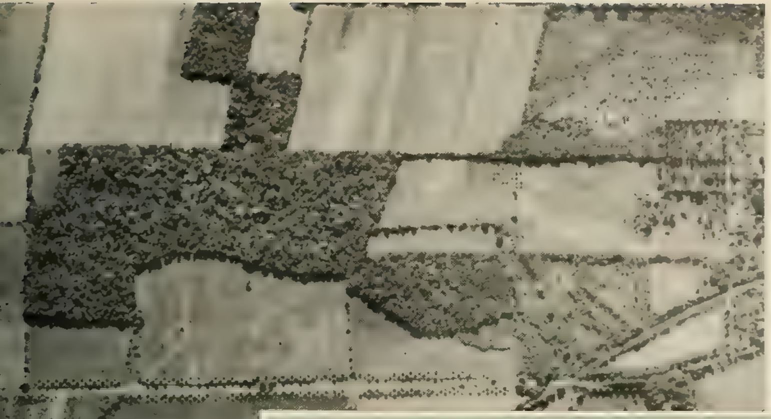
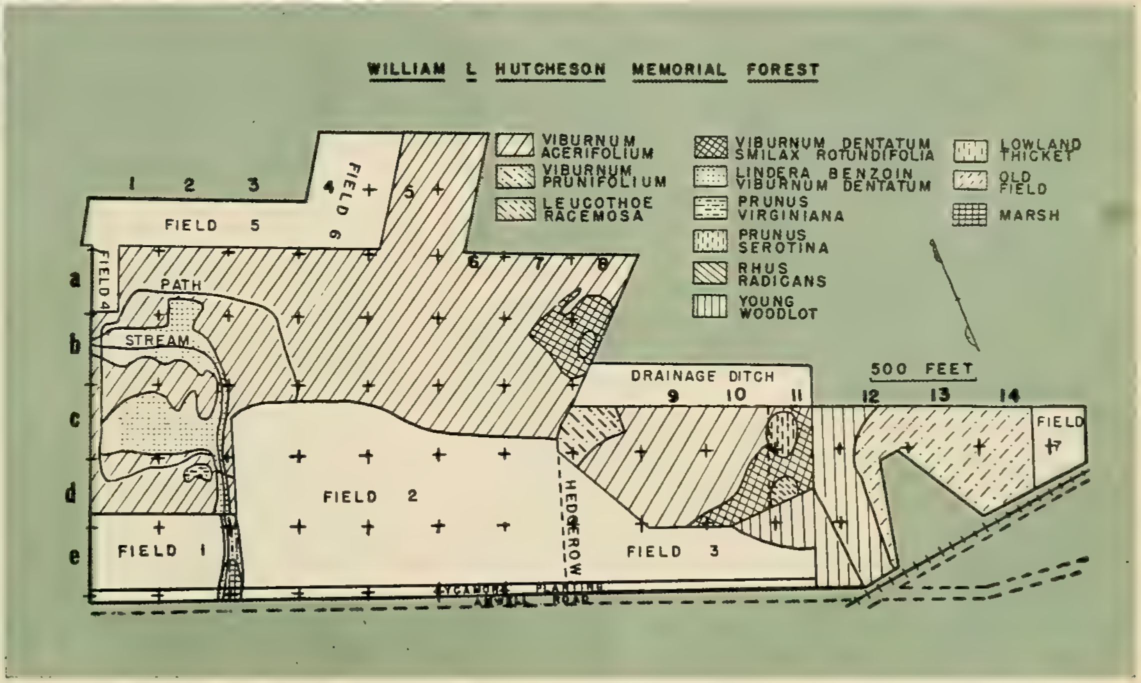
THE WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON MEMORIAL FOREST . . .

continues to play vital role in man's search for a better world



LEFT: An aerial view of the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest, looking south. The main entrance to the forest is at the lower left of the picture. Note the path leading into the woods, where the public tour begins.

BELOW: One of many maps made of the forest by botanists and zoologists, who chart the location of flora, fauna, and various research projects underway. This particular map is concerned primarily with undergrowth in the area.



■ It's possible that no tract of woodland along the Eastern Seaboard or on the entire North American continent, for that matter—is under such intensive study as the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest in central New Jersey.

The birds are watched, banded, and counted. (More than 100 species have been identified as residents or visitors, 40 of which nest there regularly.)

The box turtles which crawl through the underbrush and field grasses are having their body temperatures checked regularly and their metabolism in hibernation studied.

At annual intervals, two hectares (approximately 6 acres) of surrounding grassland are plowed under and allowed to revegetate naturally. Then scientists keep records of the seedlings which sprout there, the field mice and moles which re-enter the plot, the insects which are attracted, and just about every development which may be of scientific value.

In the forest, botanists take note of the time of blooming and leafing of plants and shrubs. The towering hardwoods are measured and mapped.

The William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest is truly an outdoor, living laboratory.

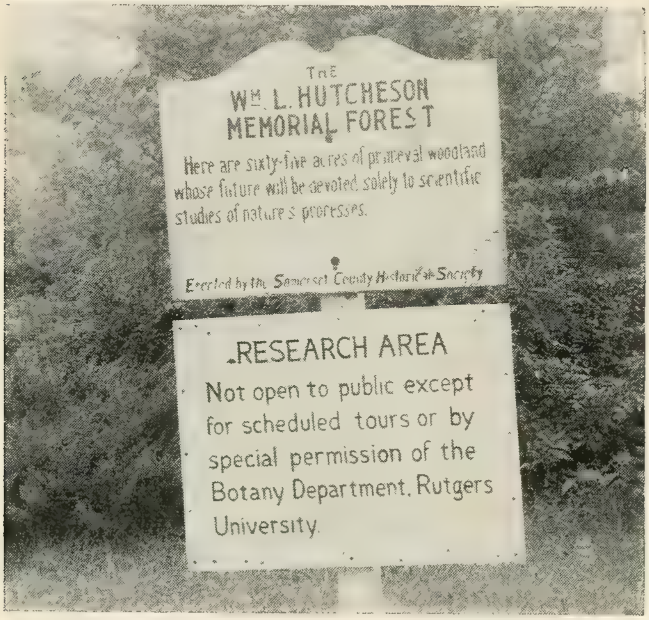
It is, say the scientists, a resource for research in forest ecology. The word "ecology" means, according to Webster: "biology dealing with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment." Ecology, you might say, deals with all of nature.

And there is no better place for such studies than a woodland such as the Hutcheson Memorial Forest. It is one of the last stands of primeval hardwood forests in the United States. The towering oaks and other trees are a living testimony of the past—of what forests were like before the arrival of the white man—and even before the coming of the Indians.

Somehow this 65-acre woodland escaped the inroads of woodcutters and land-clearers through the centuries. Once called Mettler's Woods, it has remained relatively untouched since colonial times and in the hands of the Mettler family.

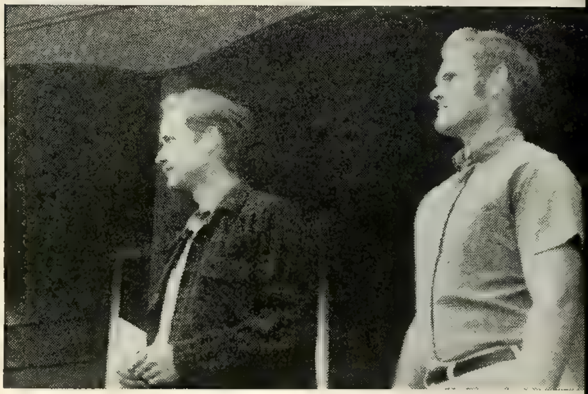
Thomas Mettler, the last of the

The entrance to the forest, with its tall wooden arch. The resident superintendent's house it at right.


The
Wm L. HUTCHESON
MEMORIAL FOREST
Here are sixty-five acres of primeval woodland whose future will be devoted solely to scientific studies of nature's processes.
Erected by the Somerset County Historical Society
RESEARCH AREA
Not open to public except for scheduled tours or by special permission of the Botany Department, Rutgers University.

A sign beside the entrance describes the facility's purpose.

BELOW: Dr. Richard T. T. Forman, Rutgers botanist, le prepares to conduct a public tour of the forest. With him Dean Christensen, superintendent of the forest and a Rutg graduate student.



ABOVE: Some of the many visitors who gather on weeke afternoons to join the public tours. Students, nature love artists, and family groups enjoy the outings.

Dr. Murray F. Buell, Rutgers botanist and forest director, measures the girth of a tree.

family to own it, decided to dispose of it in 1954. Despite the rising value of the tract as a residential area, Mettler, who recognized its scientific value, offered it to Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, at a price substantially lower than its commercial value. Rutgers professors and graduate students had been conducting research studies on the tract since 1930 and were delighted at the University's opportunity to acquire it.

A drive to raise funds was organized, but only half of the needed $100,000 was raised.

It was our own organization which saved the forest for Rutgers and posterity. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, stimulated by its New Jersey members, supplied the needed funds, and the deed was turned over to the university, with the firm stipulation that it cannot be resold and must remain in its natural state.

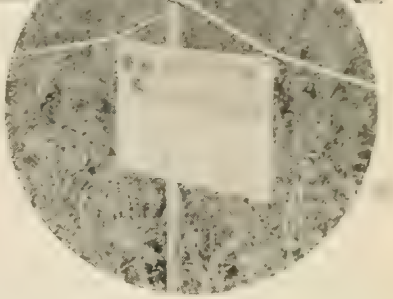
Mettler's Woods became the William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest, a living memorial to the late president of our Brotherhood and father of General President M. A. Hutcheson. It became also living testimony of the Carpenters' dedication to the conservation of the world's natural resources.

Today, the 65-acre woodland and 70 acres of fields which surround it serve as a natural facility for scientist and layman alike.

The public is invited to join guid-

ABOVE: Doctor Forman pauses in the overgrown stream bed of Spooky Brook, at the northern edge of the forest, to describe the plants there.

ABOVE: Plant life grows in the shade under green nylon canopies in one experiment.



RIGHT: A sign warns visitors that a roped-off plot is impregnated with radioactive isotopes in a plant study.

ed tours held regularly on weekends throughout the year. These tours are conducted by University botanists and zoologists, and they take about one hour. (A schedule of future tours may be obtained by writing Dr. M. F. Buell, Director of the Hutcheson Memorial Forest, Department of Botany, Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, N. J.) Some of the trees which visitors see on the tour date back more than 300 years to a time when Indians roamed the woods.

Research at the Forest is performed, for the most part, by candidates for masters' degrees and doctorates in the fields of botany, zoology, soil analysis, biology and forestry. Recently a two-year research grant was received from the National Science Foundation. Previously that agency had made a three-year allocation to support research projects there.

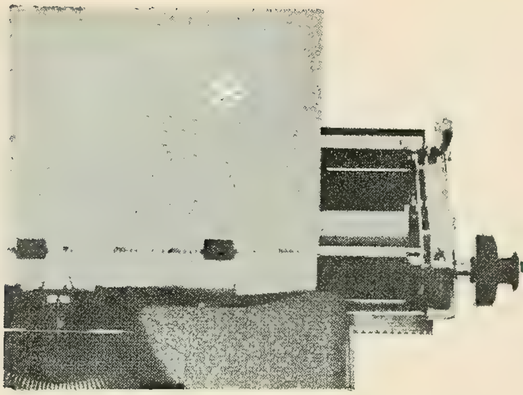
The Rutgers Department of Botany publishes periodically a *William L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest Bulletin.* The bulletin contains data, maps, and charts of research findings at the forest. There are reports, for example, of "the natural harvesting of trees," "alien plant species," "soil development on the red beds of New Jersey," and "climate, microclimate and vegetation relationships on north and south forest boundaries." These reports are like pieces of a great natural jigsaw puzzle which, fitted together, give man a clearer picture of his world.

The Brotherhood's pride in sponsorship of this research facility and natural setting was expressed by General President M. A. Hutcheson at the dedication of the forest in 1955:

"Next to farming, carpentry is the oldest vocation in the world," he pointed out. "Somewhere back in the dim ages before history was writ-

(Continued on page 30)

Misen, the artist who created the sketches accompanying this article is in reality Michael Senich, proprietor of the Misen Galleries of Princeton, N. J. and a regular participant in Hutcheson Forest tours. Misen was at one time a cartoonist for the *Daily Mirror* of New York City, a combat artist with the Coast Guard during World War II, and still works for King Features of New York City.



EDITORIALS

## The Flu, Then and Now

One American in every four has been hit by the Hong Kong flu, this winter, according to the Gallup Poll in a special "flu census."

Such a statistic indicates rough times for many Carpenter families in the early months of 1969, but when you consider the number of deaths credited, so far to the Hong Kong flu *(in the U.S. as of January 11, there were 3,754 above the normal total at this time of year),* you can take consolation in the fact that you *weren't* born fifty years ago.

Exactly a half century ago, at the close of World War I, North America was undergoing its most disastrous influenza epidemic. The "bug" had first appeared in early September, 1918, in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. By mid-October the flu death rate had risen 700% over the September death toll. Doctors were baffled. The epidemic spread to 46 of the 48 States, killing between 400,000 and 500,000 people. Many war plants shut down; telephone service was cut in half; there were 127,000 cases of flu in the army camps.

Panic spread rapidly. Newspapers were filled with rumors, outlandish theories, and long lists of the dead.

The epidemic finally disappeared in 1919, leaving some afflicted with cardiac problems, Brights disease, and tuberculosis.

The Spanish flu of 1918-1919 was truly a killer. Its Hong Kong cousin might have been one too . . . but for modern communications, modern drugs, and, perhaps, the higher, healthier standard of living which we enjoy today.

This, at least, is one consoling thought as we move through the troubled times of 1969.

Vest Pocket Parks

The shortage of playgrounds for children in our cities, particularly in the ghettos, has reached the crisis stage. In many areas all that is left for growing youngsters is a rare, garbage-strewn vacant lot or a dangerous, crowded street.

Many civic officials do not realize that, in the United States, Federal funds are now available for the creation of so-called "vest pocket" parks—small but attractive parks transformed from idle, vacant lots. Fifty percent of the costs for such parks is paid for by Federal funds under the Urban Beautification Program.

Brotherhood members and local unions concerned with urban renewal problems in their area should keep this in mind the next time they look over a city budget or meet with local public officials for city planning.

Pass Up the Grapes

Farm workers in the Central Valley of California are struggling for decent wages, sanitary working conditions, and union recognition. They face in this struggle a collection of grape growers who act like feudal barons and who refuse to discuss their grievances. They face, also, the importation of strikebreakers from Mexico, who will work for wages far below the level of decency.

There are few laws to protect migratory farm workers, and these few are seldom enforced. Consequently, the only method of effectively bringing the grape growers to the bargaining table is a strong consumer boycott.

Every member of the Brotherhood is urged to pass up table grapes at his local super market, until the grape growers come out of the Dark Ages. Join this nationwide boycott now!

Federal First Aid

Federal safety legislation died in the last session of the 90th Congress, but the need for such legislation did not die with it.

An average of 55 American workers dies every day from on-the-job accidents and occupational diseases. Another 8,500 are permanently disabled every working day. It adds up to 7 million casualties per year, a staggering total in human misery and suffering.

You can't legislate carelessness away from a work site. Only a continuing educational program to promote alertness on the job will ease that situation.

But you can legislate safety inspection programs, and you can require certain safety standards which remove the odds against accidents.

The 91st Congress should take these first aid steps now.

The gathering in the lobby of AFL-CIO Headquarters as the retiring President bid unionists a warm farewell.

LBJ Credits Labor Support for Many Legislative Gains

■ Exactly one week before he left office, President Johnson picked an unprecedented way to thank organized labor for its cooperation with him over the last five years.

He "invited" himself to the AFL-CIO building and before an overflowing crowd in the first floor lobby declared:

"I know of no living single group that I think has been more responsible for the advances that have been made . . . in the last five years than the AFL-CIO, headed by George Meany, and supported by millions of men and women throughout the country."

The President unveiled a frame layout of 100 pens he used to sign landmark legislation over the five-year span.

"I would like to present to the working people of this country and to the gallant, able and trusted leaders, a symbol of what the last five years has always been about," he said.

The pens were used to sign legislation including education, social security, civil rights, conservation, war on poverty, medicare, housing, minimum wage and manpower training.

The President said that while he and Meany have not always agreed on procedure or method "I think we have always agreed on purpose and objective."

He recounted how closely the two have worked together, saying:

"I looked over my diary last night and I have met with Mr. Meany and his assistants many times, but with Mr. Meany, himself, 49 times in personal meetings either in my office, the oval room or in the mansion."

"In addition to that, he has called me or I have called him 82 additional times. We have had some rather extended conversations in those telephone calls."

Johnson said that during the last five years "our general goal has been the greatest good for the greatest number. We have tried to improve working conditions; we have tried to improve wages and we have tried to see that profits were reasonable."

One difference that the President said he had with Meany was over Johnson's proposal to merge the Labor and Commerce Departments.

Meany thanked the President "on the behalf of the AFL-CIO, its leadership, its millions of members and on behalf of the millions more who will be beneficiaries of the legislation which you signed into law and which is represented by the pens and titles of the various bills enacted during the last five years."

He singled out education as one phase of the Johnson legislative record because "in the years to come, our grandchildren and their children will be beneficiaries. . . ."

"If nothing else had happened in these five years, except the education program," Meany said, "this Administration would have gone down in history as one of the greatest since the establishment of the Republic."

He summed this up in statistics, alone. In fiscal 1960 there was $600 million authorized for Federal aid to education. In fiscal 1969, this was upped to $6 billion.

The AFL-CIO leader said that in "this field alone, in addition to all the other things that happened and in which we were interested in the last five years, I think that Lyndon Johnson will go down in history as one of our greatest Chief Executives." ■

SOUTHPAWS

Lefties Manage to Survive in a Right-Handed World

■ An estimated 300,000,000 people suffer the same handicap that afflicted Benjamin Franklin, Babe Ruth, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Charlemagne, and Alexander the Great.

Each was left-handed in a right-handed world.

"Southpaws"—a term that apparently originated on the baseball diamond—have been misunderstood since earliest times, the National Geographic Society says. The left side traditionally was linked with evil and left-handedness with dullards.

The devil was popularly depicted as being left-handed. The Romans had a word for left—*sinister*.

Considering it unwise to enter a house left foot first, rich Romans posted slaves at their doors to assure that arriving guests put their best foot forward. In time, the servants became known as footmen.

Life continues to frustrate the sinistrally inclined. Most everyday products are designed with the right hand in mind: Telephones, scissors, wrist watches, adding machines, gearshifts, fountain pens, microscopes, among others.

One major exception, the typewriter, has been termed the "only left-handed machine in general use." The most frequently used keys are on the left.

Perhaps ten percent of the world is left-handed. No one knows why. Some scientists believe the tendency is inherited; others feel environment plays a role.

A neurologist succinctly summed up knowledge of the subject: "You can put all we know about left-handedness on one page."

In recent years, the world has become somewhat easier for this sizable minority. Manufacturers now turn out left-handed golf clubs, egg beaters, fishing reels, desks, and other articles. Some banks furnish left-handed checkbooks, the stubs to the right of the checks.

The spate of specially designed products recently prompted a London resident to open a shop for left-handed customers only. Even the clerks are southpaws.

All in all, left-handers have borne their burden bravely. Julius Caesar, for instance, remarked that it didn't interfere in the least with his ambitions. Nor has it discouraged Pablo Picasso, Charles Chaplin, Beatle Paul McCartney, or Queen Mother Elizabeth.

Some lefties resolve the problem by becoming ambidextrous. President James A. Garfield reportedly became so adept that he once took up two pens and wrote in Latin with one and in Greek with the other—simultaneously.

Modern champions of left-handedness include Dr. Bryng Bryngelson of the University of Minnesota. "Left-handed people tend to be more creative, more imaginative than right-handed people," he said.

Three hundred million people would agree—and three billion might not. ■

BABE RUTH

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

MICHELANGELO

JAMES A. GARFIELD

EONARDO DA VINCI

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD has named two new regional directors. Francis Sperandeo goes to Denver, Colorado, and Charles M. Henderson goes to Seattle, Washington. Henderson was formerly Regional Director at Albuquerque, New Mexico, while Sperandeo has been an attorney with the NLRB since 1952.

AMERICAN WORKERS in the 1968 election handed the Communist Party the worst clobbering in the Party's 40-year history in the U.S. Six different minority parties accumulated more votes than Charlene Mitchell, the Communist Party's presidential candidate. Even the obscure and nearly-forgotten Prohibition Party outvoted the Reds by better than 14-to-one. But the worst humiliation by far was the fact that a party without a candidate—and actually called "New Party Without a Candidate"—polled 1,480 votes nationally to the Communist Party's pitiful total of 1,075!

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION has issued instructions to Federal agencies throughout the country to convert all their custodial, laundry and service workers to regular wage schedules before July 1, 1969. The order will enable these traditionally low-wage workers to benefit by the new Coordinated Federal Wage System which goes into effect in July.

SKYROCKETING COSTS of the Medicaid program for the medically indigent must be brought down speedily in the opinion of the AFL-CIO.

The Federation has called for effective controls on illegal, unethical activities by the medical profession as the answer to increasingly high Medicaid expenses.

In a statement to Wilbur J. Cohen, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman bluntly accused the medical industry of bilking millions annually from Medicaid. The way to stop this, he declared, is an effective cost control system.

WAGE GAINS UP—There were 4,500,000 who won wage and fringe gains during 1968 ranging from 7.5 percent of straight-time hourly earnings to a median wage and benefit package increase of 6 percent a year over the life of the contract. The U.S. Department of Labor reported that "all measures of change in wages and benefit expenditures resulting from these settlements were larger than in preceding years."

PROFITS STILL SOAR—Sales and profits for the manufacturing industry during the third quarter of 1968 were sharply higher than during the same period in 1967. Government figures showed sales up 10 percent and profits after taxes up 14 percent. Cash dividends paid by manufacturers in the third quarter (July-August-September) totaled $3.3 billion, an increase of $200 million over the same period in 1967.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT will be quietly but carefully watching every member of Congress who campaigned in 1968 on a platform of "economy" and "cut the spending." Labor will be particularly eyeing Congressmen who denounced union wage gains that ranged up to 7%—when those Congressmen come to vote on a proposal to hike Congressional salaries from $30,000 to $42,000, a jump of better than 40%.

NADER NAMED ADVISER—Whether incoming President Richard M. Nixon likes it or not, Ralph Nader, the demon consumer crusader, is going to be an advisor to his Administration for the next three years. Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd has named him a member of the National Motor Vehicle Safety Advisory Council.

TABLE of MALCONTENTS

Reprinted from the New York Daily News, Friday, January 3, 1969

Periodically, our contacts in Paris break through the crepes-suzette curtain and manage to smuggle out choice bits of information concerning the peace talks in which the shape of the conference table has been a great issue. The scene is the basement of the Hotel Majestic, where two French carpenters are putting away a bottle of vin ordinaire.

HENRI: "I spoke to our union delegate last night and he assures me that by Bastille Day we should have some idea of what kind of table those imbeciles upstairs want."

PIERRE: "This could be a lifetime job, Henri. After they figure out what kind of table, they'll argue about the type of wood."

HENRI: "Well, we should kick. The food is good, the wine is amusing, we get time-and-a-half at the slightest provocation and . . ."

(He's interrupted by a knock at the door and goes to open it. A pint-sized Vietnamese in blue coveralls with the Viet Cong patch on the shoulder struts in and throws a tool-bag on the floor.)

HENRI: "We ordered bouillabaisse, not moo goo gai pan. What are you doing here?"

VC: "I'm from the carpenter division of the VC delegation. I've been ordered here to build our side of the table when the final plans are drawn."

PIERRE: "The union isn't going to like this one bit; there's a question of jurisdiction . . ."

VC: "I claim diplomatic immunity. By the way, have you guys thought of a shape for that table?"

HENRI: "I was thinking of a round table. Maybe a lazy susan type so that the various factions could look at each other's notes."

VC: "That's out. King Arthur had a round table and he was a lousy imperialist."

PIERRE: "How about a snooker table? They could use the pockets for ashtrays and . . ."

(There's another knock on the door and Pierre opens it. A burly character with a pencil behind his right ear strolls in.)

PIERRE: "There is something you wanted, monsieur?"

NEWCOMER: "Frank Dillon's the name. Boss carpenter from the U. S. delegation. Something about a table. I've built tables for Walter Reuther, John L. Lewis, Albert Shanker and dozens of others. The way I see it, a nice sturdy octagonal job of California redwood with a formica top and plenty of electrical outlets for the bugging devices . . ."

(There is a loud argument outside, and he swings open the door. A carpenter from Saigon and one from Hanoi are pummeling each other. Dillon breaks it up and they come in.)

HENRI: "This is starting to look like a Sorbonne demonstration. Now, who are you guys?"

SAIGON: "I represent Premier Ky. He wants a lacquered table of rosewood, square with a coat of arms—maybe a golden dragon rampant on a field of PX's, or even a yellow-breasted Asiatic Ingrate in full flight over a rice paddy."

HANOI: "My name is Foo Yung and I represent Hanoi and I can tell you right off the bat we don't recognize you southerners. Our chief wants a table of bamboo in the shape of a huge sickle with space for machine-gun emplacements."

HENRI: "Our union delegates are on their way over here. They're going to take a dim view of foreigners working here without official permits."

DILLON: "Who do you think you are, telling an American carpenter—and a veteran at that—where he can work and where he can't work? One word from me and we'll throw a picket line around this dump. And after all we did for you at St. Lo."

HENRI: "Don't you talk to me like that, you fathead. If it wasn't for Lafayette you patronizing Americans would still be a British colony."

(The door opens and three Frenchmen, wearing hombergs and smoking Gauloises come in.)

HENRI: "Ah, here are our delegates now." *(In rapid French he explains the situation to the newcomers.)*

FIRST D: "The solution is quite simple. No one but a Frenchman can work in this country without special permission and without joining the union. You other guys start walking."

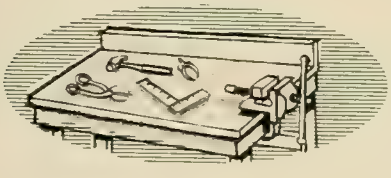
DILLON: "Honest Ave is going to have a fit about this—and you Frenchmen are going to have to fight your own battles from now on. Meanwhile, until I hear from Sam Glutz in our home office I'm not budging."

VC: "In my bag over there I have a small mortar and a few grenades. Make your move, you French pig, and I'll blow up the place."

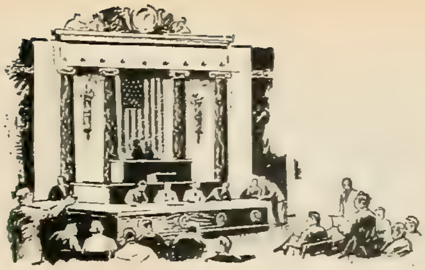
SECOND D: (Soothingly) "Come now, we don't want another international incident. We've had enough trouble with the sagging franc. Let's sit down like nice guys and talk this thing out."

VC: (*Grudgingly*) "Well, okay. Since we're all carpenters under the skin let's put aside our sharpened chisels and our booby-trapped spirit levels and talk. But I must insist on selecting the shape of the bargaining table. . . ."

Text by Phil Santora • Drawing by Bruce Stark



EDITOR'S NOTE: *As we go to press on this February issue of The CARPENTER, the wire services report that agreement has been reached on the shape of the peace conference table. It will be, says an Associated Press report, round, with two small, rectangular tables at either side. The small, auxiliary tables will be 18 inches away from the main conference table, at parallel positions on opposite sides of the main table. News reports are that, After nine weeks of haggling, French carpenters completed the conference tables in nine hours.*



For a Responsive Congress

■ The opening days of the first session of the 91st Congress hold out the hope that the country's mood of impatience and the search for positive change has found its way up to Capitol Hill.

The election by party caucuses of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) as party whips was a bracing tonic for the liberal forces in the Senate and throughout the country. What it will produce in terms of substantive and progressive legislation is still to be seen. But men of liberal persuasion in leadership posts is a definite gain for the nation.

The challenge to the Electoral College system—specifically the freedom of an elector to cast his vote as he pleases without regard to the popular vote in the state—also is a plus. Though the challenge went down to defeat it spotlighted a serious defect in the country's democratic electoral structure and renewed hopes for change and reform.

The pay raise voted by the House for the office of the President and the strong likelihood of pay increases for members of Congress and high government officials is also a positive change for the better, for it will create a greater degree of financial independence and compensate public officials in terms of the responsibilities they shoulder.

Upcoming is the continuing battle to amend the Senate's filibuster rule, to lessen the ability of a minority to impede and block action on vital legislation supported by a majority of the Senate.

On the House side the Republicans have in a sense brought new and younger men into leadership while the Democrats are moving towards making the congressional wing of the party perhaps more responsive to new approaches and ideas through monthly party caucuses.

All this adds up to Congress responding mildly in a structural and party sense to the continuing need for change. There are obviously many more and deeper changes needed if the Congress is to respond in modern terms to the needs of our times.

These changes involve a general legislative reorganization of Congress—the last major reorganization was effected in 1946; restoration of the 21-day rule in the House Rules Committee; financing of presidential and other campaigns; reduction in the voting age; provisions for television debates.

The 1968 elections produced only minor changes in the makeup of the 91st Congress in terms of its predecessor. But Congress, despite its complex structures and traditions, is a responsive body and the opening days have indicated a change in tone—if not in substance.

The change is hopefully indicative that the liberal forces will be a mite better organized and better able to articulate their position as the legislative issues move onto center stage.

In the continuing struggle with the conservative coalition any strengthening or improvement in the liberal bloc is a gain. ■ —The AFL-CIO NEWS

Canadian Report

Joint Committee Backs Right to Refuse Unsafe Work

TORONTO (CPA) — Employees should have the right to refuse to work under unsafe conditions, a labor-management committee has recommended to the Ontario Government.

This is one of 30 specific recommendations in a 102-page brief prepared by a group called the Joint Committee on Construction Safety. Its member organizations are the Ontario Federation of Labor, the Provincial Building and Construction Trades Council of Ontario, the Toronto Building and Construction Trades Council and the Construction Safety Association of Ontario.

It was prepared for presentation to the Labor Safety Council of Ontario and Labor Minister Dalton Bales. The LSCO is a goverment-backed group with labor and management representatives.

The brief grew out of a meeting of union representatives last May to discuss failure to enforce the Construction Safety Act.

"They reported that workmen were having to resort to work stoppages, picketing and other similar means to protect themselves from injury while on the construction site," the brief said.

What made the plan to prepare recommendations a unique happening was the fact that the CSAO, a management-financed safety organization, enthusiastically joined with the unionists in the job.

One of their general conclusions was that enforcement was weak and the best rules in the world are useless without "competent well-regulated safety inspectors able to act efficiently and quickly."

The specific recommendations frequently called for more careful spelling out of rules and regulations. They included:

Provincial, in place of municipal, appointment and control of safety inspectors under the Construction Safety Act and the Trench Excavators' Protection Act.

Power for the inspectors immediately upon non-compliance with a stop-work order, to go to a court for a court order.

Improved salaries for inspectors and their selection on the basis of formal training, experience and education.

A requirement that each constructor call together his staff to point out potential hazards and to hold regular on-the-job safety meetings.

U.S. Takes 67% of Canada's '68 Exports

(CPA)—The experts are forecasting that 1969 will be another good year for Canada.

In 1968 the gross national product (GNP—the sum total of goods and services produced) reached $67 billion, an eight per cent increase over 1967. In 1969 it is expected to go over the 72 billion mark.

If this occurs, the GNP will have doubled since 1960. But the net increase in GNP will be about 55 per cent. The rest would be due to increased prices.

Of the eight per cent increase in GNP last year, about 4.5 per cent was a net increase—the rest was due to price increases.

Canada's trade position also showed a substantial improvement in 1968. Exports went up 18 per cent, imports only 13 per cent. A large part of this improvement was due to increased sales to the United States. Last year, the U.S. took 67 per cent of this country's exports.

It is expected that this year exports will again increase to the U.S., Japan and Germany, but decline to France and Great Britain.

Boom conditions in the United States, therefore, have helped Canada considerably. The U.S. GNP went up 9 per cent. The U.S. consumer price index went up 4.6 per cent. Average weekly wages in manufacturing were up 7.2 per cent.

Canadian figures were similar. The price index went up 4.3 per cent in 1968. Average wages in manufacturing were up 7.9 per cent.

Business investment in Canada is expected to rise in 1969 by about 8 per cent compared with two per cent in 1968. This is in part at least evidence that business profits have been good and are getting better.

One of the main problems in Canada is unemployment. Even with the economy booming, unemployment across the country averaged 4.9 per cent in 1968, with no assurance that it won't go higher this year.

In the United States, the unemployment rate was only 3.6 per cent in 1968, may go up to around 4 or 4.5 per cent in 1969.

The trouble with average unemployment figures is that all parts of the country are not "average"—some are above average like Ontario, others are well below average like the Atlantic provinces.

Hamilton Arranges Conference on Poverty

Two conferences on poverty are being held by two federations of labor.

On February 15th and 16th, the Ontario Federation of Labor is holding a conference in Niagara Falls on "A Just Society—what is it?". Keynote speaker will be Reuben Baetz, Executive Director of the Canadian Welfare Council and probably the foremost authority on poverty and welfare programs in Canada.

His speech will be followed by four discussion groups on Poverty, Housing, Human Rights and Taxation, each dealing with a special aspect of the poverty problem and related issues.

The conference arrangements were made by OFL Secretary-Treasurer D. F. Hamilton, a member of the Carpenters' Union.

The other poverty conference is being held March 15th and 16th in Saskatoon by the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor.

Keynote speaker will be Russell Bell, now an economist with the Economic Council of Canada, formerly with the Canadian Labor Congress.

The conference will include as delegates people who themselves are suffering from poverty—members of the Indian-Metis community, old age pensioners and others.

Average Toronto House Goes Over $30,000 Mark

In the Metro Toronto area of about two million people, average cost of a house, either new or used, went over the $30,000 mark at the end of last year.

The actual selling price of a house averaged $30,492, an increase of $2,000 in one year.

Only families earning over $10,000 a year can or should buy a home at this price.

Architect Comments On Construction

A major research effort in the construction field is being conducted by the Metro Toronto School Board under architect Roderick Robbie. Called a Study of Educational Facilities, the project is investigating "systems building" which could, he estimates, open the way to international construction contracts worth billions.

Bids have actually been received on the main components of a whole school-building program of completely flexible interior design.

Mr. Robbie says that the building industry is the sleeping giant of North America. He looks forward to the establishment of a huge Canadian corporation owned 40 per cent by the federal government, 30 per cent by Canadian corporations and 30 per cent by individual Canadian investors.

He is a severe critic of present building practices in this country.

"While the building industry is one of the foundations of Canada's economy," he says, "it is riddled with the maggots of speculation and financial brinkmanship. In playing Russian roulette with our means of providing shelter, we play the same game with the very essence of our social structure.

"Federal, provincial and municipal levels of government, as if possessed by an insatiable desire to symbolically reduce the building industry from the human level to the animal level, and finally to the vegetable level, assail the industry with a barrage of building, fire, health, labor, planning, smoke pollution and other codes, tax and fiscal regulations, laws, statutes, ordinances, rules, requirements and pure pettifoggery that would have caused a less red-blooded industry to succumb 50 years ago."

Brave words from a knowledgable, probing man.

New Brunswick Acts On Public Employees

The labor leaders in the province of New Brunswick have welcomed new legislation providing collective bargaining for public employees with the right to strike for all workers except those in essential services.

The legislation was based on a report by Professor Saul Frankel of McGill University who recommended the right to strike.

However, the minister of labor excepted "essential services." He did not define those considered essential but said that the law was passed as it was "in order to ensure that the health, safety and security of the province is maintained.

Canadian Steel High in Profits

One of Canada's big three steel companies says that the industry will continue to be a world leader in profitability.

Based on 1967 results, profit as a percentage of sales in Canada was 8.7 compared with 4.9 in the United States, 2.8 in Japan and 0.3 per cent in West Germany.

Canadian steel workers will be going for parity wages with U.S. workers this year. Some already have it.

Nation's Railways In Early Contract

For the first time ever, Canada's major railways signed a two-year contract with their non-operating employees before the expiration of the old agreement.

Federal mediator W. P. Kelly, a former railway union official, was given a large share of the credit by Federal Labor Minister Bryce Mackasey.

ILO To Mark Its 50th Year

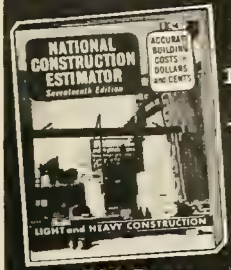
Canada will have one of the best programs in the world to mark the 50th anniversary of the International Labor Organization this year.

The federal department of labor arranged a special tripartite meeting of management and union officials and provincial deputy ministers of labor which considered ways and means to commemorate the occasion.

The Canadian group discussed an ILO commemorative stamp, special articles in union and management publications, radio and TV shows and travelling displays. These and other ideas were endorsed.

The ILO is the only international organization where delegates from labor and management meet on an equal basis with government.

LABOR and MATERIAL COSTS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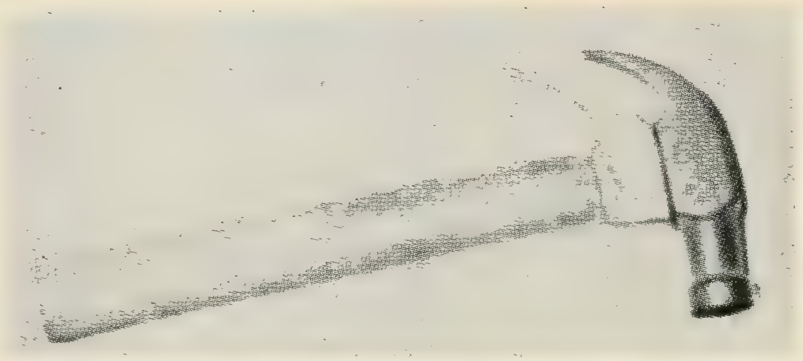


Recently, a collector of old carpentry tools at Northeastern Oklahoma A & M College ran across the hammer pictured above. To date, he has been unable to learn what special purpose the hammer was used for. Can any old-timer help him out?

This was our announcement of Mr. Cheney's query in the December CARPENTER.

■ When Merrill Chaney, woodwork instructor of Northeastern Oklahoma A.&M. College, sent in a picture of a two-headed hammer and a query about it, he started a chain reaction among our readers which proved considerable.

A large number of people wrote in to answer his query, printed in last December's issue: "Are you familiar with this hammer?" In addition to those who submitted what apparently is the right conclusion, based on the overwhelming consensus of replies, there were other reactions.

Brother Humorist

Martin Supilowski, Jr., Chicago, refused to take the hammer seriously. He cast the hammer in the same frame of reference as the left-handed wrench, the bucket of steam and the can of polka-dot paint. He also suggested the two-pronged screw (shown on Page 30) for those who want to speed up joinery.

Actually, the two-headed hammer is a home-made adaptation of the principal embodied in the old-time "Shaker" hammer. This hammer is contained in the Shaker Museum in New York State, and is listed and illustrated in the book *A Museum of Early American Tools* by historian Eric Sloane. It is also shown in *Ancient Carpenters' Tools* by Henry C. Mercer.

Editor, The Carpenter
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Sir:

I am collecting old woodworking tools for a museum in my woodworking shop.

Enclosed find a picture of a hammer I recently found. I would appreciate whatever information you might be able to furnish as to date manufactured, by whom, etc.

Also, I have many other tools I would like some data on as I am writing a short history of each tool and labeling them.

Again, may I say I will appreciate whatever information you may be able to furnish.

Yours truly,
Merrill Chaney
Woodwork Instructor
Division of Technology
Northeastern Oklahoma
A & M College
Miami, Oklahoma 74354

The letter from the Oklahoman which sought information about the hammer.

The head of the Shaker hammer was cast with two sets of claws and one head. The hammer illustrated in the December issue was made by putting two ordinary heads on one hammer handle and removing one of the heads. As far as can be ascertained, no modern tool manufacturer makes a "Shaker" hammer.

There were many valid uses for the double-headed hammer. Its basic function, of course, was to pull the larger nails. The carpenter would start with the claws at the end of the hammer and pull the nail partway up. Then he would engage the secondary claws and the end head would then function much as a block of wood placed under an ordinary single-headed hammer.

In addition to the primary purpose, there were secondary benefits:

In driving large nails, the added weight of the second head proved of value.

In pulling nails, if the carpenter did it properly, the nail came out straight and undamaged, then could be used again. This was of considerably more importance in past periods when nails were relatively much more expensive than today.

If a nail was pulled with the double-headed tool, it came straight out and left a much smaller hole to be refinished if such was necessary.

There's Another Use

Whenever nails were to be set and the carpenter could not use both hands, he could place a nail's shank between the upper claws with the head against the primary claws, then set it by driving the point into the wood. He could then release the nail, turn the hammer around and drive it home in the customary manner.

The hammer was also used for drawing barbed wire tight when erecting fences. The fence builder would put the wire between the upper claws, then hook into the fencepost's surface with the lower claws and use the leverage which resulted to pull the wire taut. He would either take a half-turn around the post with the slack end of the wire to hold it in place while he stapled it or have a co-worker staple it while he held it taut.

Continued on Page 30

OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

Health, Welfare, and Pension Plans Lag In Furniture, Lumber, Wood Products

Multi-Shop Agreements Hold Promise in Some areas

■ In 1948, 2.7 million workers were covered by negotiated contracts which had provisions for health and welfare plans. That represented about 18% of the workers working under negotiated agreements in that year. Eighteen years later, in 1966, 16.1 million or 91% were covered by health and welfare provisions of negotiated agreements. This was an increase of almost 600%.

In the same period of time, negotiated retirement plans increased almost 1400%. In 1948 there were only about 1.7 million workers (11%) covered by negotiated retirement plans as compared to 13.5 million in 1966 or 76%.

As health and welfare plans have become more common-place, union negotiators have sought to enlarge and extend existing coverage by eliminating or decreasing employee contributions, raising the benefit payments, and increasing the length of benefit payments to the worker and the extension of benefit coverage to retired workers. Negotiators have also sought to make plans more comprehensive and provide greater coverage to the worker. For example, they have negotiated vision and dental packages and, to a lesser degree, psychiatric care and prescription drugs. Indications are that we will see rapid growth in the extension of these new benefits to existing health and welfare programs.

Negotiators have also sought improvements and liberalization of existing retirement plans. The trend here has been to lower or eliminate the contribution of the worker, enlarge pension benefits, provide improved benefits for disabled workers and earlier retirement benefits. There is also a trend to negotiate less arduous and restrictive eligibility requirement.

In the All-Manufacturing Industry, 80 to 85 percent of the workers under union contracts have retirement coverage, and 90 to 95 percent have health and welfare coverage.

In the Furniture, Lumber, and Wood Products Industry, 70 to 75 percent of the workers are covered by pension provisions of their agreements, and 85 to 90 percent are covered by negotiated health and welfare programs.

These figures indicate that we are not keeping up with other industries. However, there are many reasons for our lagging behind in these fringe benefits.

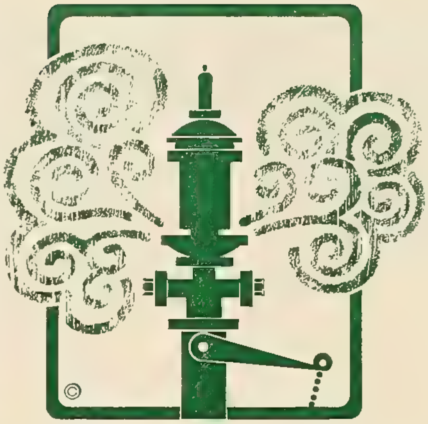
The first factor is the make-up of our industry. The vast majority of our brothers and sisters work in small shops of under 20 people. Pension programs are especially difficult to establish because of cost and other factors when the number of people involved is small. For those industries which have large numbers of workers in one factory, such as the auto, steel and rubber industries, the establishment of a pension plan is a relatively simple matter when compared to small and scattered shops.

One way to help the small, scattered shops is consolidation; that is the combining of many shops under one plan. The idea of a multi-employer plan has met with great success in large metropolitan areas where the employees of many small shops are covered by one central plan. The same theory can be applied to the shops in rural areas. This would, in many cases, mean a larger geographic area than those that exist in the metropolitan areas. However, this would be in keeping with the United Brotherhood's industrial program of like conditions, in like industries, in like economic areas.

Another reason for the lag is that most of the negotiated plans prior to 1948 were in industries which have grown tremendously, such as autos and rubber. Therefore, most of the workers coming into these industries came under the scope of existing plans.

There are other factors which restrict the creation of and the improvement of health and welfare plans and pension programs which are not limited to the Lumber and Wood Products Industry. In some industries and in some geographic areas, the level of wage rates are so low and the negotiated increases are so small the workers feel that it is more beneficial to them to take their increases in their base pay rather than set aside a portion for pension or health and welfare programs.

Also, the lack of interest by the membership hampers negotiators from creating such plans and on improving such plans. Many members, especially those under 30, do not see the need for pension plans, nor do many without families see the need for health and welfare programs. They don't stop to realize the advantages of early investment.



Certainly each of these factors have helped produce the gulf that exists between our industry and others where fringe benefits are concerned. However, now that the lag has been recognized and the reasons for it isolated, we can now map our strategy for narrowing this gulf.

It will not be easy nor is there likely to be immediate visible evidence of success, but, hopefully, in the near future all of our members will enjoy the protection offered by negotiated health and welfare plans and pension plans.

LABOR NEWS BRIEFS

Shultz Throws Cold Water on Anti-Labor Plans in Congress

The carefully nurtured anti-labor proposals of conservatives, including the labor court and compulsory arbitration, are not going to find favor with the new Secretary of Labor, George P. Shultz.

Shultz picked his own confirmation hearing, before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, to express his views.

Making his debut as chairman of the committee was Senator Ralph Yarborough (D. Tex.). Senator George Murphy (R. Calif.) and other conservatives presented some of their pet anti-labor proposals at the hearing and asked for Shultz's comments.

"Free collective bargaining is a better system for handling labor disputes than an imposed settlement," he said.

Murphy, who said that for 20 years he had favored a labor court—which unions strongly opposed—as a means of "avoiding wasteful stoppages," asked for Shultz's views.

"I would move very slowly on any labor court system," Shultz replied, "I would lean very heavily on the system of free collective bargaining that we now have."

In other answers to Committee questions, Shultz gave no comfort to anti-labor forces that seek enactment of repressive legislation to deal with national emergency strikes. "I would approach that question very cautiously," Shultz said. "I would be careful about recommending legislation that might have a logical appeal but might have broad implications in other fields. If you're not careful you may legislate something for an immediate problem that will have an unnecessary effect in an area where collective bargaining has been working well; and in most areas collective bargaining is working well."

Non Union Worker's Wife Recounts Husband's Trials

Union members who take their union for granted should meet Mrs. Robert W. Farmer of Louisville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Farmer's husband was not fortunate enough to be a union member and she's bitter over the treatment he received. She felt so strongly about it that she wrote a letter to The Louisville Courier-Journal telling "why I believe in unions."

Following is her letter:

"Would you be interested to know why I believe in unions?

"In 1922 at the age of 14, my husband went to work as a bicycle delivery boy for a small optical firm. He grew in knowledge, as well as years, and it wasn't long before he was a lens grinder. In the meantime, the company grew enough that they hired another lens grinder. Many years passed under these conditions, and about two years ago the other lens grinder became ill. His case was diagnosed as lung cancer, and after several months he died. He had been with the firm 31 years.

"After his death, the entire load of the shop was thrown on my husband. To the very best of our knowledge, no attempt was ever made to replace the man who had passed away. My husband was going to work earlier and earlier and staying later and later. It was always a 12-hour day for him, sometimes 13, even 14. But those blessed glasses had to be gotten out at all cost. I can remember just two one-week vacations in 18 years.

"The first week of October, after 46 years with the company, my husband had a stroke. He is a very sick man.

"They let him go—dismissed him, fired him, or however you want to put it. There was no severance pay, no retirement pay after all those years. Just pay for that week.

"That's why I believe in unions."

Glass Door Injuries Mount But FHA Denies "Serious Risk"

Sliding glass door accidents in American homes cause approximately 100,000 injuries a year—many of them fatal. But these tragedies have not yet convinced the Federal Housing Administration that there is enough of a "serious risk" to demand that home-builders use tempered safety glass to withstand the impact of people crashing into the doors.

An FHA official testifying before the National Commission on Product Safety told the angry commissioners that "there is no clear evidence of serious risks of accidents" with sliding doors made of ordinary glass, so long as they are equipped with horizontal dividing bars. The FHA, he said, cannot impose "additional costs" on home-builders by requiring the special glass. The additional costs turned out to $7 to $10 per door, but an industry spokesman from the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association said the extra cost is actually only $5 to $7 per door.

Commission Chairman Arnold B. Elkind asked FHA architect Wynford K. Snell, "Do you feel that it's incumbent upon people to sacrifice their lives and present the evidence to you before you move?"

In contrast to Snell's cool testimony was the terrible evidence presented by parents whose children were killed or permanently scarred in accidents with ordinary glass door panels.

A spokesman from the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department joined in the criticism of the FHA and told PAI that specifications should require "the safest possible glass—one that would be the most shatter-proof."

He pointed out that construction workers are protected against glass accidents on job sites because all glass is marked with huge white "x's." "One businessman once accused the unions of requiring the markings in order to make more work for the laborers who clean off the 'x's'," he recalled.

A Statement of Labor Contract, Vintage 1914

■ Recently, Brother Edward T. Andreassen, business agent of Local Union 787, Brooklyn, New York, forwarded to THE CARPENTER the Statement of Labor Contract reproduced on this page.

For the benefit of those whose memories do not go back 55 years, this document should make interesting reading.

The contract shows that wages were 35 to 40 cents per hour and the workday consisted of nine hours. At the top rate of 40 cents per hour, this amounted to $3.60 per day. The contract also shows that man had to pay his own fare to the jobsite in Cohoes, New York.

What the contract does not show is the fee the man had to pay the employment agency. At best it probably amounted to half a week's pay and at worst a full week's pay.

For those who enjoy today's wages and working conditions it must be obvious that considerable progress has been made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the past 55 years.

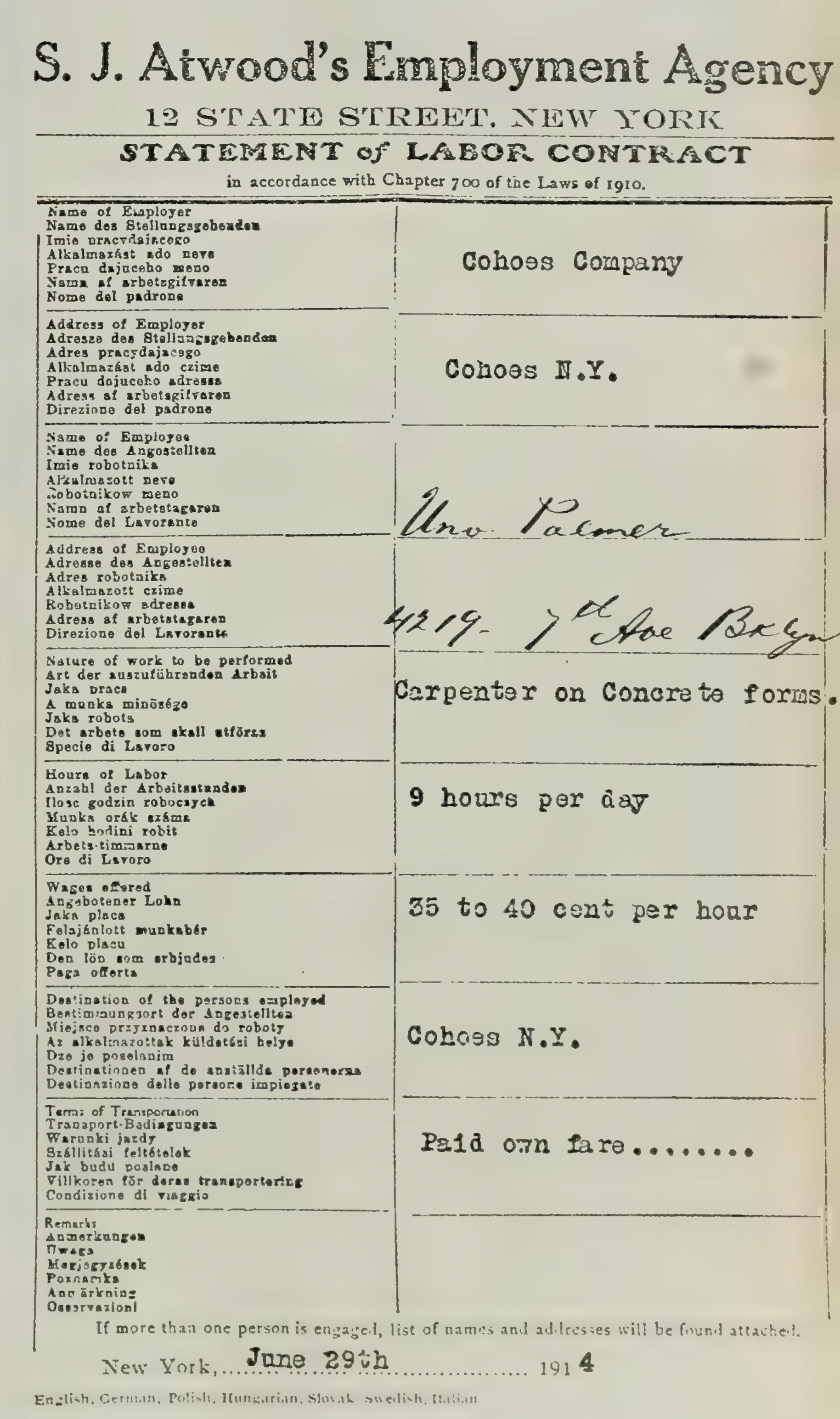
It is interesting to note that the workslip was printed in German, Polish, Hungarian, Slovak, Swedish and Italian, as well as English.

In the year 1914 immigration was practically unrestricted. Thousands of mechanics from European nations were entering the United States each month. Poor, largely friendless, and unacquainted with the English language, they easily fell prey to all sorts of unscrupulous operators who were not above exploiting their fellowman.

It was in this sort of an atmosphere that the United Brotherhood struggled valiantly to bring order out of chaos and to establish decent wages and working conditions for those who followed the trade of carpentry. What carpenters enjoy today traces back directly to those efforts.

Fifty-five years is a relatively short period. Many of our members

Continued on Page 27



S. J. Atwood's Employment Agency

12 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

STATEMENT *of* LABOR CONTRACT

in accordance with Chapter 700 of the Laws of 1910.

Name of Employer Name des Stellungsgebenden Imie pracydajacego Alkalmazást ado neve Pracu dajuceho meno Namn af arbetsgifvaren Nome del padrone	Cohoes Company
Address of Employer Adresse des Stellungsgebenden Adres pracydajacego Alkalmazást ado czime Pracu dajuceho adressa Adress af arbetsgifvaren Direzione del padrone	Cohoes N.Y.
Name of Employee Name des Angestellten Imie robotnika Alkalmazott neve Robotnikow meno Namn af arbetstagaren Nome del Lavorante	Uno Palmer
Address of Employee Adresse des Angestellten Adres robotnika Alkalmazott czime Robotnikow adressa Adress af arbetstagaren Direzione del Lavorante	4219- 7th Ave Bklyn
Nature of work to be performed Art der auszuführenden Arbeit Jaka praca A munka minösége Jaka robota Det arbete som skall utföras Specie di Lavoro	Carpenter on Concrete forms.
Hours of Labor Anzahl der Arbeitsstunden Ilosc godzin roboczych Munka orák száma Kelo hodini robit Arbets-timmarne Ore di Lavoro	9 hours per day
Wages offered Angebotener Lohn Jaka placa Felajánlott munkabér Kelo placu Den lön som erbjudes Paga offerta	35 to 40 cent per hour
Destination of the persons employed Bestimmungsort der Angestellten Miejsce przyznaczone do roboty Az alkalmazottak küldetési helye Dze je poselanim Destinationen af de anställda personerna Destinazione delle persone impiegate	Cohoes N.Y.
Terms of Transportation Transport-Bedingungen Warunki jazdy Szállitási feltételek Jak budú poslane Villkoren för deras transportering Condizione di viaggio	Paid own fare........
Remarks Anmerkungen Uwaga Megjegyzések Poznamka Anmärkning Osservazioni	

If more than one person is engaged, list of names and addresses will be found attached.

New York, June 29th 1914

English, German, Polish, Hungarian, Slovak, Swedish, Italian

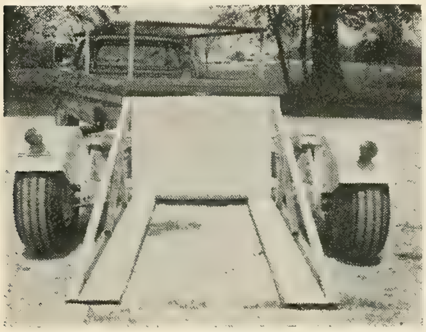
TILE BACKER BOARD TIPS

Installation tips and architectural specifications for water resistant gypsum tile backer board, designed for bath, kitchen and other high-moisture areas, are included in a new illustrated brochure published by Georgia-Pacific, one of the major gypsum products manufacturers.

The "Tile Backer Board" brochure is available free by writing to: Ronald Perdew, Inquiry Manager, Georgia-Pacific Corp., Box 311, Portland, Ore. 97207.

Drawings illustrate construction techniques for installing tile backer board in bathtub and shower areas, including the simple method of protecting pipe cut-outs in damp area walls.

TRAILER FOR PALLETS



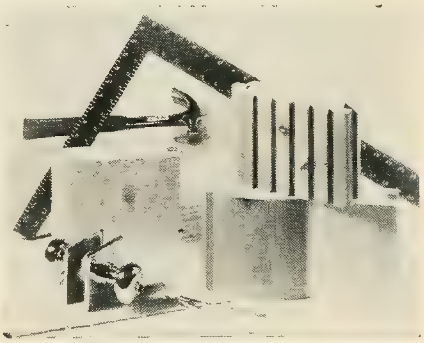
"If the load fits a pallet, we can pull it" . . . is the way Hawk Bilt Corp. of Vinton, Iowa, summarizes the versatility of their new Hydraulic Fork Trailer. Pallets of material up to 5,000 pounds can be hauled behind a small pickup truck at highway speeds.

The trailer is specifically designed to help businesses handling the many materials now being shipped on pallets. By inserting wood cross braces, the trailer will also handle many non-palletized loose materials such as lumber, lawn and turf equipment, brick and tile, cement blocks, sacked feed and fertilizer, sacked cement, plywood and fiber board, fruit from orchards, and compact tractors. Loads of approximately 4-ft. wide by up to 12-ft. long can be readily transported. Hawk Bilt anticipates many other uses as the trailer becomes familiar to the public.

Heavy-duty welds with 12 ga. steel construction throughout, allows the trailer to take the punishment of travel over rough terrain, according to Hawk Bilt. They also explain that independently operated hydraulic pumps allow the trailer forks to be raised and lowered simultaneously or separately. This facilitates easy loading and unloading on almost any terrain.

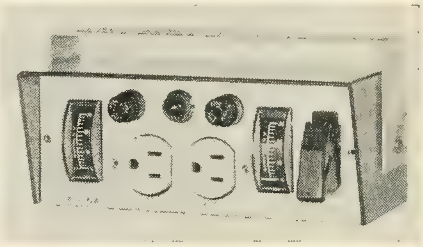
To load, 2 x 4's are placed on edge under a pallet. Allow about 10 inches from the edges for cradle fork clearance. Then back the unit under the pallet. Unloading is handled in the same manner. For more information write: Sales Manager, Hawk Bilt Corp., Vinton, Iowa.

LAMINATED LOCK-DECK



Lock-Deck, product of Potlatch Forests, Inc., now is available in new patterns and textures. Lock-Deck is laminated from three or more boards with center board offset to form tongue one side and end groove on other. Decking is manufactured in nominal 6″ and 8″ widths. Illustrated are four of the many surface patterns. Patterns shown are, top: striated; standard; half-oval and saw-textured channel groove. All species except Southern Pine are available in exclusive Potlatch Colorific finish in natural and seven colorful tints or 36 distinctive semi-transparent stains. Lock-Deck substantially reduces labor and finishing costs. Write for brochure: Potlatch Forests, Inc., P.O. Box 3591P, San Francisco, California 94119.

POWER SUPPLY, STARTER



DUAL POWER provides low cost reliable D.C. electric power from *any* motor vehicle to run drills, saws, pipe threaders, soldering irons and any appliances with brush-type motors.

There are no mechanical changes and no belts, pulleys, or mounting brackets to contend with. The pictured unit mounts under the dashboard and a heavy duty solenoid mounts under the hood. Total installation time is about 30 minutes.

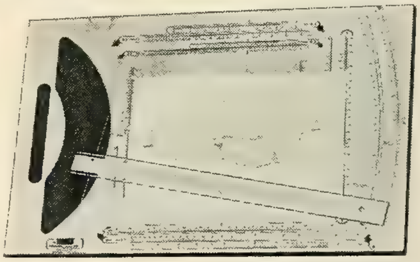
In addition to being capable of running most power hand tools, DUAL POWER will "fast charge" a battery in another vehicle (road grader, tractor, diesel, etc.) in a matter of minutes. Particularly valuable during the cold months, this will normally be sufficient to start off road equipment in less than 5 minutes even on the coldest days.

A PEDAL-PUSHER is included with each unit to permit one person to readily control output voltage and operate the tools in use.

The DUAL POWER is the result of two years experience with power converters of this type and incorporates special solid state protective circuits and heavy duty switching for long and trouble free service. Priced at $79.50. Write: TECHSONICS, P.O. Box 251, El Prado, New Mexico 87529.

PERSPECTIVE BOARD

Modulux Division, United States Gypsum Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, announces the Designer model of the Klok Perspective Drawing Board. As the name signifies, this board was created to fit in the middle area between use application of the Professional and Standard models. It is 28″ x 39″ x ⅝″ and does all that can be done on the Standard model. It accommodates paper up to 28″ for larger projects or more detail using larger scale. A building up to 200′ x 200′ can be drawn using the ⅛″ to 1″ scale. Accurate perspectives can be drawn from rough layouts, preliminary blueprints, or early sketches without a scaled or detailed plan. Since no tracing is involved, time can be saved working immediately on opaque drawing paper.



The new Designer board is of ⅝″ Fiberesin, a solid plastic panel in a natural tan birch wood grain pattern with a light reflectance of 40-50%—considered ideal for work surfaces. The board is warp-free with an unusually high resistance to abrasion, scratching and staining. Charts, scales, etc., are impregnated into the board so they will never fade or erase.

The complete kit includes perspective drawing board, specially designed 31″ T-square, vanishing point pins, and an easy-to-follow instruction manual. The kit sells for $95 F.O.B., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

For additional information and free catalog, contact Warren Hille, Modulux Division, United States Gypsum Company, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin 53066.

Report on the

International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest Committee Meeting

November 1-2, 1968, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois

Plans Shaping Up for Major Competition in Chicago Next August

MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Ed Wasielewski.

ROLL CALL

Committee members present:

Ed Wasielewski, Chairman, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona; Leo Gable, Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Washington, D. C.; Syd Carnine, National Association of Home Builders, Los Angeles, California; Charles Sanford, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Los Angeles, California; Stuart Proctor, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Detroit, Michigan; Richard Hutchinson, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Seattle, Washington; Paul Rudd, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Tacoma, Washington.

George Vest, Chicago Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Committee members absent:

Lee Rice, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Washington, D. C.; Peter Christensen, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; R. K. Gervin, Amalgamated Construction Association of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Chairman Wasielewski opened the meeting stating that there had been preliminary investigative meeting to obtain information relative to possible sites and facilities for the 1969 International Contest.

George Vest reported that the respective managers of the Chicago Chapters of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and the Home Builders and he representing the Chicago District Council of Carpenters, had begun planning those activities that would be performed by the Chicago Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

They have arranged with Mayor Daley to have the contest week declared Apprenticeship Week. In addition, television and radio stations have promised live coverage of the contest; the newspapers have been contacted for releases. Further, as soon as the contest committee advises them of the equipment and materials needed for the contest, the local committee will start contacting local dealers encouraging participation in the contest. The local Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee is also planning a ladies activities schedule.

The Secretary reported that he, Mr. Allan, Chairman of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, and Mr. Vest, had met on two previous occasions and investigated the possibilities of facilities, and found none that compared, or for that matter, included the many possibilities offered by the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

There is available to the committee under one roof at the Conrad Hilton:

1. Adequate manipulative contest space allowing a minimum of 20′ x 20′ for each contestant. Each contestant would have his own power source located in a column which would eliminate the criticism levied at the Kansas City contest of having power lines and junction boxes on the floor in the contest area. However, in order to accommodate the expected increase in the number of contestants in each category, for the 1969 contest, it would be necessary to use two separate, but equal, areas on the lower level, connected by two large openings. Escalators and stairways connect the proposed contest area to the main lobby area.
2. 300 guest rooms at a confirmed rate of $14.00 per single and $19.00 per double.
3. Adequate rooms for committee meetings and written tests for contestants.
4. Banquet rooms with facilities to handle 1000 or more for the awards banquet.
5. Coffee shops and restaurants adequate to care for all.
6. Facilities to serve separate lunches to contestants and judges during the contest.

The committee adjourned to tour the contest area and banquet facilities with Mr. Flatery, Assistant to the Sales Manager, Mr. Thomas Fricke.

They found that the contest area, although two separate but connected areas, would adequately handle the anticipated number of contestants.

The International Ballroom or the Grand Ballroom would be ideal for the awards banquet.

The Committee then reconvened in regular session and after much discussion they agreed that the contest area would be adequate providing that flood lights were installed in one of the areas to provide sufficient lighting. This will create no problem, in that overhead electrical raceways are already in place and it would be just a matter of plugging in the overhead flood lights.

The problem of providing accurately detailed manipulative project plans that could be completed by all contestants in the eight hours allocated was discussed. The secretary was instructed to survey all Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committees and Directors or Coordinators for ideas and suggestions on manipulative project plans, requesting that their suggestions be accompanied with a rough drawing of the suggested projects so that the contest committee may select and develop final plans.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a table saw and jointer should be provided for each Mill-Cabinet contestant provided they were available and could be obtained.

It was moved, seconded and carried that all contestants would be required to furnish their own overalls; however, the style and color would be that normally worn in their own community. **No nail aprons or nail bags will be permitted.**

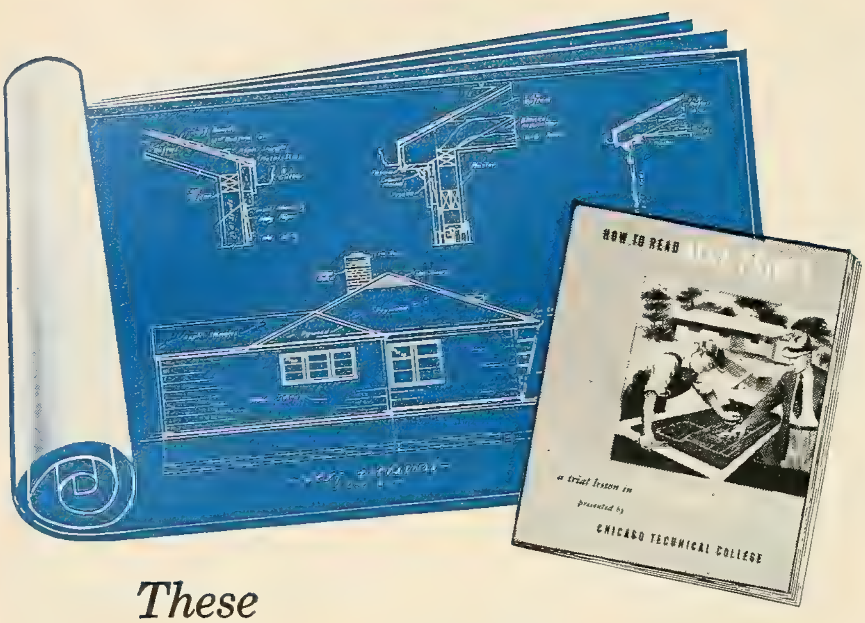
It was moved, seconded and carried that judges should wear identifying clothing and badges, preferably white shop coats and should be relieved of the responsibility to assist the contestants in the holding or raising of materials or project sections during the contest.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that assistants to the contestants should be selected, one for each four contestants. These to be selected from members of the International Contest Committee, the National Joint Committee, International Representatives assigned to attend the contest and, if needed, from Management and Labor Representatives present, with the provision that no assistant would be assigned to assist a contestant from his own province or state.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that contestants would be supplied with a minimum tool list required for the manipulative project to which they were assigned, excluding, however, patented rafter cutting scales, rafter tables and books or manuals that would give cutting and assembly instructions. Each contestant may bring and use any tool he deems necessary.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a schedule of events be prepared for distribution at the time participants and contestants register.

Continued on Page 20



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Name________________ Age______

Address________________

City________ State________ Zip______

Occupation________________

Accredited Member National Home Study Council

Contest Committee Minutes

Continued from Page 19

Other subjects coming before this committee, not being within their province, were referred to the National Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee meeting scheduled for January 31 and February 1, 1968 at Miami Beach, Florida. Among these:

1. The number and amount of cash awards.
2. Financing of the 1969 contest.
3. Procedures for registration.
4. Cut-off date for purchase of award banquet tickets.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the facilities of the Conrad Hilton Hotel be utilized for the 1969 International Apprenticeship Contest and that the Secretary be instructed to finalize plans and to commit the committee to the Hotel management to assure reservations during the week of August 11, 1969. This was done and the following schedule has been tentatively set, subject to the approval of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee at Miami Beach.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1969

A. Closed meeting of National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee.
B. Registration of contestants and arriving committeemen.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1969

A. Manipulative contest for Mill-Cabinet and Millwright contestants.
B. Written test for Carpenters.
C. Registration continued.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1969

A. Manipulative contest for Carpenters.
B. Written test for Mill-Cabinet and Millwright contestants.
C. Registration continued.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1969

A. Morning—Open session of National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee.
B. Afternoon—Executive session of National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee.
C. Awards banquet.

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest Committee will be held at the call of the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned by Chairman Ed Wasielewski November 2, 1968.

Respectfully submitted,
Leo Gable
Secretary International
Carpenters Apprenticeship
Contest Committee

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Local 355, Buffalo, Holds 80th Anniversary Banquet

Last November 2 Local 355 of Buffalo, N. Y., held an anniversary banquet and dance to commemorate 80 years of service in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Members and their wives and guests attending the banquet totaled 222 and more came later to participate in the social festivities and the dancing.

The Buffalo district council president, Herman F. Bodewes, made pin presentations to four members of the local union for 50 years of membership, and to 13 members for 25 years of membership.

The local union is comprised of 185 members, of which 17 are pensioners.

John Dresser, a member for 55 years, was specially mentioned, and the signal honor of achievement was bestowed upon Adolph Boyack. He has attained the age of 94 years and has 68 years of continuous membership in Local 355.

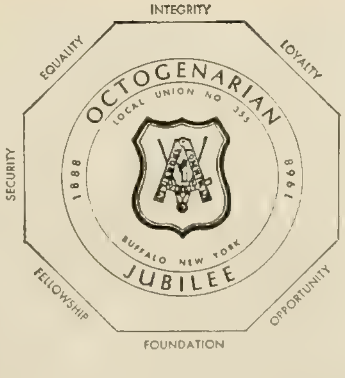
Brother Boyack served as president of the local union from 1909 to 1921.

Many historical and commendable events of Local 355 in its militant progression through the years, and the impetus and support it has given to the Brotherhood in general, were cited by such notable speakers as General Secretary R. E. Livingston (formerly of Buffalo) and Buffalo District Council President H. F. Bodewes. Local Financial Secretary L. C. Schmidt spoke briefly, and outlined eight (for octogenarian) of the many facets of qualities and tenets of the union, with emphasis on integrity, and equality.

The invocation and benediction of the sumptuous affair were offered up by members of the clergy.

Local 355 President Anthony Pinski, left, congratulates 68-Year-Member Adolph Boyack, 94 years old. At right is the honored guest, General Secretary R. E. Livingston.

Participants in the Local 355 celebration included the following 50 and 25-year members: First Row, Adolph Boyack, August Winkelman, William Klausman, John Dresser. Second Row, Carl Schmidt, Daniel MacDonald, Joseph Tschaepe, William Haese, Albert Kohl. Third Row, Lawrence Hans, Frank Warner, George Hummer, William Englert, William Schenk. Fourth Row, William Weisser and Leonard Majerowski.



The official seal for the 80th anniversary celebration of Local 355. The eight-sided seal incorporated the Brotherhood emblem and eight key words that describe the local union's eight decades of service.

As part of the program, a small choral group of the members of Local 355 sang songs of days gone by in four native tongues for the mixed nationalities of the membership. There was community singing of songs of the past.

Carpenters Join Ghetto Rebuilding

A pace-setting program for cities all across the nation for the rebuilding of ghettos has been launched in St. Louis, Mo., with the AFL-CIO playing a major role, not only financially but in worker training, too.

The goal of the program is to rehabilitate 300 dilapidated houses in a 200-block slum area over a 2-year period at a cost of $4,000,000, financed in part by the AFL-CIO. In addition to the AFL-CIO, management, a neighborhood group and the government are cooperating in the program.

Contracts involving 14 building trades organizations have been drawn. They involve locals of the Operating Engineers, Plasterers, Cement Masons, Carpenters, Stone Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Plumbers, Painters, Bricklayers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Laborers and Teamsters and District Councils of the Laborers and Carpenters.

Tennessee State Council Holds 20th Annual Convention

Forty-six delegates from Memphis Local 345 attended the two-day session of the 20th Annual Convention of the Tennessee State Council of Carpenters. Pictured, left to right, front row: Roy Hundley, Board Member, Tennessee State Council; Floyd Doolittle, Secretary-Treasurer, So. Council of Lumber & Plywood Workers; Doyle Williams, Board Member, Tennessee State Council; I. L. Sewell, Jr., President, Tennessee State Council of Carpenters; R. J. Mincey, Board Member, Tennessee State Council; Bert K. Rogers, Board Member, Tennessee State Council; Tommy S. Gilbson, Sr., Representative. Second Row, left to right: H. E. Morris, Area Co-ordinator; W. W. Orr, Representative, UBC&JA; Fernie Rayburn, Board Member, State Council of Carpenters; George L. Henegar, Joint Representative, Tennessee State Council; John T. Walker, Board Member, Tennessee State Council; William Sidell, Second General Vice President, UBC&JA. Back row, left to right: James Wallace, Representative; Ed Guilliams, Representative; James R. Biggers, Representative; J. C. Henson, Jr., Board Member, Tennessee State Council; H. Welch, Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee State Council.

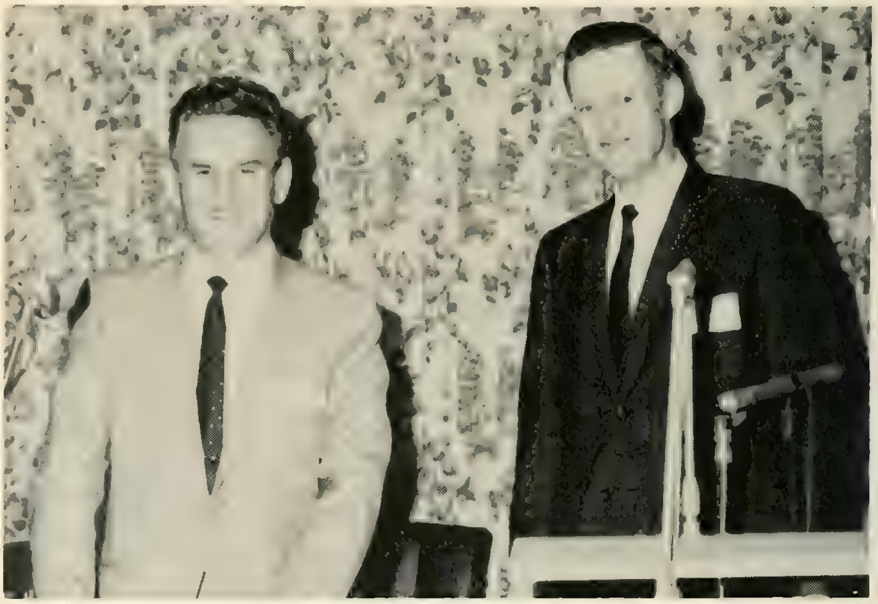
Local 515 Salutes Military Veterans

Local 515 Colorado Springs, Colo., recently expressed appreciation to all its members who are veterans.

Receiving a special salute was Local 515's oldest member veteran, Robert Frantz. He spent two years, 1918 to 1920, in the Army during World War I. His unit was the 35th Infantry, Texas Division.

Brother Frantz joined Local 515 in 1908. Some of his time was spent in Local 47 of St. Louis, Missouri. At the time of his retirement he was with the District Council and Apprentice Training program in St. Louis.

Brother W. W. Carrothers, with 50 years membership, and Brother George Wright, with 44 years membership, also served their country during World War I.



I. L. Sewell, Jr. (right), President of the Tennessee State Council of Carpenters, welcomes William Sidell, Second General Vice President of the Brotherhood, to the Council's 20th Annual Convention which was attended by several State and International Officers.

Local 350 Member Honored in Retirement

The officers of Local 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., recently honored one of their senior members, Jack Cumming, who was business agent for 17 years and vice president for 5 years. Brother Cumming is retiring to the Carpenters Home in Lakeland, Fla. Members pictured, front row, left to right: Sal Zaffino, trustee; A. Kneisck, present business agent; Jack Cumming; Jack Gibson, treasurer. Second row: C. A. DeSimone, financial secretary; Robert Smith, warden; D. Marino, trustee. Back row: Louis J. Malo, recording secretary; H. Kapp, conductor; R. Quinn, trustee; and A. Blasie, president.

Local 880 Holds Farewell Dinner

Local 880, Bernardsville, N. J., which recently consolidated with Local 455, Somerville, N. J., held a Farewell Dinner. Pictured, left to right, are officers and guests: Samual Lare, Robert F. Ohlweiler, General Representative; Helen R. Gerber, Executive Director of New Jersey Carpenters Welfare and Pension Funds; Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board Members; James Moss, secretary-treasurer, New Jersey State Council of Carpenters; and Theodore Vallacchi. Standing, left to right: William Ryan, Robert Martz, Samual Barratt, Gordon Dickinson, Joseph Belli, Harry Gawreluk, Wallace Harvey, Robert Germuka, and Lewis Herkoltz.

Local 470, Tacoma, Washington, Officers

Executive officers of Local 470, Tacoma, Washington, are pictured at a recent smorgasbord and dance, left to right, front row: Robert Brown, conductor; Jack Mitchell, trustee; Paul Rudd, general representative; Harold Cosgrove, business representative; Harold Miller, trustee. Second row, left to right: Roger W. Crusan, business representative; Percy B. Watkins, financial secretary; Marion Nagel, trustee; Elvet Whitelock, warden; and Leonard J. Liebelt, president.

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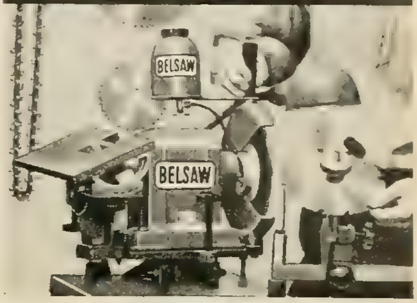

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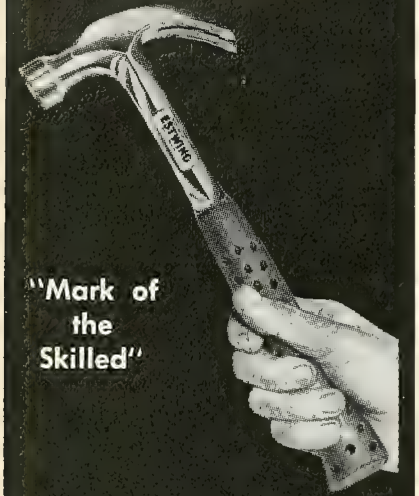

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Newly-Elected in Glidden, Wisconsin

New officers were recently installed in Local 2898, Glidden, Wisconsin. Pictured, front row, left to right: Dale R. Baker, recording secretary; Frank Straetz, financial secretary; Harold Storch, president; John Mindel, vice president. Back row, left to right: Oscar Traap, honored guest; Bernard Peterhansel, master-of-ceremonies; Douglas Shroeder, guest. Byron McCorrison, treasurer, was unable to attend the ceremonies.

Who Understands Anybody?

By **JANE GOODSELL**

We attach labels to each other. Bill is a regular fellow. Adam is tight-fisted. Susan is always so thoughtful. Jean is organized. Vivien is scatter-brained. Lucy is witty, Mary is gay, Will is an extrovert, Mike is bitter and sardonic. We sum each other up in a word or two, knowing—if we stop to think about it—that nobody is all that simple, but realizing, too, that we can never grasp all the complexities and contradictions that make up another human being.

So we over-simplify. We analyze and dissect each other, drawing on hearsay gossip and confidences exchanged at cocktail parties and snippets of Freudian psychology to explain what Bill or Adam or Susan is *really* like.

"Oh, Bill isn't really the hail-fellow he seems to be," we say, feeling rather smug about our own perceptiveness. "Underneath, he's really very shy and unsure of himself."

"Mary throws herself into civic affairs," we explain glibly, "because her marriage is unhappy."

We fit people into niches, folding them up tidily like a pair of socks and filing them away to be forgotten until the next time they cross our paths or minds. And, after all, what else *can* you do with other people? How can we possibly "understand" the paradox that is somebody else? People can't be solved like arithmetic problems or explained by theories. People are riddles without answers.

But we aren't content to let it go at that. Having, as we do, a basic need to classify and systemize and tabulate, we assign characteristics to people and we expect them to behave accordingly—to stay in character.

It's not surprising that we so often surprise each other. What *is* surprising is the sense of betrayal we feel at the unexpected—when a "happy" marriage goes on the rocks, when a "well-adjusted" friend has a nervous breakdown, when a "stingy" person does something generous, when a "dumb" kid gets into Harvard, when a "sweet" girl makes a cruel remark.

What upsets us is the shocking realization that the labels we have attached to other people don't fit. We had them doped out all wrong. We become acutely conscious of the fact that people, like icebergs, keep a large part of themselves submerged and only a very little bit visible. We wonder uneasily how well we "know" anybody. It is a very uncomfortable feeling but it is, I think, the way we ought to feel about each other.

Our Readers Rate the Occupations, Move Carpenters Up Status Ladder

In the December issue of *The Carpenter* we published the findings of three separate studies made among students and teachers, as to their status ratings of various occupations. (Pages 16, 17, December issue). The studies were made in 1925, 1946, and 1967.

In the 42 years between the first and the last survey, bankers had dropped in student and teacher esteem from first place to fourth. Carpenters had moved up from 16th place to 11th. Doctors had moved from the second spot to the first.

We were curious about the opinions of union members on this subject, so we added a small ballot at the end of our December article, asking readers to rate the occupations, too.

The response was not the sort of sampling which would cause Dr. George Gallup to rush to his computer—approximately 50 replied—but it was sufficient for a concensus.

This was how the latest student-teacher survey (1967) compared with our own Carpenter survey (1968):

Guidance Journal Ratings (1967)

1—Physician
2—Lawyer
3—Superintendent of Schools
4—Banker
5—Civil Engineer
6—Elementary School Teacher
7—Foreign Missionary
8—Army Captain
9—Electrician
10—Insurance Agent
11—Carpenter
12—Machinist
13—Traveling Salesman
14—Barber
15—Soldier
16—Plumber
17—Grocer
18—Mail Carrier
19—Farmer
20—Motorman
21—Truck Driver
22—Janitor
23—Coal Miner
24—Hod Carrier
25—Ditch Digger

Carpenter Magazine Ratings (1968)

1—Physician, Farmer
2—Lawyer
*3—Superintendent of Schools
4—Civil Engineer, Banker
*5—Superintendent of Schools
6—Elementary School Teacher
7—Army Captain
*8—Machinist, Electrician
9—Electrician, Foreign Missionary
*10—Machinist, Electrician, Carpenter, Soldier
11—Machinist
12—Machinist, Plumber
13—Mail Carrier
*14—Grocer, Truck Driver
15—Traveling Salesman
16—Grocer
17—Mail Carrier, Insurance Agent
18—Truck Driver
19—Motorman
20—Barber, Soldier
21—Truck Driver
22—Janitor
*23—Coal Miner, Janitor, Hod Carrier
24—Hod Carrier
25—Ditch Digger

*** highest number of votes in this rating position.**

Some readers offered us comments along with their ballots.

Two or three, as might be expected, thought carpenters had been shortchanged. Leonard Pottinger of Louisville, Ky., said, "It seems that some people think if you can hit a nail on the head, you're a carpenter." Mrs. David Lowery of Milwaukee, Wis., widow of a member of Local 264, considers the occupation of her late husband tops. Hubert Wood of San Pablo, Calif., moved the carpenter up to 7th position or higher, explaining that the carpenter "must understand all construction on his job."

Brother Wood also took the time to make pertinent comments on all the occupations. For example, he rates the physician highest for "his health responsibilities;" he calls the civil engineer "designer supreme;" to him, the elementary school teacher is "the first guide to character;" the grocer (who rated 18th with him) is, nowadays, "an adding machine"; and the mail carrier, "the neighborhood voice."

Our readers rate farmers relatively high. One-tenth of the ballots rated the farmer first. Robert Van Norman of Oconto, Wis., calls them "number one." "The farmer has to raise the food for all the people, or we would starve."

Ida Mae Buchholz of Nokomis, Ill., asked us not to forget the mortician and the garbage collector . . . we'll try not to.

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1. Irwin Speedbor "88" for all electric drills. Bores faster in any wood at any angle. Sizes ¼" to 9/16", $.85 each. ⅝" to 1", $.95 each. 1⅛" to 1½", $1.50 each.

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

Big Buck Bagged

One of the largest bucks taken from New York State we've heard tell about in many a moon can be credited to Axel Krigsman, a member of Local 791, Brooklyn, N. Y. Above is a pic submitted by Axel's brother Nils which graphically records the feat. The moose-like deer, a seven pointer which dressed out at 200 pounds was downed near Schroon Lake, N. Y. A tip of the hunter's topper to Axel and a word of thanks to his brother Nils, also a member of the Brotherhood, Local 1397, Roslyn, New York, who snapped this excellent pic.

BC Baits Busy

Arthur Edie of 6012 Beacon Avenue S., Seattle, Washington, a member of Local 1289 for over 25 years and recently retired from the workaday world, has high praise for the finny merits of the Okinagan country of British Columbia although he admits that on his last visit there he caught no fish. He was too busy taking trout off the line that his Missus caught. Can't win 'em all, Art.

Monstrous Moose

A note from Donald G. Sudau, business representative of Local 674, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, brings us up to date about a recent hunt junket by fellow Local 764 member Bernie Cathers of 8558 Anchor Bay Drive, Fair Haven, Michigan. He writes:

"Brother Bernie Cather hit the nimrod's jackpot about 45 minutes after the hunt season opened in the Tick Lake area of Ontario, Canada. Here's a pic of him with the monstrous moose he downed with a neck shot at 70 yards from his Model 270 Winchester. Moose weighed about 1,400 pounds including a weight of 47 pounds for the rack which sported a spread of 62 inches. Bernie's hunt partners remarked that he was lucky to have downed the moose before it died of a heart attack brought about by having to carry those 47 pounds of horns around.

Single-Shot Scarsella

Emeric Scarsella of Industry, Pa., a member of Local 422, has given up shooting with rifle, shotgun or bow. He prefers hunting them with pistol. On recent hunt he fired at buck which rushed him; missed him by inches, rammed into tree; did flip flop and practically landed in his lap. Dressed out buck revealed bullet had hit heart. Brother Scarsella uses single shot pistol which fires 257 bullet, 87 grains. (By all means, Emeric, I'd like to hear about your antelope hunt in Wyoming.)

Conowingo Cats

"When the catfish are bitin' at Conowingo Dam in Maryland, the action is terrific." That is the assurance from two members of the Brotherhood, Mason Lee and Red Wire, both members of Local 101 in Baltimore. On a past Conowingo visit, they returned with bowed-in-middle stringers for both anglers, and here's graphic proof of the catfish pie—Red Wire, left; Mason Lee at right. All fish were duped on cut bait and tipped the scales from 2 to 6½ pounds. "No record," says Brother Lee, "but mighty fine table fare and lots of fun to catch."

Chinook Catch

One of the most outstanding Chinook catches we've ever seen can be credited to Mrs. R. D. Wells, wife of Richard D. Wells, Mobile Home Court, Arbuckle, California, recently retired from the San Francisco Pile Drivers' Union Local 34. Brother Wells writes:

"It takes a woman to beat a man fishing every time! My wife Eileen, caught this 45-lb. Chinook (king) salmon during last year's run in the Sacramento River at Grimes. As you can see, it's a fresh-in, chrome-bright beauty. It weighed 45 pounds.

"We spend our leisure time fishing and now I have a goal to aim for; thanks to her, as my biggest salmon to date weighed 32 pounds."

■ School for Saltchuck

Varied and plentiful are the finny denizens of the saltchuck off the Florida coast. Locate the school and you're bound to bring home a bucketfull. One angler in particular who regularly taps the briny off Florida's shores is Arthur O. Trock of 1628 Colleen St., Sarasota, Florida, a retired Millman and a member of Philadelphia's Local 359. We hear that Brother Trock has a "Golden Card," recording 45 year's membership.)

Past trip to deep waters, about 10 miles off Sarasota, in the Gulf of Mexico, yielded an outstanding catch for Brother Trock: Seven kingfish, ranging from 10 to 15 pounds, and a cobia that tipped the scales at 18-lbs. He used spin gear all the way and duped the cobia on a "Captain Action" No. 7 spoon. Here's a pic of Brother Trock with his cobia.

■ When Does Are Due

"We've been asked from time to time our sentiments on doe seasons. Briefly, this is where we stand:

Any given piece of land has a certain carrying capacity; can support just so many deer. Sometimes to have more deer, we must shoot more deer for when an over-population of deer exists, the range is in danger of ruin, sometimes for all time.

When a farmer's field is ripe it must be harvested. When the fruit of the orchard has matured it must be marketed, not stored in a warehouse to rot. Likewise when there is a surplus of deer—bucks or does—they should be harvested, or the surplus will die of starvation, without benefit to anyone.

1914 LABOR CONTRACT

Continued from Page 17

were already working at the trade when the conditions set forth in the workslip prevailed. There is hardly a member whose father was not alive at that time.

So, within a single lifetime, the United Brotherhood has managed to elevate the status of a carpenter from the bare subsistence level that existed half a century ago to the decent wages and working standards which prevail at the present time. ■

For Spare Time or Full Time Income, Here's How To Earn

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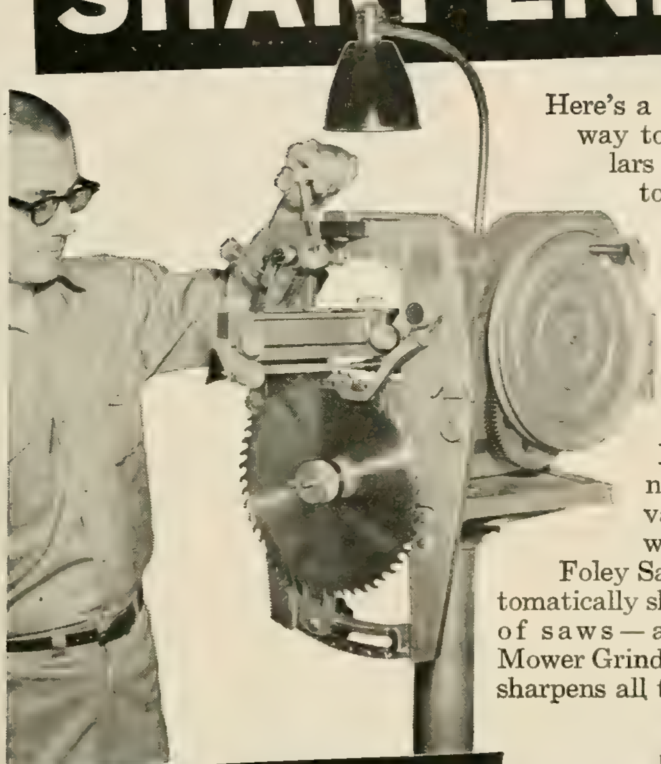

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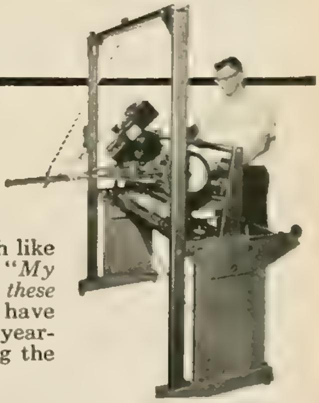

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What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Apprentices Graduate at Martinez, Calif.

A total of 43 apprentices, all members of Local 2046, recently completed their training in ceremonies at Martinez, Calif. Joe O'Sullivan, newly-elected president of the Bay Counties District Council, presented each graduate with a new saw, a gift of the local union. Participants in the ceremonies included: FIRST ROW, from left: Frank Nevis, assistant business agent; John Stevens, trustee; J. C. Wilson, Jeff Nelson, Michael E. Hammil, Lewis R. Lundry; Gary Murphy, and Edward M. Jordon, President. SECOND ROW, Haney Breashears, Vice President; unidentified person; Joe O'Sullivan, President, Bay Counties District Council; Ted Gruhn, recording secretary, Local 2046; George Machado, business agent; Don Meyer, apprentice coordinator; Tom Phillips, financial secretary; Jason Evans, conductor; George Bogger, warden. THIRD ROW, Deano Cerri, trustee; Wilbert Davis, Robert Fryman, Tony Viola, Tom Dozier, Donald Byrns, David Medeiros, and Ronald Lahti. FOURTH ROW, Al Fouch, assistant business agent; Marvin Haworth, Roland Faiferek, Ralph Warner, Gene G. Galster, and Ernest Turnage.

Math Trainees Complete Studies in Detroit

Classes in math, taught under a Manpower Development and Training contract, were recently completed in Detroit. Participants included: Front Row: Albert Johnson, Ralph Cole, Marvin Grisham (Business Manager, Local Union No. 1433), Anthony Ochocki (M.D.T.A. National Project Coordinator), Syd Londo (M.D.T.A. Area Coordinator), Robert C. Lowes, and George Dimitroff (Instructors at Apprentice School and Instructors of the Journeyman classes at Local 1433), and George Banko (Business Agent, Millmen Local 1452). Middle Row: Harold Burke, Vern Plowman, Luther Chapman, Louis Nye, Bill Blazak, Cecil Coleman, James Brown, Louis MacDonald. Back Row: John Sardy, William Way, Charles Kelley, Carl Thornburg, Harold Innes, Gerald Buie, Fraser T. Anderson.

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A home study program in association with Cleveland Engineering Inst.

These States Plan '69 Contests

The following state apprenticeship training organizations have indicated in a preliminary survey that they will hold statewide apprenticeship contests in 1969:

State	Carpenter	Mill-Cabinet	Millwright
Alabama	x	x	x
California	x	x	x
Colorado	x	x	x
Delaware	x		
District of Columbia	x	x	
Florida	x		
Idaho	x		
Indiana	x		x
Iowa	x		
Louisiana	x		x
Massachusetts	x	x	
Michigan	x		x
Missouri	x	x	x
Ohio	x		x
Oklahoma	x		
Oregon	x	x	x
Pennsylvania	x	x	x
Tennessee	x		
Texas	x		x
Washington	x	x	
Wisconsin	x		
Alberta	x		
British Columbia	x		
Ontario	x		x

Happy Pre-Apprentices in Louisville

A pre-apprentice class under MDTA contract with the Falls Cities Carpenter Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Louisville, Kentucky, recently completed its work. At completion ceremonies were: Kneeling, left to right, Jackie Senior, Onie Gatewood, Billy Hammond, Herbert Phipps, Wilbur Crick. Second row, left to right, Mike Masden, Byron Ellis, Kenneth Herbert, Charles Brumleve, John Weedman. Third row, left to right, Phillip Schrewsberry, William Wheatley, Terry Tyler, David Ellis, George Sharp, James Rucker, Don Carwile.

Hutcheson Forest

Continued from Page 5

ten some ancient man must have hollowed out a rotten log and thus became the very first carpenter. In the thousands of generations since that time carpentry has developed into a complex skill. But the close tie between carpentry and the woods has changed very little.

"As a whole, carpenters have, I believe, a greater interest in our forests and woods than any other branch of society. Materials come and go, but to the carpenter, wood is king of them all. The kinship between carpenter and wood is as old as mankind.

"Therefore, whatever happens in the woodlands of America is close to his heart. The diseases and insects which threaten the forests are his enemies. The harvesting methods which ruin reseeding arouse his anger. The scientific advancements which promise better forests for tomorrow get his wholehearted support. And, most of all, he believes that no man can visit the woods without refreshing his spirit and rebuilding his hope.

"It is only natural that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America should have a deep interest in the saving of these woods for study purposes. What scientists learn here may affect our future for generations to come."

Double-Claw Hammer

Continued from Page 14

M. F. Allen of Marysville, Wash., can recall earlier days in Kenosha, Wis., when a double-claw hammer was useful. Says he: "In wrecking old buildings in the old days a crowbar was a must . . . The foot-long to two-foot pinch bar was not too common, and when a carpenter or wrecker was on a ladder pulling nails, he often ran across an extra long nail or spike. If he didn't have a small block of wood on his person to place under the hammer head, he had to descend the ladder for one. The use of the block extended the pulling radius of the hammer . . ."

Mrs. Arthur Barrette of Prairie du Chein, Wis., wonders why the hammer isn't still in use. "It just goes to show that people years ago had more brains than this generation gives them credit for," she comments.

Ira Hull of Rochester, Minn., recalls seeing one of these hammers in 1907 or 1908 when he was a young man in Frederick, Md., learning woodworking and cabinet making. His instructor, a Mr. Stubbs, who had learned his trade in England, had one in a prized collection of tools.

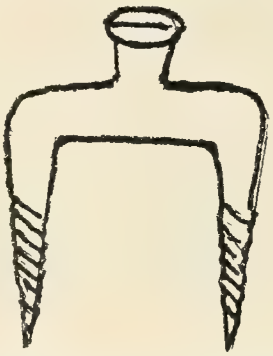
Thomas Weaver of Alexandria, Va., tells us that he made a double-claw hammer in 1930. He had a single-claw hammer with a broken head, which he added to the handle of a good hammer. This home-made job served him for many years.

George Huckabay of Beaumont, Texas, reminds us that the double-claw tool would be useful in working with 16-penny nails. Andrew Reese of Hillsboro, Ore., says his grandfather used one for pulling square-cut nails.

It is evident from the correspondence received by *The Carpenter* that many members are avid collectors of antique tools. Lee Pollard of Local 727, Hialeah, Fla., for example, says he has collected 567 old woodworking hand tools and "still looking for more." His oldest piece, he says, is a 118-year-old, dated saw, of English make with a rosewood handle. He and many others would like to exchange information about collections.

We had an interesting letter from R. W. Abbott, of Houston, Tex., a 77-year-old veteran of the craft, who believes the hammer is a "Madale"—a custom-made job of his early days. Brother Abbott says he acquired one in his teens for "four bits" and that he still has it.

At the other end of the age scale, Justin Douglas Wascom of Denham Springs, La., age 10 and in the fifth grade, let us know that even he could figure out the use of the double-claw hammer . . . and he explained it to us in clear and simple terms.



Martin Supilowski, Jr., of Local 199, Chicago, suggests that the Supilowski-designed screw above "goes with that special hammer."

To all those who wrote in, displaying their interest, *The Carpenter* expresses appreciation. Below is a listing of those who submitted solutions or ideas: (If any have been inadvertantly omitted, it is regretted.)

Martin Supilanski, Jr., Local 199, Chicago, Ill.; Karl W. Hutcheson, Local 1020, Newberg, Ore.; M. F. Allen, Marysville, Wash.; Kenneth Runkle, Local 215, Lafayette, Ind.; Lee A. Pollard, Local 727, Hialeah, Fla.; Stanley Remski, Local 1135, Port Jefferson, N.Y.; Harry Stemmerman, Local 1292, Huntington, L.I., N.Y.; Joseph Aucain, Local 275, Newton, Mass.; Ed Shelton, Beecher City, Ill.

Mrs. Arthur Barrette, Local 314, Prairie du Chein, Wisc.; Frank L. Paul, Prairie City, Ill.; Harvey B. Behnke, Local 955, Appleton, Wisc.; Louis Greenstein, Local 1038, Ellenville, N.Y.; Peter Marino, Woodside, N.Y.; George G. Dippel, Local 2015, Fillmore, Calif.; Ira B. Hull, Local 1382, Rochester, Minn.; H. R. Panetta, Local 3127, Valley Cottage, N.Y.; Thomas F. Weaver, Alexandria, Va.; William E. Paulsen, Oshkosh, Wisc.

Garfield Fors, Local 66, Jamestown, N.Y.; George G. Huckabay, Local 753, Beaumont, Tex.; Andrew Reese, Local 2130, Hillsboro, Ore.; Henry O'Kester, Local 500, Butler, Pa.; Gerald E. Clark, 1797, Renton, Wash.; R. W. Abbott, Local 213, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Joseph Philips, Livonia, Mich.; Lloyd G. Johnson, Local 94, Providence, R.I.; Robert D. Palmer, Local 35, San Rafael, Calif.; Jerry H. Reganess, Newton, N.J.; Ray Teichman, Cicero, Ill.

Eric Hallquist, Local 35, San Rafael, Calif.; Joseph G. Fow, Local 260, Waterbury, Conn.; T. Jack Stowell, Wauna, Wash.; Julis A. Artis, Local 1098, Baton Rouge, La.; J. Squilla, Sr., Local 15, Hackensack, N.J.; Julius Huszar, Local 985, Gary, Ind.; Harry C. Tenney, Local 1503, Sunderland, Mass.; Justin Douglas Wascom, Denham Springs, La.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

2

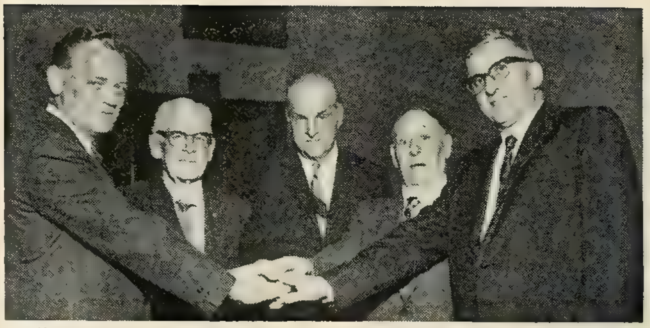
(1) NORWOOD, MASSACHUSETTS—Local 866 recently held a banquet to honor its old-timers who have been members of the Local for 25 and 50 years. Only one member, Nestor Matson (center) received a 50-year pin. Members are pictured, left to right: Norman St. Onge (25 years); Vernon Conrad (25 years); Brother Matson; and Steve Saja (25 years). President Roger Flaherty (extreme right) made the pin presentations.

(2) NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Local 351 held its annual awards dinner recently and members were presented with membership pins. Pictured, left to right: Donald Bickford, president, presenting a fifty-year pin to William Murphy, past-president; Leo Gagne, recording secretary, 45 years; Albert Valenta, 25 years and Timothy Daley, vice president. The interested onlooker is Robert J. McGrath, first full-time business representative of the Pioneer Valley District Council of Carpenters, which embraces Locals 351, Northampton; 549, Greenfield; and 1372, Easthampton.

(3) TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA—Local 1337 honored its senior members at a special meeting held at the Northport National Guard Armory, and presented 25-year pins to those members pictured, seated, left to right: Lee Nabors (27 years); Otha Lee Smith (25 years); J. C. Tucker (27 years); W. E. Simmons (29 years); S. E. Thomas (26 years); J. T. Reed (27 years); J. D. Summerlin (28 years); Edward Tierce (25 years); J. T. Tommie (30 years); Asa N. Bradley (26 years); and Ambus B. Jones (26 years). Second row, left to right: Robert W. Heyde (27 years); Jesse R. Graham (25 years); R. E. McKnight (27 years); Raiford Snyder (28 years); Doyle V. Utley (26 years); Warren L. Brown (33 years); R. K. Allen (32 years); Raymond J. Aulger (27 years); C. M. Hubbert (33 years); Victor F. Emerson (27 years); Thomas N. Stone (30 years). Back row, left to right: C. E. Turnipseed (27 years); H. D. Ward (42 years); A. D. Orr (40 years); Sam Hunter (25 years); R. B. Laney (27 years); Merton M. Fincher (26 years); J. E. Calhoun (26 years); E. F. Mayfield (26 years); Homer Utley (33 years); Kelley B. Tucker (29 years); Charles P. Hamby (31 years). Brothers H. D. Ward and A. D. Orr are Charter Members of the Local. A member of the Toastmasters Club made a brief speech and James C. Kyzer, treasurer of the Local, was master of ceremonies.

3

4



5

5A

(4) COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS — Local 1212 honored four senior members at a banquet held in Carpenters Hall. Pin recipients were, left to right: Vane Alberts, 45 years; Tom Wright, 50 years; John Gustus, 30 years; and Ray Ruthruff, 50 years.

(5) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—Local 1693 (Millwrights & Machinery Erectors) held a pin presentation ceremony honoring two 50-year members and one hundred forty-four 25-year members. Pictured, left to right: George Vest, president of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters; Clifford Chase, senior trustee; Albert Frieden, president; Emil Ludwigsen, 50-year members; and John Lucas, business representative. Charles Engman, the other 50-year member, was unable to attend.

(5A) The twenty-five year members are pictured with officers and guests at the awards ceremony.

(6) ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA —Local 531 recently honored those members who had completed twenty-five years of membership in good standing.

The pins were presented by Brother Van Pittman, International Representative, and Brother Paul Long, District Council Business Agent. Front row, left to right: Ed Brown, Roy Carder, Walter Sudick, W. J. Omand, Adrian Eyler, Carl Swanson, William Starling, Richard Sheff, Charles Seible, Carl Schoenau, Gust Anderson, Carlo Jacobsen, Max Giddeon, Harold Goodrich, and H. P. Galloway. Second row, left to right: Ed Lamorder, Joe Dambecker, Rocco Biscardi, August Fleshman, Archie Colby, Fred Kilburn, J. Strathern, Albert Adreen, Robert Bancroft, Ralph Anderson, Archie DeLange, Frank B. DeLay, William Elder, Eugene Clower, and Robert Bates. Third row, left to right: Barney Holt, Charles Tyler, Robert Holt, John Mulligan, Clayton Ccelis, Ellsworth Wood, conductor; Paul Zeller, E. W. Johnson, Carl DeLange, Paul Long, District Council Business Agent; Van Pittman, International Representative; Lester Clester, business representative; W. W. Rogers, president; R. Alexander, recording secretary; and D. N. Anderson, financial secretary. Back row, left to right: R. J. Grondin and C. J. Bowman, both trustees.

6

7

7A

(7) CHESTER, ILLINOIS—Membership pins were presented to charter members of Local 1361 at their annual picnic last fall. Each pin was awarded for at least twenty-five years of active service in the Brotherhood. Financial Secretary Edgar Werre is pictured receiving his 25-year pin from Roger Ohlau, president, as the other members watch.

(7A) Other members who received pins are, front row, left to right: Elmer Hinnerich, 27 years; Carl Hartenberger, 32 years; Vernon Falkenhein, 25 years; Dean Fulton, 27 years; Ed Wolfe, 28 years. Back row, left to right: Fred Neihouse, 27 years; Norman Nagel, 27 years; Henry Hermes, 29 years; Ray Tudor, 26 years; Martin Schroeder, 32 years; Dorian Lohrding, 33 years; Lawrence Nagel, 27 years; Herman Mayer, 28 years; John B. Wiley, 29 years; John Budina, 30 years; Edgar Werre, 25 years; Hugo Bierman, 27 years; and Henry Bargman, 28 years.

(8) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — Local 13 recently honored Jack Sawdon with his 60-year service pin. Brother Sawdon is retired from the trade but still remains very active in the Local. He travels over 100 miles each way, by public transportation, to attend every meeting. He has served Local 13 as conductor for many years. Dan O'Connell, recording secretary of the Local, remarks, "He is a guiding light for many apprentices and journeymen." Members pictured, left to right: M. James Sexton, president of Local 13; Brother Sawdon; and George Vest, Jr., president of the Carpenters District Council of Chicago.

8

(9) SAGINAW, MICHIGAN—Local 334 honored two members recently at its annual dinner-dance. Frank B. Brooks was presented with a 50-year pin and Harold C. Strieter received a 25-year pin. Godfrey W. Alteman, business representative, is pictured congratulating Brother Brooks (left) and Brother Strieter (center).

9

(10) VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON—Local 1715 honored 25-year members with a pin awards ceremony. Seated, left to right: Ray Furgason, Charles Sheehan, V. T. Ragan, Charles Quigley, R. R. Hulett, A. J. Dieter, L. E. Fundine, Melvin Thompson, James Edwards, Earl Miller, Rev. Hugh Wood, guest and a member of the Local, and Peter Mesedahl. Second row, left to right: Ben Wolk, J. N. Olin, H. L. Soderlind, Fred Kraft, August Becker, William Righter, Ralph Evenson, William Walck, A. C. Roberts, M. M. Frazier, Cecil Haney, P. G. Smith, and Kenneth Salvey. Back row: Garwood Jones, C. C. Cavin, Orville Taylor, A. P. Johnson, William Gablehouse, and Hal Morton, guest and international representative. Recipients of 25-year pins who were unable to attend the ceremony included: Allen Benthin, Ernest Cain, Floyd Gronroos, Everett Hively, L. O. Houglum, Thomas Johner, Klaas Karels, A. H. Mundt, and E. B. Wilcox.

10

I Pledge Allegiance to the Flag
of the United States of America
and to the Republic for which it stands
One Nation under God Indivisible with
Liberty All.

11

12

13A

(11) TACOMA, WASHINGTON—Local 470 held its fourth annual 25-year pin presentation recently, honoring members with a smorgasbord and dance. It was a gala event, enjoyed by members, wives, and officers of the Local and District Council.

Pictured are the 62 members who received pins for their active service in the Brotherhood.

(12) GLIDDEN, WISC.—Local 2898 honored members who had completed ten active years of service in the Brotherhood. Front row, left to right: Russel Eder; Theodore Schoch; Harold Storch, president; Albert Hill. Back row, left to right: Oscar Traap, honored guest; Frank Straetz, financial secretary; Elmer Eder; Bernard Peterhansel, master-of-ceremonies; Douglas Schroeder, guest. Vernon Straetz was unable to attend the ceremonies.

13

14

(13) JEROME, ARIZONA — Members of Local 1061 recently received twenty-five and fifty-year pins for their long and dedicated service to the Brotherhood. George G. Ede of Long Beach, California, was the only member awarded a 50-year service pin, but, unfortunately, was unable to attend the meeting. Brother Ede has been an active member since 1916, the year the charter was granted.

(13A) Members present to receive 25-year membership pins are pictured, left to right: Carl Beltz, Evan Derrick, Bert Owens, Fred Melick, Hugo Liljenberg, and Herman Pendergrass.

(14) SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Carl M. Barnes was the honored guest of the evening at a special meeting last year of Local 1296. Brother Barnes, who was initiated into the Brotherhood on April 8, 1918, received his 50-year membership pin.

Always an active union member, Brother Barnes held virtually every office in the County District Council of Carpenters. He was chairman of the building committee which put up the Carpenters Hall at 23rd Street and Broadway where he received his 50-year pin.

The veteran woodworker is 80 now, but remains a member in good standing of Local 1296. Despite his retirement from regular work in 1954, he still "fashions and fixes things" in the well-equipped shop at his home.

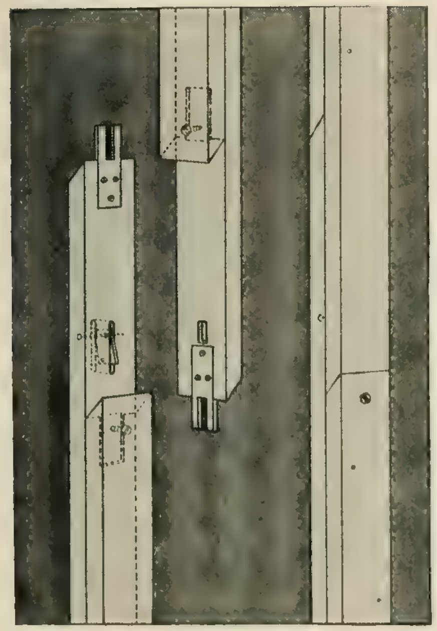
15

(15) PENSACOLA, FLA. — Local 1194 held a Labor Day Fish Fry and honored senior members with the presentation of membership pins. Only one member, John Scott, was the proud recipient of a 55-year pin. W. E. Commings was presented with a 50-year pin and J. H. Abbott received a 45-year pin. Four members, George Amos, Carl J. Anderson, J. W. Dixon and F. H. Robbins, received 35-year pins. 30-year membership pins were presented to R. O. Croft, George Gunderson and T. P. Yates. Members who received 25-year pins were: Joe Blake, J. D. Channell, R. O. Croft, M. R. Kintz, C. R. Bush, J. H. Coleman, Cody Cooley, Enoch Donahue, O. G. Etheridge, A. B. Huff, R. D. Strother and C. C. Torrance. Howard V. Campbell, president, and J. H. McNair, financial secretary and business agent, presented the membership pins. It was a most enjoyable day for all. Brother John Scott (right) happily displays the membership pin awarded to him after 55 years of dedicated service to the Brotherhood. J. H. McNair made the presentation.

(15A) Pictured at the ceremonies are, front row, left to right: J. H. McNair, J. W. Dixon, M. R. Kintz, J. H. Coleman, John Scott and Howard V. Campbell. Back row, left to right: A. B. Huff, J. D. Channell, R. O. Croft, O. G. Etheridge, C. C. Torrance, George Amos and Carl J. Anderson.

(16) HICKSVILLE, NEW YORK—(No Picture) — Angelo Galante of Naples, Florida, and Kaarlo Souminen of Westbury, New York, both members of Local 1772, recently received 25-year pins in honor of their long and devoted service to the Brotherhood.

15A



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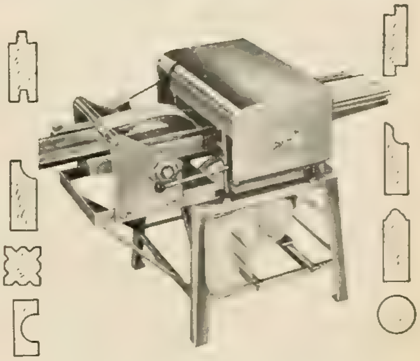

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Eshelman, Arthur
Jones, William
Lockard, Robert N.
Luther, John D.
Obester, Joseph
Tatro, Arthur W.
Vejdovec, Alfred

L.U. NO. 16, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Hamrick, Fred
Myers, Gary
Satlar, Frank
Woods, Lloyd A.

L.U. NO. 18, HAMILTON, ONT.
Brokloff, John
Ozimek, John
Turner, John

L.U. NO. 19, DETROIT, MICH.
Carter, James M.
Kutas, Stanley
LaDuke, Bernard
Moore, Robert

L.U. NO. 20, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Avallone, Alphonse
Knibestol, Sverre
Michalewich, Feodor
Petersen, Abraham
Siravo, Dominic

L.U. NO. 25, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Adams, Jewell M.
Ashbrook, R. W.
Atwood, Daniel
Blackwell, Elmer G.
Bradford, David H.
Card, Thomas E.
Connors, Ted A.
Daniel, Elias L.
Davis, Marion
DeHaan, Jack M.
Denley, Robert, Sr.
Dieterle, George J.
Ebbe, Elmer N.
Ellison, Arvid
Godden, A. J.
Hackney, James R.
Haffener, Joseph
Hasler, Fred
Hay, Eugene D.
Helton, John W.
Herman, Abe
Hibbins, Leslie
Hogan, Woodrow
Karam, A. E.
Klund, Henry
Kraude, Otto
Lee, Jesse R.
Lesher, George H.
Miles, A. F.
Ronneberg, Louis P.
Williams, Charlie
Yoshikawa, Shigeo

L.U. NO. 33, BOSTON, MASS.
Aragone, Salvatore
Bradbury John
Bullen, Richard W.
Rene, Joseph

L.U. NO. 48, FITCHBURG, MASS.
Thibaudeau, Clovis

L.U. NO. 51, BOSTON, MASS.
O'Toole, Peter L.
Thorne, William V.

L.U. NO. 53, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Farrevag, Einar
Swee, Annar

L.U. NO. 60, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Park, Fred S.
Stambaugh, P. D.

L.U. NO. 71, FT. SMITH, ARK.
Benge, Bill
Lile, William A.
Vernon, R. T.

L.U. NO. 88, ANACONDA, MONT.
Carron, Henry F.
Stevenson, James

L.U. NO. 101, BALTIMORE, MD.
Brandenburg, Charles
Flowers, Delmer
Kilduff, William E.

L.U. NO. 129, HAZLETON, PA.
Bubrowski, Alex W.

L.U. NO. 132, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Gilbert, Beverly J.
Walker, E. H.

L.U. NO. 144, MACON, GA.
Henry, J. B.

L.U. NO. 166, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.
DeHaven, Earl O.

L.U. NO. 176 NEWPORT, R. I.
Barry, Lawrence J.
Weiss, Carl E.

L.U. NO. 181, CHICAGO, ILL.
Skaathun, John
Struve, William H.

L.U. NO. 183, PEORIA, ILL.
Barthell, Henry
Delicath, Theo
Giedd, John
Huckins, William
Hunt, George L.
Icenogle, Floyd
Johnson, Victor
Korta, Louis
Lovekamp, Walter
Meyers, C. Theo
O'Neill, V. L.
Wilson, L. H.

L.U. NO. 198, DALLAS, TEX.
Adair, Carl
Culpepper, A. R.
Spears, H. W., Sr.

LU. NO. 225 ATLANTA, GA.
Allen, James A.
Anthony, W. E.
Bishop, Cooper T.
Burnett, Verlon D.
Darby, Donnie C.
Gibson, James
Graves, John L.
Grellman, Victor
Lively, A. E.
Palmer, Billy D.
Phillips, C. E.
Swink, William J.
Tharp, Roy
Vaughn, William C.
Walker, William L.
Wallace, Ormond

L.U. NO. 226, PORTLAND, ORE.
Lauritzen, Alfred E.
Skinner, George T.

L.U. NO. 242, CHICAGO, ILL.
Hlavacek, Howard
Marsin, Robert

L.U. NO. 246, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Nemeroff, Nathan
Takacs, Michael

L.U. NO. 261, SCRANTON, PA.
Coyer, Anthony

L.U. NO. 278, WATERTOWN, N. Y.
Lemke, Herbert

L.U. NO. 283, AUGUSTA, GA.
Proctor, Roy
Riley, J. M.

L.U. NO. 287, HARRISBURG, PA.
Hosler, G. Hummel

L.U. NO. 308, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
Paseka, Louis

L.U. NO. 331, NORFOLK, VA.
Dougherty, C. M.
Keith, Orval A.

L.U. NO. 350, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Poinelli, John

L.U. NO. 362, PUEBLO, COLO.
Howard, Chester

L.U. NO. 414, NANTICOKE, PA.
Romanowski, Stanley

L.U. NO. 532, ELMIRA, N. Y.
Farley, James E.
Mallory, Willis
Seibert, George

L.U. NO. 579, ST. JOHN'S NFLD.
Clarke, Malcolm Robert

L.U. NO. 599, HAMMOND, IND.
Blair, Harry
Bly, Roy
Carr, William
Coombes, Charles
DeMarti, Frank
Frisch, Paul
Guss, William
Helm, John
Kestner, Patrick
Kovach, William
Pendoski, Edward
Vacendak, Michael
Volker, Albert
Wade, Arvin
Witter, Edson

L.U. NO. 608, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Grant, Albert
Levin, Louis
Meditz, Joseph
Paullow, Peter
Steingisser, David

L.U. NO. 642, RICHMOND, CALIF.
Azevedo, Joseph R.
Barthman Clarence
Bray, Laverne N.
Becker, B. G.
Carlund, Melvyn
Chauvin, Sidney L.
Dearhart, John B.
Durnal, Arthur
Hampton, E. V.
Lawrence, Harley V.
Materne, Nat
Stewart, B. B.

L.U. NO. 740, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Bauersfeld, John
Cahill, Vincent, Sr.
Doran, Mathew
Huppert, Daniel
Mahan, Joseph
Millhaupt, Frederick
Regan, Patrick
Schink, Charles
Staats, John
Turnbull, Frederick

L.U. NO. 787, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Jensen, Jens B.
Laken, Joseph
Peterson, Arthur W.
Rosa, Mario
Ruditsky, Sam

L.U. NO. 950, LYNBROOK, N .Y.
Sinda, Joseph

L.U. NO. 971, RENO, NEV.
Boldra, Lowran
Doolittle, Vernon
Rynes, Ira

L.U. NO. 1108, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Andrako, Joseph
Armbruster, Earl
Baldwin, Warren
Bowman, Silas
Bruendel, Ernest
Flury, George
Gamble, Thomas
Hill, Frank
Juhasz, George
Lewis, Albert
McCabe, Edward
Roth, Martin
Reitenbach, Albert
Sauter, Paul
Sweeny, John
Wedgeworth, William
Wojciechowski, James

L.U. NO. 1143, LA CROSSE, WISC.
Huettle, Claude
Preeshl, Charles

L.U. NO. 1164, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Cappiello, Patrick
Desantis, Joseph
Graf, Joseph
Grodzicky, Teddy
Levine, Louis
Muller James C.
Nemirowsky, Isaac
Stoeber, Herman

L.U. NO. 1332, GRAND COULEE, WASH.
Angell, Norman

L.U. NO. 1365, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Barwidi, John
Hoegler, Joseph
LaBane, John

L.U. NO. 1397, NORTH HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Carter Sylvester P.
Desmond Patrick
Hendrickson Linus, Sr.

L.U. NO. 1471, JACKSON, MISS.
Beavers, Bryon M.
Davidson, Earl B.
Germany, R. L.
Harper, G. C.
Jackson, E. L.
Jayroe, W. A.
Johns, Wilbur
Johnson, Tommy
McKay, M. H.
Nutt, Clyde

L.U. NO. 1541, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Powell, Raymond

L.U. NO. 1571, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Allen, Glenn M.
Amdahl, Ben
Ansell, Morris
Bachman, H. C.
Barber, J. A.
Box, Vernon E.
Cassatt, M. J.
Chapman, John H.
Clark, John E.
Chilcote, R. E.
Bryson, William
Dean, W. B.
Dickens, Ben L.
Dowell, Lloyd H.
Edwards, C. W.
Elliott, C. W.
Elliott, Arlie W.
Fraser, Robert A.
Garcia, Albert
Gay, W. I.
Hallmark, Hallon J.
Holcomb, G. L.
Jack, Guy C.
Johnson, Ray H.
Johnson, Walter F.
Knotts, James
Lake, Howard F.
Lane, Sam
Laney, Edward V.
Leach, G. W.
Leaman, Harvey N.
Ludwig, Emil
MacDonald, James
McGettigan, Robert J.
MacLachlan, G. E.
Mallek, George
Matzener, Melvin
Martin, Richard H.
Miles, Amasa L.
Montgomery, Clarence E.
Moore, Eugene D.
Murker, Walter A.
Neal, Raymon L.
Paxton, Alfred C.
Peterson, H. G.
Peterson, Raymond C.
Philip, Martin
Quinn, Eddy F.
Robinson, Frank P.
Roggers, Ralph S.
Siebert, Charles H.
Sims, Carl E.
Simpson, Don
Soll, Loraine G.
Stencel, Frank W.
Stillwell, Geoffrey A.
Stone, George L.
Symonds, Bernard C.
Tosches, Louis Paul
Tracey, Patrick R.
Van Dort, Tom
Waits, C. C.
Willimott, William H.

L.U. NO. 1598, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sellors, Frank

L.U. NO. 1599, REDDING, CALIF.

Story, L. D.

L.U. NO. 1752, POMONA, CALIF.

Clupper, Clifford
Couzens, Arthur J.
Hagglund, Hilding
Houser, Denver L.
Hubbard, Otis
Misak, Otto R.
Miskie, John B.
Rowlands, Wilbur G.

L.U. NO. 1772, HICKSVILLE, N. Y.

Knell, Stephen
Luaksoren, Vilho
Renaldo, John

L.U. NO. 1822, FT. WORTH, TEX.

Schobert, Layton

L.U. NO. 1849, PASCO, WASH.

Basey, I. D.
Hopper, N. J.
Marble, Dorman
Steingrabe, J. "Lew"

L.U. NO. 1929, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Thompson, Joseph

L.U. NO. 1974 ELLENSBERG, WASH.

Lindstrum, Paul

L.U. NO. 2203, ANAHEIM, CALIF.

Berns, Bernard S.
Davis, Donald S.
Marquez, Edward

L.U. NO. 2217, LAKELAND, FLA.

Arbates, Gus
Gallison, Max
Jones, Samuel
Kalb, Charles
Matheyn, Charles
Nichols, L. J.
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Ward, William C.
Wiggins, Charles
Woods, A. R.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Last month we erroneously reported the death of Chester J. Nawrocki, Local 211, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mistakes do happen. Our sincere apologies.

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PLANE GOSSIP

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A Big Drawback

The football coach of a small college was trying to explain away his team's disastrous season to a local newspaper reporter. "My biggest problem with this year's squad was that most of my boys were just too young and un-coordinated."

As the reporter remained silent the coach added desperately, "Why, as a matter of fact, one of my kids on the first string was so un-coordinated that he couldn't walk and chew gum at the same time!"

Great American Custom

The refugee couple finally gained U.S. citizenship. The husband rushed into the kitchen and cried: "Anna! At last we are American citizens!" "Wonderful!" replied his wife. "Now you can do the dishes!"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Just Horsing Around

The baseball manager hurting for a win discovered a trick horse who could hit the ball a mile. In a crucial game with the score tied in the last of the ninth, he put the horse in as a pinch hitter. On the first pitch, the horse swung and knocked the ball out of sight. Then it just stood at home plate. "Run! run!" cried the manager. "Don't be crazy!" replied the nag. "If I could run I'd be out at Santa Anita!"

Jarred the Maharajah

A maharajah issued an order to the people of his province that no wild animals could be killed. Soon man-eating tigers, panthers, and boars were endangering the people, who then rose up and threw out the maharajah.

This is known to be the first time where the reign was called because of the game.

—Walter Martynon, Livonia, Mich.

BUY UNION-MADE TOOLS

Doggone Good Retriever!

Every time the hunter shot a duck his dog would retrieve the bird by walking on top of the water. After the dog made several trips in this manner, the hunter said proudly to an onlooking oldtimer: "Did you notice anything unusual about my dog?"

"Sure did," the oldtimer answered. "He can't swim."

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

Grass-fed?

The professor grimly eyed the class as he prepared to return a batch of examination papers. "You will remain seated while they are passed out," he commanded. "If you were to stand, it is conceivable you might accidently form a circle—which would make me liable for arrest."

"Why?" chorused several voices, nibbling at the bait.

"For maintaining a dope ring."

This Month's Limerick

A gal editor by name of McSquirt
Always thought she looked good in
a skirt.
But it's possible this Susie
Is pulling a floosey
And is a man just wearing a stuffed
shirt!

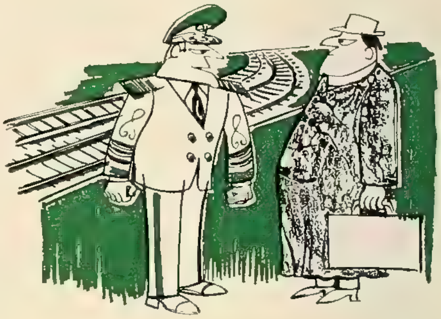
—Katie McGaughey,
Wheatridge, Colo.

Right to the Points!

Mrs. McTavish looked out the window as the family was going to sit down to dinner and wailed, "Oh, Jon, here comes company, and I bet they haven't eaten yet."

"Quick!" ordered the Scotsman. "Everybody out on the porch with toothpicks."

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP AND SAFE



The Ultimate Retort

Two English schoolboys grew up bitter enemies. One became a stout Bishop while the other became a gold-bedecked Admiral. They met one morning on a railroad platform. The Bishop went up to the Admiral, resplendent in his gold braid, and asked: "Stationmaster, when will the next train leave for Oxford?" Without batting an eye, the Admiral shot back: "At 9 o'clock, madam. But should you be traveling in your condition?"

PATRONIZE UNION STORES

Penniless Diplomat

She: "You seem to be an able-bodied man. You ought to be strong enough to work."

Hobo: "I know, mum. And you seem to be beautiful enough to go on the stage, but evidently you prefer the simple life."

She: "Step into the kitchen, and I'll see if I can't stir up a meal for you."

LAKELAND NEWS

John R. Sawdon of Local Union 13, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home December 2, 1968.

Andrew J. Peterson of Local Union 257, New York, N. Y., arrived at the Home December 6, 1968.

James J. Shanley of Local Union 1397, North Hempstead, (Roslyn), N. Y., arrived at the Home December 18, 1968.

John Lehner of Local Union 242, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home December 30, 1968.

Andrew Oberg of Local Union 13, Chicago, Ill., passed away December 6, 1968. Burial was at Chicago.

Thomas W. Bean of Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., passed away December 7, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Edward Blankenship of Local Union 993, Miami, Fla., passed away December 27, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Members who visited the Home during December 1968:

George W. Penneman, Holmes Beach, Fla.
P. M. Brooks, Los Altos, Calif.
Donald Swuier, Jackson, Mich.
James W. Capethorne, Framingham, Mass.
George Carlson, Roslyn, N. Y.
John Johnson, St. Petersburg, Fla.
John E. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
Mr. & Mrs. Theodore Redman, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Kaufman, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Belew, Huntingdon, Tenn.
Matthew J. Florek, Milwaukee, Wis.
George Park, Washington, D. C.
Hugo Johnson & Wife, Oak Lawn, Ill.
E. V. Johnson & Wife, Washington, D. C. & Clearwater, Fla.
John A. Lang, Katonah, N. Y.
H. W. Snelgrove, Miami, Fla.
Emil Loisel, Warren, Mich.
Arthur W. Daniles, Los Alamitos, Calif.
Jos. Huizdak, formerly of Greenwich, Conn., Orlando, Fla.
Charles Piedgriyer, New York
Adelbert O. Rarick, Watertown, N. Y.
Woldemar Haerda, Downers Grove, Illinois.
Harry Bendell, Hartford, Conn.
Rudolph Weiss, Jersey City, N. J.
Louis Horne & Wife, Wheaton, Ill.
Knute Sandstrom, St. Paul, Minn.
George Pack, Winston Salem, N. C.
Howard Pack, Winston Salem, N. C.
Angelo Ferro & Wife, Chicago, Ill.
Henry Fassnacht & Wife, L. I. City, N. Y.
Sam C. Jones & Family, Salem, Ill.
Grant W. Welles, Evansville, Ind.
John F. Rogers, St. Louis, Mo.
Wayne L. Walters, Defiance, Ohio
Preston P. Pine, Emporia, Kans.
Owen Bealht, Muskegon, Mich.
R. J. Williams, Anaheim, Calif.
Charles N. Brown, Seattle, Wash.
Howard Endies, Kankakee, Ill.
Clyde Eldred, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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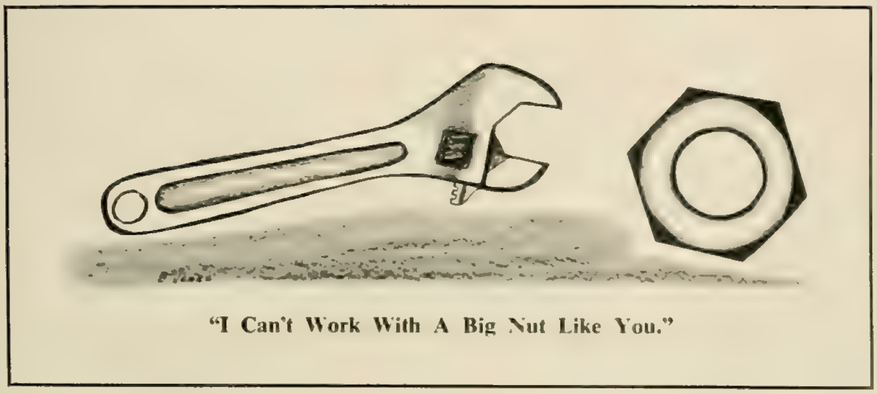
TOOL TALK

By B. Jones



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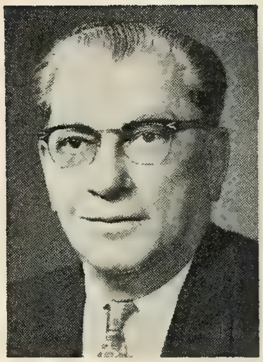
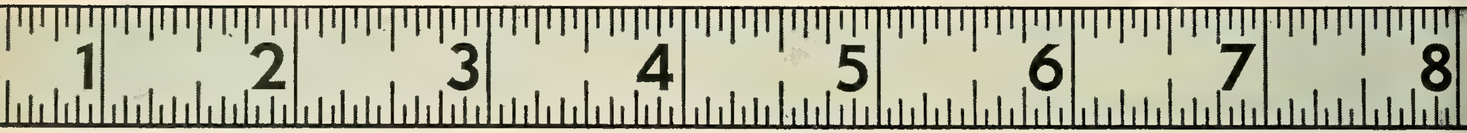
IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*





'One Nation . . . Indivisible'

■ In his inaugural address, last month, President Nixon emphasized the theme which dominated his whole campaign, namely, that the nation must be unified and made whole again. Certainly, no one can find fault with such a goal.

For too long there has been a growing rift between young and old, black and white, rich and poor. We are in real danger of forfeiting that part of the Pledge of Allegiance which says "one nation . . . indivisible." This must not be allowed to happen.

Admittedly, there are injustices and short comings in our system. There are people who are shortchanged in one way or another. But, on the whole, we have achieved a system which affords more people more opportunity for shaping their own destiny than any other government conceived by the mind of man.

We have more built-in avenues for correcting injustices and redressing grievances than any other nation on earth. Yet all this may be lost, if the purveyors of hate and the preachers of revolution are allowed to poison the minds of the susceptible on the college campuses, in our cities, and particularly in our ghettos.

There needs to be a passion for justice and a willingness to correct inequities through evolution rather than revolution. One of the unfortunate aspects of the situation today is that too many people hesitate "getting involved."

The most horrible example of this was an incident in New York a few years ago when dozens of people watched a woman being stabbed to death without anyone even bothering to call the police because he might get involved.

On the campuses of the nation the 90% or 95% of the students who want to get an education allow the 5% or 10% who make up the super militant to create havoc and force the closure of the school. This sort of failure to get involved is not peculiar to our colleges. In all sorts of organizations and institutions, including unions, it is becoming increasingly difficult to get volunteers to serve on committees or make contributions of time or talent. Everyone is too busy or too tired, or too young, or too old. The Communist Bloc countries insist that we in America have become too fat, too affluent, and too wrapped up in our own personal comforts to endure for very long.

I believe that this is only wishful thinking on their part, but I feel that this growing inclination to avoid getting involved is a step in the wrong direction. The Communist World is dedicated to our destruction. So are the homegrown hippies of the New Left. Therefore, we are involved, whether we do anything or not. By standing up for those things which have served us so well for so many years, we can help to preserve the freedom and liberty which are the foundation of our system. On the other hand, if we refuse to get involved, we make it easier for those who are bent on bringing us to our knees. ■

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☐ ☐ **3 Is your blood pressure high?**

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YES NO

☐ ☐ **4 Do you smoke cigarettes?**

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☐ ☐ **5 Are you physically fit?**

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☐ ☐ **6 Do you dodge your doctor?**

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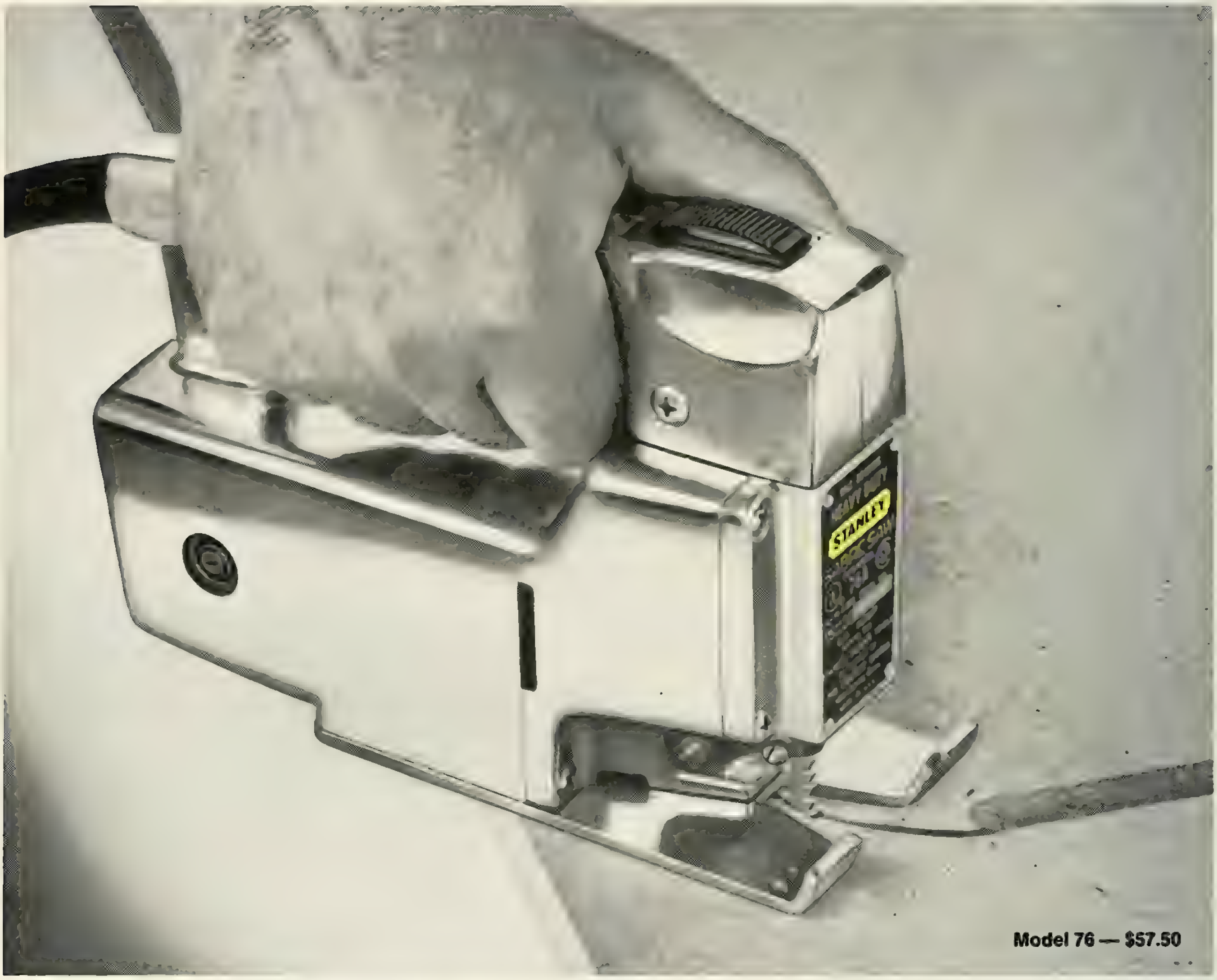

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MARCH, 1969

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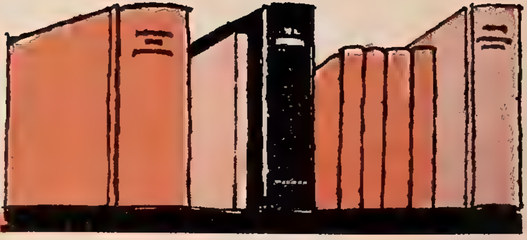

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII No. 3 MARCH, 1969

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

Gracing the cover of the March issue of The *Carpenter* is a picture of the last of the great whaling ships, *The Charles W. Morgan.* The vessel is shown at her mooring place at Mystic Seaport, Connecticut.

The *Morgan* is one of the best existing examples of fine workmanship by American's early ship's carpenters. Her construction 128 years ago was marked by a carpenters' walkout which resulted in an important change in the working conditions of these master craftsmen. Keel was laid for the vessel at New Bedford, Mass., in January, 1841, but construction came to a halt in April when the carpenters left their jobs in protest against "sunrise to sunset" hours prevalent in that time. Work was resumed in May of the same year with an unprecedented 10½-hour workday, forever changing conditions for tradesmen in New England.

The ship was launched later in 1841, and the construction account books exist today, noting the size and cost of every timber, breast hook and copper bolt. The present condition of the *Charles W. Morgan* bears testimony of the skill employed by the ships' carpenters 128 years ago.

The vessel is a veteran of 37 long whaling expeditions spread over a span of 80 years and the Seven Seas.

The whaleship is now a beautifully-preserved "living museum," tied up alongside other great relics of American sailing supremacy.

Interior of the Ship

CRAFTSMEN FOR

Of all the master craftsmen among the carpentry trade in America, probably no group has enjoyed higher esteem than the shipwrights and joiners. In the 18th and 19th Centuries, ships' carpenters literally carved out a niche in history for American wooden boat builders which brought fame and fortune to New England shipyards.

Dating back before the Revolutionary War, the Yankee ships' carpenters had earned the respect of wooden boat buyers and ship captains the world over. In the stormy years of the early 1800's, warring nations of Europe also learned that the rebellious colonists could turn out some pretty mean warships. Later came the fastest of all sailing merchant vessels, the clipper ships.

The virgin forests of pine, oak, cedar, elm and locust in the New World provided the finest lumber from which carpenters chopped, sawed and carved each plank and timber to precise specifications. There were no sawmills or power tools with which to work. Most often, trees were selected for specific ship's parts; carpenters would cut the trees only after carefully calculating the number of knees, crosspieces, futtocks and plank needed for a particular vessel under construction.

Timbers Cut to Fit

The many wooden components which were assembled into a single vessel were accurately cut to sizes that were carefully laid out on a naval architect's construction drawings. Construction drawings came at the end of a long series of models and sheer drawings developed by the architect. From the sheer drawings (made up of sheer plan, half-breadth plan and body plan) were devised the construction drawings, which showed the exact position of every part in the ship. The carpenters—using these drawings—cut and shaped each part accordingly, so that when it was brought into place on the ship's frame, it fitted with little or no modification.

The manner in which a shipyard for early wooden ships functioned is a classic example of teamwork. There were teams of axemen, sawyers, fitters and joiners, who were assisted by other craftsmen in the trades of blacksmithing, coppersmithing, spar-making, sailmaking and rigging.

On entering a New England shipyard of the 18th century, one would be immediately attracted to the army of carpenters intent on diminishing the size and altering the shape of huge logs and lean saplings. Each carpenter wielded an axe or adz designed to perform specific tasks on different kinds of wood. It would not be unusual to see children wandering among the working axemen, picking up chips to feed the fireplaces of nearby cottages.

In a shed located near the axemen was another team of carpenters called the sawyers. Half the group, called the bottom sawyers, were located in a pit—seemingly covered with logs and planks—who worked in close

MIGHTY SHIPS

Skilled craftsmen produced the sailing vessels of yesteryear

harmony with the top sawyers above, pulling big-tooth saws back and forth all day long.

Still another group, situated near the blacksmith's shop, tended the steam box. Here, pieces of timber were made flexible for bending into intricate curves through a half-hour steaming inside the 30-foot-long enclosure.

Birth of a Ship

Were we to arrive on the scene at the very beginning of a ship's construction, we'd find carefully laid-out blocks assembled on the spot at which the entire vessel will soon rest. These blocks were placed so that the ship rested on a slight incline—5/8th of an inch per foot of length—for the purpose of launching.

On these blocks were to be laid the first, or false keel, of wood pieces (probably water-seasoned elm) measuring 4 to 6-inches in thickness. Purpose of the false keel was to prevent the ship from sliding leeward off course in the wind and for lessening of damage to the ship's bottom should it run aground.

Next, the keel was laid, composed of several pieces of timber doweled together to form a single piece the full length of the ship and measuring up to two-feet square. The stem was then assembled of the strongest and most solid oak available. It may be that many pieces of oak, doweled together and then bolted, would be necessary to form the mighty stem, considered by shipwrights the most important part of the ship.

Another group of carpenters was busy at the opposite end of the ship, raising the stern-post, made of solid oak. This was affixed by precision mortising in the keel and matching teeth in the post. If possible, the stern-post was made of a single piece of wood.

Between the stem and stern-post rose the ship's framing, composed of a whole family of cross-pieces, futtocks (hooked timbers making the rib), top-timbers, short and long armed floors and other components. All these pieces were secured in place by shoring—or temporary timbers to hold parts in place until the shell was built around the frame.

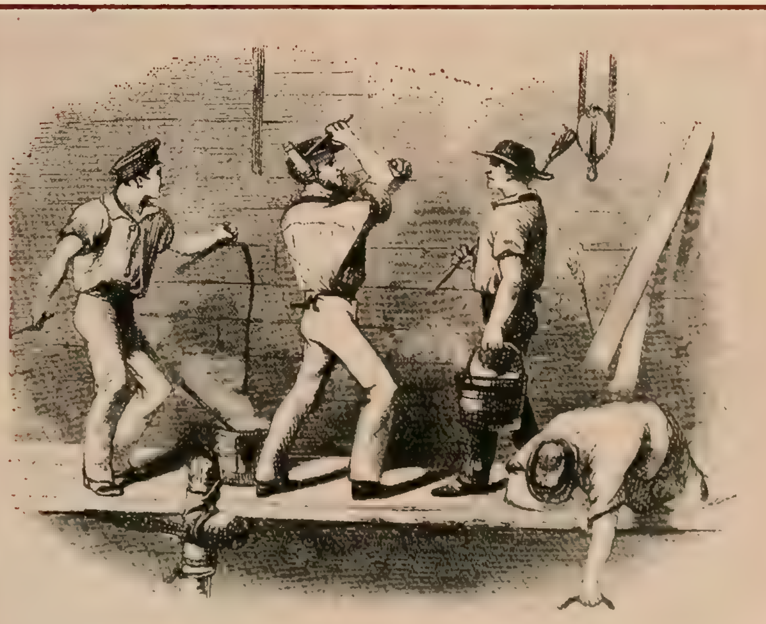
Making the Vessel Strong

Giving longitudinal strength to the ship were the keelsons, rising alongside the keel from stem to stern. These were secured by copper bolts driven through the floor and keel, and by wooden dowels to the floor. The keelsons act as a means of securing the floors in their proper places.

Then, between the futtocks went additional timbers to close the spaces below the water line so that the ship may remain watertight should outer planking be torn off.

Bands of iron braced or trussed the ship to give internal strength. These strips of iron—three to six inches wide—ran across the timbers at right angles from the side keelsons to the upper timbers.

With the frame up, the carpenters went about the business of "drawing



Calking

The Steam-Chest

the skin" over the ribs of the ship's skeleton. Limber strakes or ceiling went on as inside planking—fitted as tightly as the outer shell to make it impervious to water, should the outside planking fail.

Construction of a wooden ship was directed by the yard's master-builder. Before the outer planking was applied, all work came to a halt and the master-builder determined if the frame stood true. If not, the shores and ribbons were adjusted to achieve plumb-line accuracy.

"Drawing the Skin"

The laying of outside planks which followed was given extreme care by the best of the shipwrights. Any error in selecting the material, or in bending it wrongly, could cause splits or bruises that eventually, by decay, stress or leakage, might endanger the overall strength and safety of the ship.

The outside planking varied in thickness from four to 10-inches, with the thickest positioned just above the water line. As the planking was laid near the stem or stern, it was thinned off to permit easier bending and fitting to the curves and to the rabbet of the stem and stern-post.

The planking was fastened to the futtocks with wooden pegs of locust, called trunnels (an abstraction of the word tree-nails). Holes were bored several days prior to the driving of the trunnels, so that sap in the wood might thoroughly dry. By double fastening—alternate driving of one and two trunnels into each futtock—the planks were tightly secured. The trunnels were then sawed off flush with the planks.

Following completion of the outer skin, timbers were laid to unite the vessel from stem to stern where the floors do not cross the keel. These are called breast-hooks, in the forward part, and crutches, in the aft section. They were fitted upon the keel and bolted to the side timbers. They formed a part of the general system of strengthening the ship, and are constructed of timber or iron.

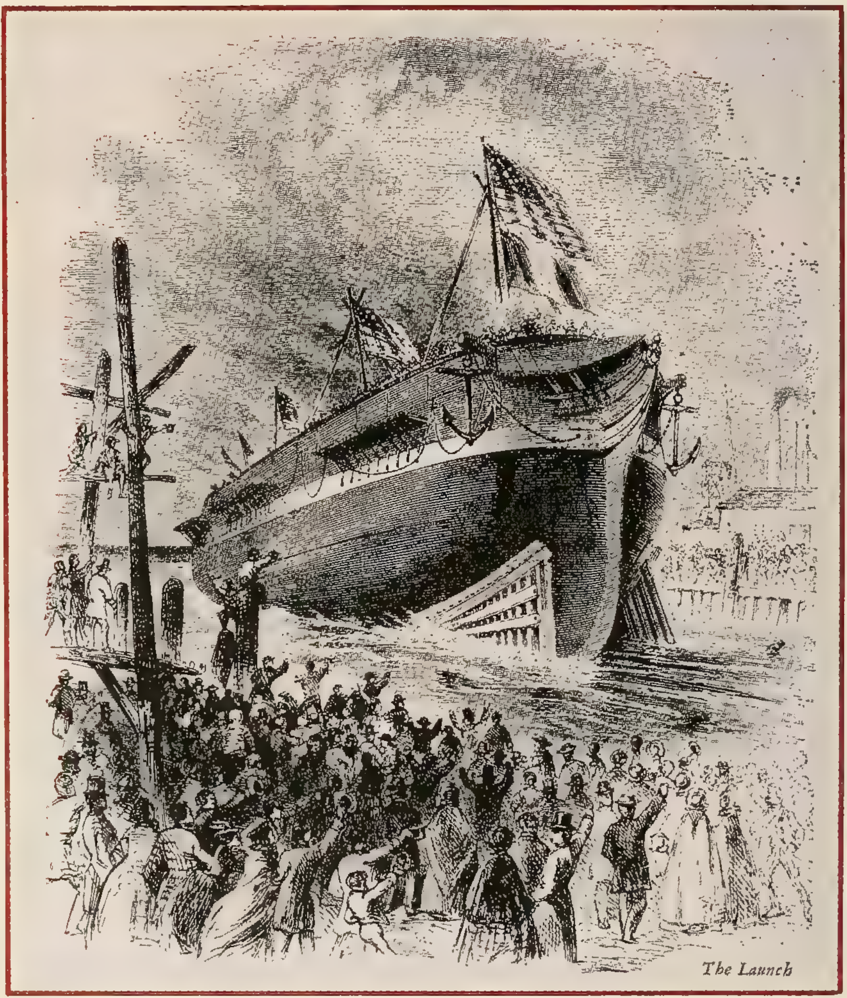
Framing of the deck followed, at which time the carpenters took great pains to "skin" the plank well and carefully, avoiding all flaws and strains so that the decks would be perfectly tight and free from springing or straining from fastenings. Construction of sub-decks followed as dictated by the size of the ship.

Great care was always taken in choosing the wood for the rudder (usually of oak or elm), and in the construction of the sole-piece, a 6-inch thick plank below the rudder for protective purposes. The shipwrights also took great pride in the construction and decoration of the wheel, the barrel, the tiller and associated wooden pieces used to guide the vessel.

Work of Ship's Carver

Away from the scene of ship construction, the ship's carver has probably labored for months on the wooden figurehead and other art-in-wood that will adorn above-deck (as found in stern and taffrail decorations) sections. The figureheads were likenesses of animals or birds, fair maidens, coats of arm, or other images suggestive of the ship's name, its owners, or of the particular trade in which the vessel was to be involved. Certain areas of New England chose particular carving styles or shapes which became permanently associated with the region. A boat built in Chesapeake Bay yards, for example, would almost certainly have elaborately

Coppering



The Launch

carved and painted "long heads." Other shipyard communities developed different forms.

The launching of a completed vessel was indeed a great day, then as now. Carpenters and other craftsmen, townspeople and delegations of important people representing the ship's owners gathered amid banners and streamers to celebrate. Following the traditional christening, a single dog-shore was pulled and the new ship slid down the soft-soaped bilge-ways to its watery home.

Carpenters continued to work above and below decks following the christening for several weeks. Even after the ship was turned over to the owner and a few voyages were made, it was returned to the yard for calking and for coatings of pitch and marine glue. Then, and only then, was the ship's construction considered complete.

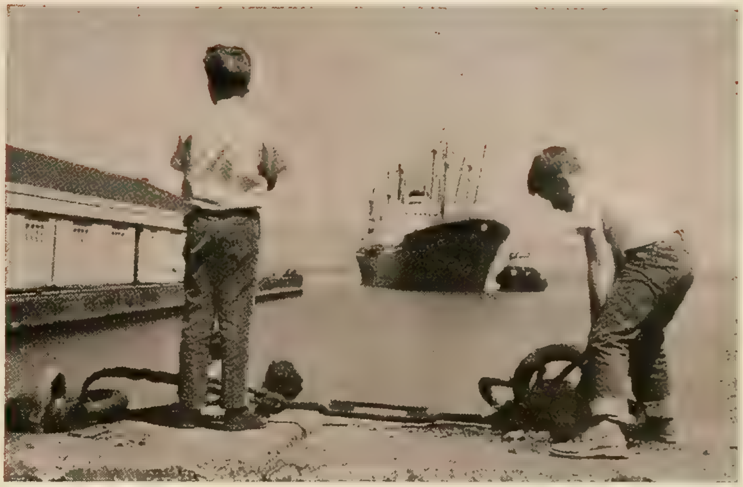
The test of the carpenters' mettle is in the longevity of productive life contained in these American-made vessels. There are still a number of ships more than 100 years old, resting at various mooring places up and down the East Coast, many of which are in surprisingly good condition.

On the cover of this issue of The *Carpenter* is the 128-year-old whaleship *Charles W. Morgan* which was built in New Bedford, Mass., yards and is now resting at Mystic Seaport, Connecticut.

To be found in Baltimore, Maryland, not far from her construction site, is the restored frigate *Constellation*. This vessel, launched in 1797, was the veteran of several American wars, and was still in U.S. Naval Academy training service 100 years later. In 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt ordered that the old ship be refitted, and had her commissioned as flagship of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet—at the age of 143 years!

The carpenters which built the ships that gave America its sailing supremacy have long since departed, but the reputation of these master craftsmen remains. ■

The engravings accompanying the article above are from Harper's New Monthly Magazine, Volume XXIV, No. 143, April 1, 1862.



Though the mighty wooden ships of yesteryear ply the Seven Seas no more, ocean vessels of today continue to inspire man. The two youngsters above, photographed by Orville Andrews of Cupertino, Calif., have what John Masefield describes in the familiar poem below:

SEA-FEVER

I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by;
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
And a gray mist on the sea's face, and a gray dawn breaking.

I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying.

I must go down to the seas again, to the vagrant gypsy life,
To the gull's way and the whale's way, where the wind's like a
whetted knife;
And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover,
And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.

JOHN MASEFIELD

The following local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America still engage in shipbuilding or ship repairs of one form or another:

Shipwrights and Joiners Local 2151, Charleston, S.C.; Shipwrights Local 1856, Philadelphia, Pa.; Navy Yard Employees Local 1728, Philadelphia, Pa.; Shipwrights, Ship Carpenters, Calkers, Joiners, Boat Builders Local 1509, Miami, Fla.; Pleasure Yachts and Boat Builders Local 2712, Pompano Beach, Fla.; Ship Carpenters Local 1302, New London, Conn.; Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Builders, Box Makers Local 1026, San Francisco, Calif.; Shipwrights, Joiners, Boatbuilders Local 1068, Vallejo, Calif.; Shipwrights, Joiners, Boatbuilders Local 1149, San Francisco, Calif.; Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Calkers Local 1335, Wilmington, Calif.; Boat Builders Local 1300, San Diego, Calif.; Ship Carpenters and Calkers, 584, New Orleans, La.; Boat Builders Local 2811, Salisbury, Md.; Joiners, Ship Carpenters, Calkers, and Millmen Local 2468, Quincy, Mass.; Boat Builders Local 2392, Cadillac, Mich.; Ship Carpenters, Boat Builders and Calkers Local 1175, Kingston, N.Y.; Ships Carpenters Local 2291, Lorain, O.; Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Builders and Calkers Local 2419, Astoria, Ore.; Shipwrights and Joiners Local 1020, Portland, Ore.; Ship Calkers Local 2218, Portland, Ore.; Navy Yard Local 1086, Portsmouth-Norfolk, Va.; Shipwrights and Boat Builders Local 2317, Bremerton, Wash.; Ship Carpenters and Calkers Local 1148, Olympia, Wash.; Shipwrights Local 1184, Seattle, Wash.; Shipwrights, Joiners, Boat Builders, Millmen Local 1532, Anacortes, Wash.; Shipwrights, Joiners, Calkers Local 2071, Bellingham, Wash.; Ship Carpenters, Joiners, Calkers Local 2073, Milwaukee, Wis.; Boat Builders Local 3051, Shell Lake, Wis.; Shipwrights, Joiners, Calkers, Boat Builders Local 506, Vancouver, B.C.; Shipwrights and Calkers Local 1598, Victoria, B.C.; and Ship Carpenters Local 840, St. John, New Brunswick.

Editor's Note: If we have overlooked a local union in this listing, please forgive us . . . and let us know about it.

FOR BOAT BUFFS . . .

Where to Go, What to See

SHIPS' HAVEN OF REST

MYSTIC, CONNECTICUT

■ Connecticut Yankees along the Mystic River are clinging to the last fragments of a glorious shipbuilding past. Moored at Mystic Seaport are several specimens of the fine art of wooden shipbuilding. Restoring and maintaining these water-bound relics of the past is a community dedicated to performing these functions in much the same way it was done in New England in the early 18th Century.

Craftsmen (attired in dress appropriate during the American Revolutionary War) go about their ship-tending tasks amid centuries-old buildings, using tools of the same vintage.

Mystic Seaport is maintained by the Marine Historical Association. The group has, since its inception in 1929, restored a number of buildings and acquired more than 100 sailing vessels—ranging from large square-rigged whaleships to small fishing, work and pleasure boats.

In the restored buildings and ships, craftsmen seek to duplicate working conditions, tools and techniques used to construct and recondition artifacts of the past. There are, for example: A complete shipyard (situated on the site of one established two centuries ago), spar shed, ropewalk, ship's carver, cooperage, sail and rigging lofts, ship chandlery, shipsmith shop, and mast hoops and ship fittings shops.

Other buildings at Mystic Seaport (most dating to the 18th or early 19th centuries) house priceless marine exhibits, marine art, a planetarium emphasizing the role of celestial navigation, and various museums, ship's docking facilities, yacht club, chapel, and tavern.

Afloat in the seaport are: the largest existing whaleship, *Charles W. Morgan,* built in 1841; the Arctic expedition schooner *Bowdoin;* a 65-foot ketch *Gundel* dating to 1893; the Copenhagen-made, full-rigged ship *Joseph Conrad,* built in 1882; and several other vessels of maritime distinction. These ships are usually open for inspection to Mystic visitors and provide valuable insight into ship construction and the craftsmanship of the men who built them.

The crafts shops and buildings that surround the ships' mooring place are actually used to maintain the old vessels left in the care of the Marine Historical Association. These facilities are normally in operation and open to the public during the summer months; the museums, several of the major vessels, and most building areas are open the year around. ■

THE MARINERS MUSEUM

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

The Mariners Museum, founded and endowed by Archer M. Huntington, contains a comprehensive collection of material on naval and merchant ships of all nations. Exhibits include figureheads, navigational instruments, whaling equipment, full-sized small watercraft, lighthouse and lifesaving material, and many ship models. An outstanding exhibit is the exquisite Crabtree Collection of Miniature Ships. Special exhibitions are held frequently. The "Chesapeake Bay Exhibitions," is an example. There are over 10,000 prints and paintings in the collection. A research library contains over 35,000 books and pamphlets and 60,000 photographs.

The Museum is located in an 800-acre park in Newport News, just off Route 60, about 6 miles north of Newport News. It is open 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on week days and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. on Sundays. Admission is free.

SHIPS FOR THE GREAT DAYS OF SAIL

BATH, MAINE

■ In a country as young as ours, every shred of history seems important. Sometimes it is overemphasized, and sometimes not, but for any man who has a deep sensitivity for the beauty of wood, a sense of kinship with the sea, and a stirring of American pride, the shipbuilding port of Bath, Maine, will rank as one of the foremost shrines in the nation.

Now populated by "downeasterners" who derive much of their income from small town commerce and a better-than-average summer resort trades, Bath is still an important shipbuilding center. At regular intervals, 6,000-ton steel guided missile frigates slip away from the docks of the Bath Iron Works to take their place in the fleet.

At work on these ships are decendants of some of the earliest American settlers who made camp on what is now Popham Beach, a few miles down river from the Iron Works, and established a place to make ocean-going ships. This was in the early years of the 17th century. Thirteen years, in fact, before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

Popham, like most of our early cities, was an ideal place to anchor ships, and to build them. Protected by the rocky islets of the rugged Maine coast, it is the site of a small bay and the juncture of the ocean with the Kennebec River. Swift, and deep, the Kennebec could accommodate the largest clipper ships, as it now does guided missile frigates. As the size of the ships grew, the Bath yards moved from the beach upriver to what is now the heart of the town.

The area possessed another ingredient of the shipbuilding industry in abundance. Tall timbers of hardwoods, toughened by long crackling winters, marched inland from the sea as far as the eye could see, and much of the area is still covered by uncut timber.

The first ocean-going vessel built by English-speaking people in the United States was launched at Popham in 1607, and since then, the area has sent over 5,000 vessels down the ways. In the middle of the 1800s. Bath was the fifth largest port in the United States, and between 1862 and 1902, almost half of America's sailing ships were built and launched there. In the 20 years between 1870 and 1890 alone—the heyday of the clipper, Bath put 700 bottoms on the seas of the world. Among them were many names well known to those who follow the days of wind, sail and rope.

The Wyoming was the largest wooden sailing bark ever to fly the American flag in commerce. She had six masts. *The Aryan* was the last wooden square-rigger ever built in the U.S. The only four-masted, steel-hulled barks with a "Made in U.S.A." label came from Bath.

Any town with a past like Bath collects memorabilia. Attics are filled with old sea chests, drawings, models, and other souvenirs. And as the active days of sail slipped past, Bath decided to collect the most interesting items in one spot, and to concentrate on the higher water mark of sail—the 19th century. In 1964, a building was donated to house the collections, and the Bath Marine Museum was established. It is located on the "Street of the Shipbuilders," where the new fortunes carved out of keel timbers and

Continued on Page 22

PICTURES, TOP TO BOTTOM:

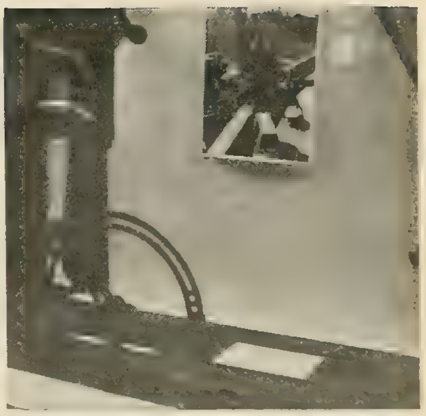
1. Designed for precise alignment of holes, this "honing" machine positioned a bit either perpendicular or at an angle. The ship's carpenter sat on the base to steady the tool, and turned twin handles geared to the bit.

2. Trunnels, the tapered wooden pegs that held the wooden sailing ships together, were first driven into the hole, and then split. When locked in place with a wooden wedge they were in to stay.

3. Adzes with offset handles made dressing the timbers easier. Drills often had to be turned with ratchet handles (lower right) because of close quarters. The drill bit at the top is the exception rather than the rule!

4. Hatchets and chisels, too, were essential for dressing and fitting raw Maine timbers.

5. A typical ship's carpenter's chest contains the basics.



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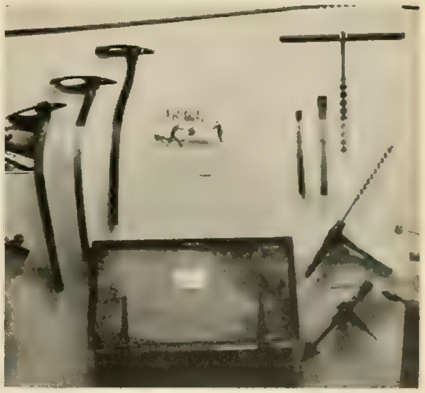

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

A NEW FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE, well below the government's own poverty standard, went into effect at the end of January for an estimated 1.5 million workers not previously covered.

The expansion extends federal minimum wage protection to an estimated 44 million persons—more than half the nation's work force—as of February 1.

But the newly covered workers will be entitled to 30 cents an hour and $12 a week less in basic pay than those previously covered by law.

For most workers the minimum wage is $1.60 an hour but for those covered for the first time this year it will only be $1.30 an hour.

Translated into annual pay, assuming the worker is employed a full 52 weeks, the $1.30 figure comes to $2,704—considerably less than the government's $3,200 a year poverty level.

Practically all the newly covered workers are retail service employees such as restaurant, hotel and motel workers.

YOUTH FARES—The Civil Aeronautics Board will review one of its examiner's decision to outlaw "youth fare" prices offered by airlines. The examiner earlier ruled that price breaks for youngsters discriminated against full-fare passengers. The initial complaint against the fare plans came from the bus industry. Parents who send their kids far away to college will feel the effects of any change here.

CREDIT CARDS— Sen. William Proxmire, Wisconsin Democrat, has proposed legislation to regulate the issuance of credit cards to people who do not ask for them. The bill provides a series of safeguards to protect an individual from having to pay for goods purchased through the unauthorized use of an unordered card issued in his name.

SLUM AID—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., is studying possible legislation to give tax breaks to industries in slum areas. Kennedy said the legislation might also provide tax incentives for construction of housing for slum dwellers.

"ONE OF THE UGLIEST YEARS in American political history," says the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations of the violent year just past. The commission, which serves as the official Federal link to state and local government, further states in its annual report that there is now a "growing realization ...that Washington simply lacks the power, personnel and perspective to heal all the nation's ills." The group is pressing for greater cooperation among different levels of government in this nation. It is concerned, notes the report, with failure to deal with the "welfare morass" and the "financial crisis of central city schools" but is encouraged by new efforts by the states to help the cities involve citizens—particularly the poor—in changing the "deteriorating urban situation."

OUT-OF-HOSPITAL DRUG payment for the elderly as an extension of Medicare is an important issue shaping up in the 91st Congress. A bill is being prepared for introduction by Senator Joseph Montoya (D-New Mexico) to accomplish this. Rising congressional sentiment favoring such measures was given a boost by former Health, Education & Welfare Secretary Wilbur Cohen in his closing days of office. Cohen urged passage of a law that would extend Medicare coverage to pay for a large group of widely prescribed drugs, on a $1-deductible basis.

NAME-AND-ADDRESS RULE—The AFL-CIO urged the Supreme Court to uphold the National Labor Relations Board's Excelsior rule requiring employers to give the NLRB name-and-address lists of workers before any representation election is held.

In doing so, the court should "make it clear that the Excelsior rule is a proper method for implementing the rights of employes" to discuss and be informed about unionization, and the right of unions to inform workers on this subject, the federation said in a friend-of-the-court brief.

Participants in the signing of the revised Job Corps contract were, from left: Robert Knight, administrator of the Hawaii Carpenters Training Fund; Stanley S. Yanagi, financial secretary and business representative of Local 745, Honolulu; Ralph J. Conroy, associate director, Civilian Conservation Centers, Job Corps; James L. Bacon, center director Koko Head Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center, Hawaii; General President H. A. Hutcheson; Congresswoman Patsy Mink of Hawaii; First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan; Job Corps Director William P. Kelly; Carl Earles, Chief of State-Related Civilian Conservation Centers, Job Corps; and Leo Gable, Brotherhood Technical Director.

Job Corps Center in Hawaii Added To Brotherhood Training Program

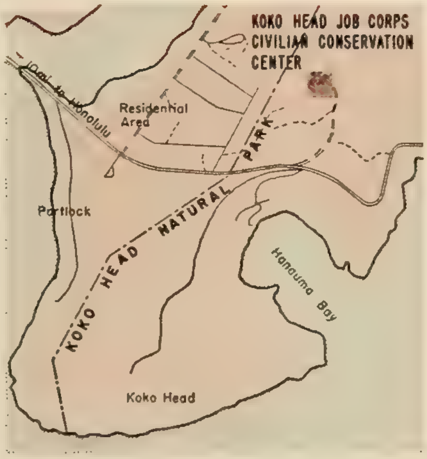
■ The Koko Head Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center at Honolulu, Hawaii, has been added to the United Brotherhood's national training program for unemployed and disadvantaged young Americans.

Koko Head, thus, becomes the seventh Job Corps Center where Corpsman are currently being trained in carpentry by Brotherhood instructors.

Brief ceremonies were held January 28 at the Brotherhood's General Headquarters in Washington, so that an enabling amendment to the existing Brotherhood-Job Corps contract could be signed.

The amendment calls for the expenditure of $109,044.54, of which $53,000 is presently funded and the remainder is to come out of future funding. It runs from February 16, 1969, to June 30, 1969, "with an automatic extension to February 16, 1970, contingent on the Job Corps receiving authorization and funding beyond the current fiscal year."

General President Hutcheson explained that the training, to be provided by members of the Union, will be in those branches of the carpenter trade for which there is an established need for additional manpower to meet the requirements of the industry. There will be 60 trainees in the Koko Head program at all times, who will get both classroom instruction and on-the-job experience in the construction of buildings and facilities that would not otherwise be let out on contract.



The training will be coupled with a concentrated effort by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Hawaiian Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee to provide employment opportunities for all carpenter trainees who satisfactorily complete the course. Job Corpsmen who show aptitudes may be guided into existing apprenticeship programs after their Job Corps instruction, and will receive credit toward their apprenticeship for time spent in Job Corps training. They will be placed, when possible, in apprenticeship programs in or near their own hometowns.

Representing the Hawaii Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee were Stanley Yanagi, Labor Representative of the Committee, and Robert Knight, Administrator of the Hawaii Carpentry Joint Apprentice and Training Program. They stated that management and labor were 100 percent behind this program, and its success is dependent upon the full cooperation of all concerned.

The United Brotherhood began its training program in Job Corps Centers in mid-1968, according to

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The Air We Breathe, The Water We Drink

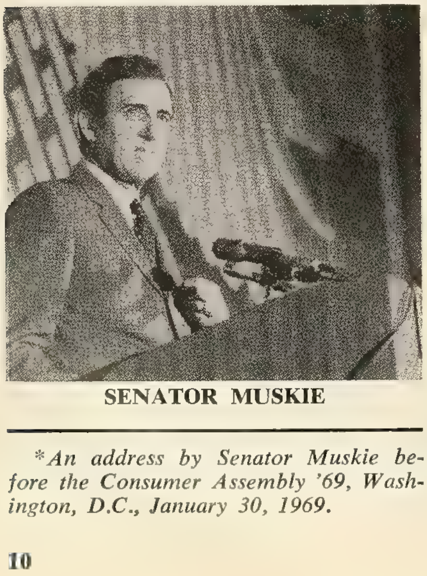
By SENATOR EDMUND S. MUSKIE*

■ Unfit for human consumption! Do not drink this water! No bathing—beach closed! Are these the signs inevitable of a modern industrial society? Or are they indicators of decay, lack of concern, and disregard for resources?

Today throughout America these signs mark centuries of neglect of our water resources. Headlines such as "Lake Erie is dying" and "pollution takes toll" appear daily across the nation.

And they apply only to our water supply.

Air pollution occurs with increasing frequency. Air pollution alert systems have been established in many of our major cities. Emphysema, bronchitis and other chronic respiratory diseases continue to increase in geometric proportions.



SENATOR MUSKIE

And our landscape is scarred. Land developers, highway builders and strip miners have laid waste to the countryside with little or no regard to erosion or siltation control. We abandon our litter and bury and burn our garbage with little or no thought to the environmental effects or to the waste of resources.

The environment we live in is more than skies, streams and open spaces. Highways and buildings are part of modern man's habitat. A highway built without regard to the integrity of a community can destroy the vitality and degrade the quality of that community.

With increased leisure, broader education and greater mobility, we are more sensitive to the impact of environmental contamination on our lives.

We demand changes. We react to dirty air, foul odors, vile water, noise and ugliness with disgust. We demand changes.

But as consumers of an ever-increasing supply of goods and services, we contribute to the activities which cause us misery.

It seems, at times, that man expects to use this good earth only for a short time; that, when all our resources are consumed, our water is useless, and our skies are black, we will pack up and resettle on another new frontier.

I do not subscribe to this theory, nor do I support those who would make it fact. We must move now to renovate, rejuvenate and recapture our environment.

We must maintain that which is not defiled, enhance that which is degraded, and restore that which has been destroyed. While we may dream of the frontiers of space, we must act on the frontier of recovery.

None of this can be done if the people of this nation leave the decisions and the efforts to government and industry alone. Government can only make the laws.

It is people, consumers, who will determine the effectiveness of those laws—how they shall be administered.

This is what participatory politics is all about: People at each level of government actively participating in the decisions made at those levels.

We have laws on the books today to assure public participation in policy decisions which affect our environment.

The first stage of the water quality program has been a good example. During the period when states were required to set water quality stand-

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**An address by Senator Muskie before the Consumer Assembly '69, Washington, D.C., January 30, 1969.*

ards, they were also required to hold public hearings to ascertain what kind of water quality the public wanted.

The same basic system—with some modifications—has been established for air quality standards. But, having environmental quality laws on the books is no guarantee of success.

Those who have profited in the absence of such statutes will always be better prepared, have more information, and spend more time protecting their interests.

Individual citizens tend to join battles on a crisis-to-crisis basis and fight unorganized battles.

This is where public officials can and must perform a key role. State and local environmental control agencies can translate consumer concern into meaningful standards which meet the tests of economic and technical feasibility and enhance environmental quality.

A creative people deserve a creative government.

Unfortunately, government develops vested interests which become more concerned with self-perpetuation than with social values. Sometimes economic interests and government agency interests become so intertwined that the public cannot distinguish between the two. When this continues for a long time, a clash between individual citizens and the combined forces of public agencies and private interests are almost inevitable.

We have seen this develop, for example, in the growing dispute over the location of large nuclear power plants licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

During the past five years, the Congress has been engaged in an accelerating effort to overcome the problems created by those who put short-term private gains ahead of long-term public needs.

From recent news accounts, it is apparent that our work is not done.

Laws Challenged

Those who put the conservation of resources and the enhancement of environmental quality far down the list of priorities are challenging existing laws and resisting our efforts to improve them. They are challenging and resisting even within the Department of Interior, whose principal responsibility is that of conservation.

We intend to overcome the challenges and the resistance, but we can't do the job alone.

We need the active support of consumers who care about a better environment. We need their participation in the educational and legislative job to be done.

Unfortunately, too many people, for too long, have assumed that participating in a democracy begins or ends at the ballot box. City, state and federal governments have functioned in the abyss of public neglect. Those who can afford constant representation in the halls of Congress, in legislative lobbies and in the city halls have dominated the decision-making procedures—often because of their constant presence.

The public—the consumer—has abdicated civic responsibility on a "let George do it" basis. The result has been devastating and will worsen. Too frequently that which is destroyed today cannot be recovered tomorrow.

We as a society, as consumers, must develop an ability to become involved. In effect, we must move our criticism from the kitchen to the hearing room, from the living room to the legislature, from the back fence to the ballot box, from in front of the tv set to in front of the tv camera.

All too few of us take an active interest in many, many problems which immediately affect our lives.

We depend on government to make fair and responsible decisions on these matters, yet we complain about the costs required to bring the necessary expertise to government.

We depend on government to find solutions to problems which seem too complex for us as individuals, and yet we make no attempt to provide direction or participate in the decisions.

I recognize that meaningful public participation in environmental policy-making cannot occur in the absence of alternatives.

Examples abound where projects designed to meet a public need are caught between adamant proponents and opponents, because no alternatives have been offered.

One needs only to look at the federal highway program to see the inherent dangers which exist when people concerned about the environmental quality have no available alternatives.

Government has an obligation to provide and the public has a right to demand built-in-safeguards in these programs to assure that this does not happen. These safeguards cannot be limited to public hearings and beautification measures. The public is entitled to and must demand alternative methods for meeting specific goals.

One of the areas where we are most in need of alternative approaches to pollution control is that of handling solid wastes.

We live in a disposable society. Appliances and machines have built-in obsolescence. No deposit, no return bottles and cans are used as a convenience and cast out as a nuisance.

Here, the consumer finds himself in the position of the industrialist or the government agency head. He—or she—intent on the enjoyment of technological advances and supported by the availability of the disposal and the trash collection, adds daily to the mountains of solid waste we dump, bury and burn.

Return to Nature

Some of these wastes gradually return to nature, as is the case with 100 million tons of wood wastes and 7 million tons of newsprint per year. Some kinds of wastes, however, become permanent additions to the landscape, as is the case with 150 million annual tons of steel mill slag and 30 billion glass containers per year.

The materials we waste need not be wasted. They contain resources which are limited and can be reused, if we are willing to find new and better ways to recover them.

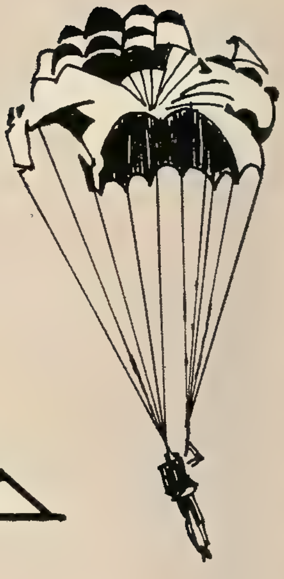
From the limited evidence we have gathered in our committee, it is evident that recovery and re-use will have far lower costs than our present program of shifting the waste problem from private homes to public places.

But consumers will have to educate themselves and work for better solutions if public officials and corporate executives are to respond. The power of voices, votes and pocketbooks will have to be combined.

Man is affronted by his environment today because he has ignored his environment in the past.

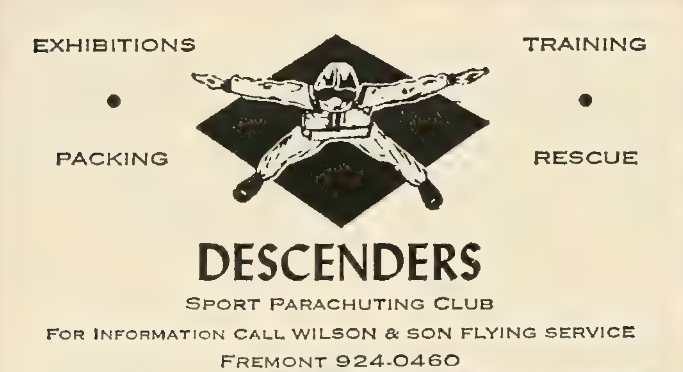
We can never achieve the environment of our past, but we must recognize, as James Fenimore Cooper said in *The Prairie*, "The air, the water and the ground are free gifts to man and no one has the power to portion them out in parcels. Man must drink and breathe and walk and therefore each man has a right to his share of each."

Insuring that each of us has an equitable share of these blessings becomes more complex in a complicated world. But, as Cooper wrote, the water, the air and the land are in fixed supply. Each must yield to ever-increasing demands upon it. If we are not careful, God's future children will not have a fair share of any of them. ■



UNION SKY-JUMPERS

Carpenter Apprentice Heads Michigan Parachutists Club



EXHIBITIONS • PACKING

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DESCENDERS

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■ Almost any Saturday and Sunday, weather permitting, members of "The Descenders", a parachute-jumping and sky-diving club, are descending all around Fremont Airport in lower Michigan. President and pilot of the club is an apprentice member of Local 100, Muskegon, Michigan. Another apprentice member, James Pitre has been "actively jumping" with the club for more than a year and by January 22 had logged 53 jumps, including a number of "timed delay openings" and "free-fall jumps." Both men are fourth-year apprentices.

The club might be called a union-label operation. On the roster are union Ironworkers, Tool Makers, Teamsters, Railroad Employees, Office Employees, and a School Teacher. A few ladies add to the excitement. The club is affiliated with the Parachute Clubs of America.

Inclement weather prevented the Descenders from dropping in on the local Carpenters annual picnic, last year, but they have plans for another go at it next summer. ■

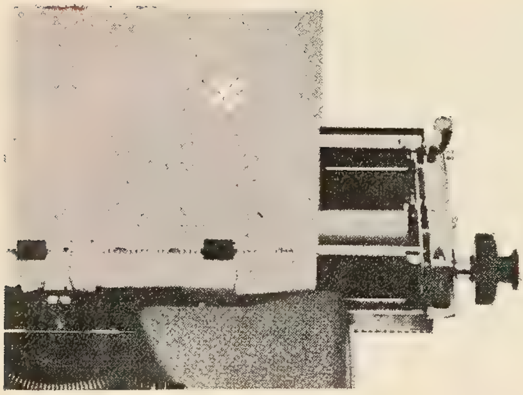
The skydiver's "spread eagle" on the Descenders' calling card, above, is duplicated by Club Member Connie DuBois, an office secretary, after she exits from an aircraft 3,800 feet above Fremont, Michigan.

Club President and Carpenter Apprentice McCastle beside his stripped-out aircraft, ready for a "jump run."

Above: Jump Master Juan Garcia completes a stand-up landing beside M-37 Dragway. Ready to assist are Teamster Francis DuBois and Railroad Section Foreman Robert Knash.

Carpenter Apprentice Jim Pitre, seated on the ground at right, helps his son, center, and Ironworker Apprentice Randy Peevie put chute gear away.

Some of the club members beside their jump plane. From left they include: Harold McCastle, Local 100 carpenter apprentice, president of the club and pilot; James Pitre, Local 100 carpenter apprentice; Randy Peevie, Ironworker apprentice, Grand Rapids local union; Francis DuBois, Teamster from Muskegon; Juan Garcia of the Misco Corp., jump master and ground training instructor; Robert Knash of Holton, C&O Railroad section foreman; and a club member identified only as Lee.



EDITORIALS

* Wage/Price Treadmill

The Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics recently issued its annual report on earnings and prices. A glance at the increase in earnings enjoyed by U. S. workers in 1968 poses a very pretty picture . . . but a most inaccurate one.

The fact is that our hard-fought wage gains have been virtually eroded away by the skyrocketing prices of nearly everything we buy or use.

The gain in take-home pay averaged nearly 5 percent last year. At the end of December, 1968, the take-home pay of the "average" U. S. worker with three dependents was $95.28 a week. This is $4.42 more per week than the same worker would have brought home at the end of 1967.

Such a wage gain might be considered adequate if prices had remained the same. Instead, the higher prices and its inflationary effect wiped out all but 48 cents of the worker's pay increase.

Everything—food, housing, clothing or whatever—was being sold with bigger price tags.

The Consumer Price Index in December, 1968 was 123.7, as compared to an index figure of 100 set as the 1957-59 average. This means that it cost the average city family $12.37 to buy goods and services that would have cost $10.00 in the 1957-59 base period.

The increase in the price index during 1968 was the highest in 17 years. Grocery prices last year averaged 4.2 percent above the 1967 level . . . and if you tried to avoid this increase by suggesting that the family eat out more often, you quickly learned that the prices of restaurant meals were up 5.7 percent. The ladies of the house may have grumbled, too, about the higher price of those short skirts; overall, clothing costs were up 6.7 percent last year. It was difficult to move away from the higher prices—housing costs were up substantially higher than 1967 figures.

And, if you borrowed money to pay higher bills from creditors, you were told that interest rates were up, too.

If the whole wage/price treadmill leaves you sick, think again before going to your doctor—the cost of medical care service, hospital and doctors' fees led the inflationary trend with a substantial 7.3 percent increase over the previous year.

The inflationary race for 1969 has begun. Can the American worker come out ahead—even by 48 cents—by the end of this year?

* New Wage Law Dodge

"You don't have to go to Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea or Japan for low-cost easily trainable foreign labor," proclaims DATE—Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion. "It's available right here . . . along the Mexico-Arizona border for as low as 30 cents an hour in virtually inexhaustible numbers. Mexican labor is competitive with foreign labor—easily recruited, quickly trained and equally as productive."

This cheap appeal to American businessmen by DATE and several other Chamber of Commerce type groups near the Mexican border is getting nationwide response. The approach used is an open attempt to evade U. S. minimum wage laws and circumvent government limitations on "green carders" and to follow other near-illegal labor practices using Mexican nationals.

These groups, which seem to sanction any form of promotion which will bring new business to their area, have hit on the "twin-plant" concept.

This is the way the plan works—or is supposed to work: Components are made in a small plant on the U. S. side of the border, then shipped to a large Mexican-based plant employing extremely low-paid workmen. After assembly, the product is returned to the U. S. for final inspection. Duty is imposed only on the added value of the assembly.

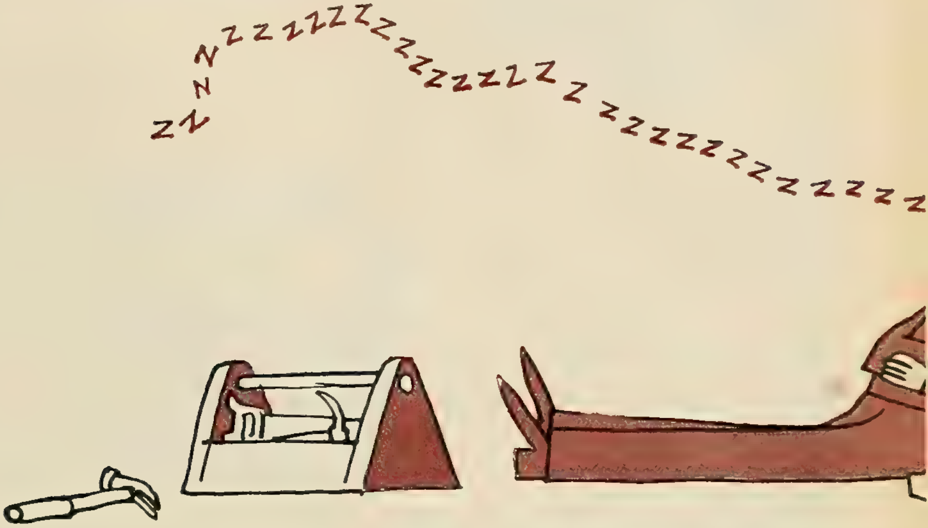
In a recent case one American company which had set up "twin-plants" found that the Mexican nationals were not nearly so ready to work for next-to-nothing as the promoters had eagerly proclaimed. The electronics firm was promptly faced with a walkout over wages, forcing it to complete production at considerably higher cost from other American-based subsidiaries.

Promotion of these schemes, which sidestep American wage laws and exploit the poor Mexican workers, continues in spite of such fiascos.

The threat of imports to U. S. labor is no longer across the sea, it's in our own back yard.

THE CARPENTER'S CUPBOARD

by SHIRLEY STOWELL



■ You've heard of the "shoemaker's shoes," the "electrician's wiring," and the "plumber's plumbing?" Well, I am the unfortunate victim of "carpenter's cupboard"—an occupational disease which strikes only the wives of carpenters.

Being in the category of "carpenter's wife," the disease began on me 20 years ago with a mild case of the "blahs." It grew and grew in intensity through the stages of "mild, chronic, and acute"—until I now find myself with an extremely acute case. As in "shoemaker's shoe," etc., the only known cure for "carpenter's cupboard" is many, many, doses of energy and enthusiasm on the part of one's spouse. Demands for home carpentry work fall on deaf ears. Bribery may as well be forgotten. Tears work in the beginning when the case is only mild, but become less and less effective as the disease progresses.

Mistake Number One for a carpenter's wife is to agree that building one's own house would be a good idea. Except in rare instances, this leads to the onset of "the blahs." After the first two years have passed and the closet doors are not on yet, the "mild stage" sets in. At this point, *demands* are helpful, but they soon lead to name-calling such as: "neighborhood nag" or "Heartless Hanna." If you drop your defenses at this point, you will go on for three more years washing your supper dishes in the basement stationary tubs.

By then, the "chronic stage" of your illness has set in. It's at the chronic stage that many women begin to take up carpentry themselves. I had become pretty proficient with a hammer by this time. I could also miter a corner, sling a mean paint brush, and install shingles on a leaky roof. I learned too late that this is Mistake Number Two, because now there is no reason for enthusiasm on the part of your spouse. The job seems to be getting done by itself. . . .

Warm, pleasant days bring on cases of boat fever. Cool, crisp days are inclined to promote call-of-the-wild hunting instincts within your carpenter husband. Hot days are too hot and cold days too cold for the job at hand.

In about the fifteenth year, when none of the closets have shelves yet, and the parts of the house that *were* done show signs of needing remodeling, the "acute stage" takes its ugly hold upon you.

The acute stage of "carpenter's cupboard" is extremely painful, and the following symptoms are common: growing discontent, an enlargment of the upper right arm muscle, and a sudden unquenchable interest in real estate.

Your carpenter-husband will not like this idea at first, feeling a certain pride in his *own* creation, but hang in there. He can eventually be brain-washed into examining other property.

Being in the building trades and well-schooled in basic construction, the carpenter will look for such things as floor sag, copper plumbing, adequate floor joists, and a dozen and one other basic agents. You, meanwhile, will be in the market for built-in bookcases, attractive wallpaper, and those cute little extras. It's hard to find such a perfect house, and Mistake Number Three would be to buy a house that needs re-modeling!!

When "carpenter's cupboard" advances to the stage that all I'm demanding is a blindfold and a cigarette, when I come back in the next life, I'll make certain that I marry a "shoemaker." ■

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of this "exaggerated satire . . . drawn from personal experience" is the wife of Richard Stowell, Local 1629, Ashtabula, Ohio.

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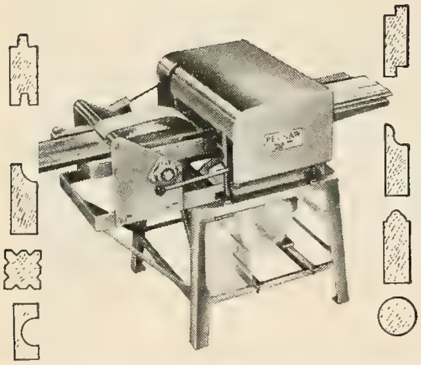

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'Work' Law Lobby Seeks To Exploit Poorer Workers

The National Right-to-Work Committee apparently intends to exploit the nation's poorer workers—Negroes, farm workers and public employees—in its effort to destroy the union shop.

The committee, which is supported by money from anti-union employers, paraded spokesmen for its latest strategy at a press conference in Washington.

Notably absent from the conference's declarations was any boast of putting over new state right-to-work laws. The committee has been completely unsuccessful in this area in recent years.

Appearing for committee were:

- Ben Howard of Los Angeles, a former UAW member, who spoke out for black separatism and dual unionism as a leader of a California group called Black Workers Alliance.
- Jose Mendoza, self-styled farm worker, who has been touring the country with financial help from the committee in an effort to undermine the grape workers' strike in California.
- James Nixon, a Negro, who has brought suit in an attempt to knock out an agency shop contract negotiated between the city of Detroit and State, County & Municipal Employes Council 77.

Howard said that his alliance hopes to "raid" established unions in California to form "separate" black unions. Under questioning, he conceded this was "dual unionism" and that he might run into trouble securing elections under the Taft-Hartley Law.

He claimed that "there have been moves" within the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference "to combat" the union shop. He couldn't specifically identify any.

When a reporter reminded him that the late Dr. Martin Luther King, who formerly headed SCLC, was a strong supporter of the union shop, Howard nodded assent.

Asked why he was no longer a member of UAW Local 887 at North American-Rockwell, an aircraft manufacturer, he said he was promoted out of the bargaining unit into a supervisory post at the plant.

Mendoza told how the committee "has sponsored me on tours" through the United States in opposition to the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's boycott of grape growers who refuse to recognize or bargain with the union or to permit an election among the grape pickers.

He identified himself as general secretary of Farm Workers—Freedom to Work, which he said was formed "after a series of workers' rallies last fall" to oppose UFWOC.

A spokesman for UFWOC in Delano, Calif., said the organization was formed with financial backing from Giumarra Vineyards of Bakersfield and several other grape growers.

Jerry Cohen, UFWOC attorney, said the union now has a suit pending in a state court against Mendoza's organization, originally known as "Farm Workers—Freedom to Work Association," charging that it illegally took money from an employer. "It's a company union, no doubt about it," Cohen said.

Mendoza attacked legislation in Congress, backed by UFWOC, which would give farm workers the right to join unions and bargain collectively like other workers.

He said he opposed the bill because it would permit the union shop and hiring hall. But a "work" committee spokesman said the committee itself would neither oppose nor support the measure.

Nixon was praised by the committee for leading a fight to "nullify" a contract forcing workers "to join and pay dues" to a union. Actually, an agency shop contract, such as the one in question, does not require workers to join a union. But those who do not are required to pay the equivalent of dues as a service fee, since federal law requires a union to represent and bargain for all workers in its jurisdictional unit whether they are members or not.

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What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Six Apprentices Honored at 75th Anniversary Banquet

A recent dinner-dance sponsored by Local 253 and held at Nasr's Restaurant, Omaha, Nebraska, was the setting for the presentation of apprentice diplomas to graduates who have completed four years of training. Apprentices pictured, left to right: Paul Anderson, Joseph Kuber, Darvin Brannon and John Halford. Not pictured are John M. Cowdery and Leo Loeffler. Leon W. Greene, Fifth District Board Member and George Chadwell, president of Local 253 and general representative of the Brotherhood, presented the awards.

LEFT

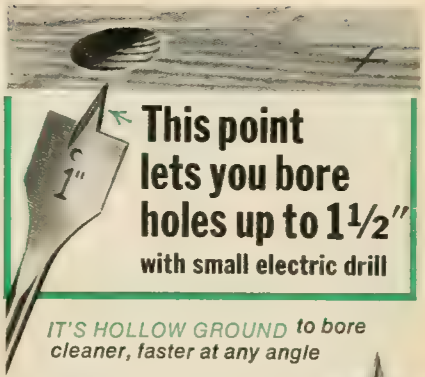
Portland Graduate

Richard Huennekens, a new journeyman of Local 226, was recently presented with his journeyman certificate by Kenneth Davis, West Coast Coordinator for the Brotherhood.

BELOW

Bardonia Honoree

Twelve apprentices recently graduated from the apprentice training school of Local 964, Bardonia, N. Y. One of the 12 is congratulated below. From left are: General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, extending hearty congratulations to Robert Morina, graduating apprentice, and Patrick J. Campbell, assistant to the General President.



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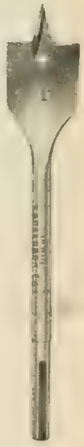

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Canadian Report

Housing Report Is Widely Criticized

The federal Task Force on Housing headed by Transport Minister Paul Hellyer made its report to the House of Commons early in February. The report got a poor reception especially from the Canadian Welfare Council and the trade union movement.

The CWC said that the report offered nothing for the housing needs of more than a million Canadian families with incomes below $5,500 a year.

The Task Force aims to help people in the middle and upper income groups. The top priority, according to CWC, is to help the low to middle income groups.

"The Task Force," said Michael Wheeler, executive secretary of the Council, "is plainly baffled by the problem of those whose housing needs cannot be met through the private market and instead of grappling with the problem, has taken refuge in attacking the popular whipping boy of public housing."

Organized labor in Canada agrees with this criticism.

No one on the Task Force represented the consumer, welfare or trade union position. It is not surprising that what was produced was basically a backward-looking, rather than a forward-looking document.

John Gilbert, a New Democratic member of parliament who is the party's housing critic, called the report an outright fraud. He called for the building of at least 250,000 homes each year for the next few years, compared with less than 200,000 built in 1968, with the emphasis on help for lower income families, and for massive land acquisition by the provinces and municipalities in order to bring down land costs.

OFL Launches Public Relations Campaign

The Ontario Federation of Labor has launched its public relations campaign to give the people some of the facts of trade union existence. The public is obviously being influenced by the kind of propaganda fed to it by the mass media, some of it's simply a matter of the kind of emphasis the media give to strikes.

The PR campaign will point out, among other things, that 95% of collective bargaining agreements are reached without resort to strikes. Only 5% are resolved—or not resolved—after strike action, and many in this 5% are small strikes of short duration and really inconsequential except to the workers involved.

The OFL has produced figures on time lost through strikes in Ontario and in Canada. Published in the current issue of **Labour Review,** the figures show that, for the last five years, 1964-8 inclusive, an average of 20 days has been lost through strikes across Canada for every 10,000 days worked. This amounts to about five hours in every working year of about 250 days.

In Ontario time lost through strikes has averaged about 27 days in every 10,000 days worked. Over a period of **nine** years in Ontario, time lost through strikes has averaged only 19 days lost for every 10,000 days worked—or about half a day in a working year.

This is a good record, especially when compared with time lost through unemployment or injuries. Ten times more time is lost through unemployment and on-the-job injuries than through strikes.

The OFL is trying to raise $125,000 to pay for the PR campaign which will be largely centered on TV spots with some newspaper advertising in local areas. It is planned to air 63 TV spots in nine weeks over major stations in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur-Fort William.

Unions Welcome CWC Welfare Report

In addition to its strong statement on housing, the Canadian Welfare Council, on which the trade union movement is represented, made public the results of a major study on "Social Policies for Canada."

There is a move from business and other interests including people in Parliament to lay the blame for the increasing cost of living on government expenditures, particularly those on welfare benefits.

The Canadian Welfare Council makes the point that you cannot successfully combat the poverty in Canada without increasing social welfare measures.

To underpin an increased social welfare program, the CWC recommends a guaranteed minimum income program which would provide every Canadian family with enough money to keep above the poverty level. In addition, it proposes increased spending on old age pensions, family allowances, youth allowances, a sickness benefits insurance plan, better unemployment and workmen's compensation payments and the protection of the income of a working mother during pregnancy and childbirth.

This was a very welcome report from the point of view of the trade union movement who have advocated most of the measures in the CWC proposals.

Postal Rates Up On Publications

New postal rates are pricing many trade union publications out of existence, according to William Dodge, Executive Vice-President, Canadian Labor Congress.

Effective April 1st, the new rates will boost the mailing costs for one union publication from about a thousand dollars a year to $30,000, another from $9,000 a year to almost $100,000.

Postmaster General Kierans has shown no signs of relenting.

Ontario Groups Offer Joint Safety Brief

Trade unions including the OFL and the Ontario Building Trades Council joined with the Canadian Construction Association in presenting a brief to the Ontario government on improvements in safety on the job.

One of the points agreed upon was that workers should have the right to refuse to work under unsafe conditions. Enforcement of the existing legislation is weak, said the brief, and the best rules in the world are useless without competent safety inspectors able to act efficiently and quickly.

The joint brief also called for provincial, instead of municipal, appointment and control of safety inspectors under the Construction Safety Act and the Trench Excavators Protection

Act; power for the inspectors to go to court for a court order, immediately upon non-compliance with a stop-work order; improved salaries for inspectors and their selection on a basis of formal training, experience and education; a requirement that each constructor call together his staff to point out potential hazards and to hold regular on-the-job safety meetings.

This is the first time that a unanimous joint submission was made.

Rising Health Costs Pose Dilemma

Some of the infighting between private and public medicare plans comes to light now and then. In Ontario it looks as though the infighting should be completely exposed to the light of day. But all the evidence is not yet in.

The Physicians' Services Inc. of Ontario has just boosted its rates by almost 50%. This is the largest private medicare agency in the province, controlled in part at least by the medical profession themselves.

The doctors boosted their fees again recently. The new PSI rates reflect this boost, but how does anyone know that a 50% increase is really needed?

The Ontario Federation of Labor has urged the government to make PSI and similar so-called non-profit agencies bargain for their increases in much the same way trade unions do—"openly announcing, justifying and bargaining for increases as well as going through predetermined waiting periods while the public can assess the justice or otherwise of their demands."

The cost of health services in Canada has gone up higher than any other item in the consumer price index—about 100% since 1949. Prepaid health services have gone up even more—about 150%.

The new boost in PSI rates will give the provincial government in Ontario an excuse to boost its rates for the OMSIP plan—the government plan of medicare which provides reduced rates for low income groups.

The trade unions fear that PSI is in effect running interference for the government and the doctors. If the Ontario government accepts the federal medicare program and takes the money—at least $150 million a year—it might use this medicare money for other purposes as British Columbia is doing, instead of **reducing** its OMSIP rates to the public.

That's why some union leaders are planning to bring this plot, if plot it is, into the open.

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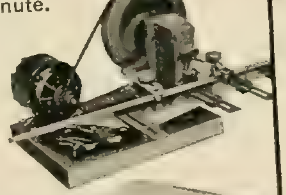

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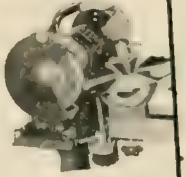

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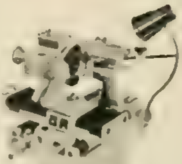

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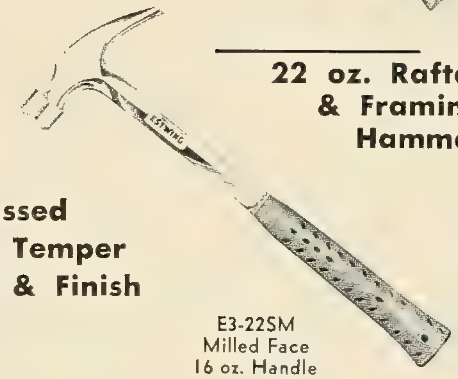

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LABOR NEWS BRIEFS

AFL-CIO Seeks to Find Workers Owed $400,000 in Back Wages

There are almost 4,000 workers scattered throughout the United States who are entitled to some $400,000 in back pay and the AFL-CIO is trying to find them.

President George Meany has written the Federation's state central bodies asking them to help locate the 3,802 workers to whom the money is due.

The wages, in some cases amounting to $500, were recovered by the U.S. Labor Department after investigations of employer violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Meany enclosed a list of names and last known addresses of the workers whose present whereabouts are unknown.

He also said that workers located by local bodies should write to the Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. including their names, addresses, recent employers and social security numbers. (PAI)

800,000 Elderly Have Only Until April 1 to Enter Medical Program

The Federal government is notifying some 800,000 elderly men and women that they have only until April 1 to sign up for the voluntary doctor bill insurance program under Medicare.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare points out that for many of those who missed out on previous chances to sign up, the period from now until the end of March will be the last chance to get this protection. This includes those who were born October 1, 1901 or earlier and those who were enrolled in the program but dropped out January 1, 1967 or before.

Almost 19,000,000 elderly, 65 years or older, are now signed up for the program which costs $4 a month. It entitles those insured to payment of doctors bills and other health services not covered by Medicare which is limited to hospital services. (PAI)

Union-Industries Show Set for New Denver Hall

The 1969 Union-Industries Show, the annual exhibition of union-made products and services, will open in Denver, Colorado, May 16 for a six-day stay in that city's new exhibition hall.

The hall, now under construction, will be dedicated by city officials during the show at the multi-million dollar Denver Convention Center.

More exhibits than ever and the largest attendance ever are expected by show director Joseph Lewis on the basis of exhibitor reservations to date, and past performance in a series stretching back to 1938. Lewis is secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Show preparations enter their final stage with the arrival here this month of department staff members in charge of show arrangements.

PLANE GOSSIP

Send In Your Favorites! Mail To: Plane Gossip, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001. SORRY, NO PAYMENT.

Safe At Home!

The bus driver was charged with illegally admitting 150 people to his bus. His lawyer moved that the charge be set aside because it was physically impossible to get that many people aboard. To solve the case, the judge ordered the bus brought around and the police herded 150 jail prisoners toward it. The judge soon saw they could not all get aboard and quashed the indictment. Later the driver admitted to his lawyer that he had, indeed, had 150 people aboard. "But you couldn't!" replied his attorney. "You saw, yourself, that the judge couldn't get 150 aboard!" "True," replied the driver. "But his weren't trying to get home and mine were!"

—H. E. Millham, Fullerton, Pa.

FOR BETTER LAWS, GIVE TO CLIC

She Was 86'd!

"I don't think I'd better sell you any more, lady. Looks like you've had too much already!"

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Just Horsin' Around

The vet had been called in to examine a horse. "He's not sick, he's just lazy," he declared. "But what will I do with him?" asked the owner looking down at the horse, stretched out on the hay. "The next time he stands up," advised the vet, "sell him!"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Mr. Pert Sez:

"Miniskirts are great, for young gals and old guys. But whyizzit that the bigger 'n uglier a gal's thighs are, the higher she hikes her hem?"

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

Employer Was Curbed!

The latest victory for organized labor was chalked up recently when the NLRB ordered a street cleaner reinstated in his job. Seems he was fired because he couldn't keep his mind in the gutter.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

A Real Ill Wind!

The Internal Revenue Agent was explaining casualty loss conditions to a taxpayer, carefully defining "fair market value" before and after a loss. "So now," he said, "just what was the fair market value of your home immediately before the casualty?" "Nothing!" retorted the taxpayer. "Who'd buy a house right in the path of a tornado?"

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

Popular Pastime

The sergeant was watching the draftee pack to go home, his military service completed. "I'll bet you can't wait to spit on my grave!" snarled his sergeant. "That's not so at all, sergeant," protested the new civilian. "Once I am out of this army, I never want to stand in another line again!"

▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪▪

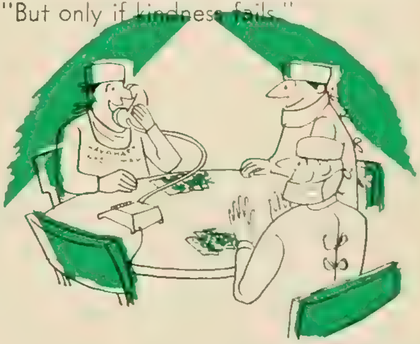
This Month's Limerick

A starving old farmer named Wicken
Decided to cook his last chicken
But the fowl said, "No use, sir,
You see, I'm a rooster,
And there's honor and glory among
men!"
—Kathryn McGaughey, Denver, Colo.

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE

Give 'Em A Chance!

His secretary was talking to our business agent. "Tell me," she said, "do you believe in clubs for women?" "Certainly I do," the BA replied. "But only if kindness fails."



Another Phoney Story!

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the doctor's wife as he turned away from the phone. "Must you make a call tonight?" "I'm afraid so," he replied, "and don't wait up . . . it's a serious case. There are three doctors there already!"

R U A UNION BOOSTER?

Woodn't You Know?

A hillbilly inherited a tract of timber which he wanted to market. A hardware store salesman talked him into buying a chain saw, promising that with it he could fell several dozen trees daily. After two weeks, the hillbilly returned the saw, complaining that, try as he might, he couldn't get the saw to cut down more than six trees a day. The salesman said: "Let's see what the trouble is," and with that he jerked the starter lanyard. The hillbilly jumped back and yelled: "What's that noise!?"

—Louis Delin, L.U. 608,
New York City.

JOB CORPS CENTER

Continued from Page 9

Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President of the United Brotherhood. Programs are underway at the Timber Lake Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center in Oregon, the Five Mile Center in California, the Anthony Center in West Virginia, Golconda in Illinois, New Waverly in Texas, and Flatwoods in Virginia. Future programs are planned for Poplar Bluff in Missouri, Mountainair in New Mexico, and Schenck in North Carolina. All are operated for the Job Corps by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Each training program, like the new Koko Head program, accommodates 60 trainees at all times and runs for 52 weeks, although Corpsmen may leave the program for employment as soon as they satisfy Job Corps and industry requirements.

Job Corps graduates of the Carpenters' training program are working from Oregon to Texas, from Michigan to California, earning an average of more than $3 an hour.

Mrs. Mink said this is the second major partnership between the state-operated Koko Head Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center and an international union. The first union training program at Koko Head was established in June, 1968, by the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union. To date, 11 Koko Head Corpsmen have been placed as ships' cooks, stewards and messman at a minimum wage of $480 per month.

The Job Corps is the voluntary residential training program of the Office of Economic Opportunity to give out-of-school, out-of-work, underprivileged young men and women the opportunity to develop vocational, social and educational skills and become productive and useful citizens. The Koko Head Center is designed to train 250 Corpsmen from Hawaii and the Trust Territories. ■

BATH MUSEUM

Continued from Page 7

wrested from gales around the Cape of Good Hope took material form in classical residential architecture.

There are over 3,000 individual artifacts on display, among them are tools that were used by Bath shipbuilders on wooden ships. Shown in the photograph on Page 7, they are typical of those that worked the big timbers anywhere in the new world.

Especially attractive for families visiting the Bath area in the "please touch" room in the Bath Marine Museum, built for children. They can stand behind an immense, polished wooden ships' wheel and spin an imaginary rudder to clear the rocks of the Horn, while yanking enthusiastically on the rope attached to a ship's bell overhead.

The Bath shipyards produced many kinds of vessels. In addition to the giants of the open oceans, they fashioned coastal fishing and pleasure boats. They made the river steamers that moved goods, people and mail from the coast to the head of navigable waters.

All of them, and the tools that shaped them and outfitted them, are in the Museum. Photos cover the walls, models fill glass cases, and the overall impression sidesteps the mustiness you might expect. If you listen intently, you sometimes can almost hear the creak of rope over the clanging of the bell in the "please touch" room.

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Retirement Guide To Happy Living

Most people are concerned about their retirement, but too few are actively preparing for it. It is of major importance to know when, how, and where to derive maximum pleasure from the "harvest years"—years which can be happy and rewarding or sad and desolate, depending upon how well one has prepared for them.

Much information is available on the different aspects of retirement, but it is piecemeal and scattered. Fortunately, *The New Guide To Happy Retirement* by George W. Ware presents the total picture of retirement planning, adjusting and living in a lucid, lively, down-to-earth guide which is pleasant to read and easy to understand.

A few comments:

Clark Tibbitts, national authority on aging and retirement, wrote in introducing this book, "This book is needed. It contains an abundance of ideas which will make your life before and after retirement more pleasant, your problems more manageable, your situation less difficult. George Ware is a man of unusually wide interests and experience and a recent retiree himself. He spent three years systematically gathering materials, making surveys, consulting experts and retirees and traveling throughout the country in preparing this, his fifth book, which counsels you how to prepare for and maximize the retirement period of life and postpone the onset of old age."

Clarence M. Tarr, Past President of the National Association of Retired Civil Employees said, "I know of no better source of practical advice on preparing for and living in retirement than *The New Guide To Happy Retirement.*"

This 352-page, illustrated book contains helpful information on retirement planning and adjusting, health maintenance, financial management, supplemental income, legal matters, family relationships, leisure time activities, social security and medicare, special services and facilities for older people, desirable living quarters, favorable places to live and many other problems which confront you sooner or later—before and after you retire.

Carpenters, who usually work as long as they can and have a hard time quitting, will find this book particularly rewarding in developing breaks and shock absorbers for the day they hang up their tools to join the legion of retirees. Local unions would be well advised to make this book available to its members who are approaching retirement age.

THE NEW GUIDE TO HAPPY RETIREMENT is published by and available from Crown Publishers, Incorporated, 419 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10016. Single copies are $6.50 delivered. On orders of five (5) or more to UBCJA locals or one address, the price is $3.90 f.o.b. New York.

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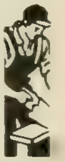

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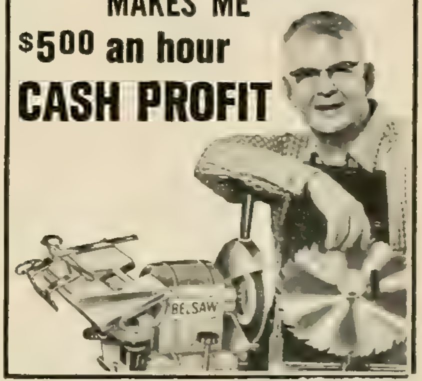

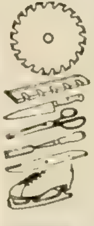

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Retirement Dinner in New Jersey

Vineland, N. J., was the setting for the retirement dinner of one of the senior business representatives of Local 121. On October 26, 1968, Business Representative Gunnar Backlund was honored at Molia Farms in Malaga, N. J., after serving as business agent for 26 years. Friends and members of the South Jersey District Council were available to express their best wishes for continued success, and to present a gold watch to Brother Backlund. Pictured, left to right: Robert E. Camp, business representative, South Jersey District Council (Atlantic City); Thomas C. Ober, business representative, South Jersey District Council (Camden); Gunnar Backlund, retiring business representative, South Jersey District Council (Vineland); Deno Venturi, newly-elected business representative replacing Brother Backlund; Faustino Wulderk, president, Local 121; Thomas McGrath, president, South Jersey District Council; and guest, Reverend Bauman, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

Council Secretary

Charles M. Trenta, left, of Local 1453, Huntington Beach, Calif., president of the Orange County Building Trades Council, was sworn in recently as secretary of the Orange County District Council of Carpenters. Giving the obligation was Clint Nelson, a member of Local 2203, Anaheim, Calif. Brother Nelson was the first president of the Council when it was chartered in April, 1938. Brother Nelson is 85 years of age and has held continuous membership since April, 1904. As of December, 1968 he has been a member for 64½ years.

Calgary BR Attends Labor College

Mattei

Pat Mattei, a business representative for the Calgary District Council, Alberta, was selected by the Canadian Labor Congress and the Calgary District Council to attend an 8-week seminar program at the Labor College of Canada in Montreal, Quebec.

Brother Mattei was a delegate to the last General Convention, and is one of the few building trades representatives who has been selected to attend one of these colleges. He is a relatively young man, past president and currently vice president of Local 1779, Calgary, who takes a sincere interest in all activities related to the Brotherhood.

Mattei praised the work of the Labor College of Canada. He called his experience as a student "unique and educational." He urged the Building Trades to take a more active interest in the college, pointing out that there was only one other such craftsman in the 1968 class besides himself.

A total of 590 trade unionists have participated in the college's training program since it began in 1963. Each term lasts for eight weeks, and training is in Montreal under the sponsorship of the Canadian Labor Congress, the University of Montreal, and McGill University.

The curriculum consists of five courses, Mattei reports. These include: economics, sociology, political science, history, and trade unionism. The first four courses are under the direction of university professors, while the latter is taught by industry and labor leaders.

Financial support comes from the labor movement, from the Federal and provincial governments, and from industry (in the form of scholarships). In addition, local unions and councils sending students to the college are expected to assist the sponsored student with personal expenses.

Lia Honored

A testimonial dinner-dance was held in Beacon, N.Y., honoring Joseph Lia, Local 323, for the outstanding job he has performed on behalf of the Carpenters of New York State. Patrick J. Campbell, assistant to General President M. A. Hutcheson, presented a gift and plaque to the retiree. Mrs. Lia was the pleased recipient of a gift from the members. Dominic A. Papo, president of Local 323, spoke of Brother Lia's many accomplishments and devoted service over the years. Pictured, left to right: Dominic A. Papo, Brother Lia, and Patrick J. Campbell.

Members, wives and friends from many unions of New York State also attended the affair.

CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS, 1968 CAMPAIGN

(December 14, 1968, thru February 9, 1969)

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
	ALASKA	
2520	Anchorage, Alaska	$100.00
	ARIZONA	
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	38.00
1914	Phoenix, Ariz.	22.00
	CALIFORNIA	
25	Los Angeles, Calif.	20.00
235	Riverside, Calif.	5.00
354	Gilroy, Calif.	117.00
586	Sacramento, Calif.	194.00
642	Richmond, Calif.	8.00
668	Palo Alto, Calif.	4.00
751	Santa Rosa, Calif.	14.00
771	Watsonville, Calif.	10.00
829	Santa Cruz, Calif.	3.00
848	San Bruno, Calif.	10.00
981	Petaluma, Calif.	20.00
1052	Hollywood, Calif.	100.00
1149	San Francisco, Calif.	10.00
1158	Berkeley, Calif.	10.00
1235	Modesto, Calif.	15.00
1280	Mountain View, Calif.	6.00
1335	Wilmington, Calif.	2.00
1358	La Jolla, Calif.	15.00
1400	Santa Monica, Calif.	11.00
1407	San Pedro, Calif.	2.00
1408	Redwood City, Calif.	16.00
1478	Redondo, Calif.	1.00
1497	E. Los Angeles, Calif.	20.00
1583	Englewood, Calif.	5.00
1599	Redding, Calif.	10.00
1607	Los Angeles, Calif.	20.00
1632	San Luis Abispo, Calif.	40.00
1789	Bijou, Calif.	7.00
1903	Grass Valley, Calif.	11.00
1976	Los Angeles, Calif.	14.00
1992	Placerville, Calif.	13.00
2048	Corona, Calif.	26.00
2203	Anaheim, Calif.	2.00
3193	Colton, Calif.	7.00
	COLORADO	
418	Greeley, Colo.	6.00
	CONNECTICUT	
79	New Haven, Conn.	80.00
196	Greenwich, Conn.	21.00
216	Torrington, Conn.	8.00
260	Waterbury, Conn.	6.00
746	Norwalk, Conn.	11.00
825	Willimantic, Conn.	20.00
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
2311	Washington, D.C.	15.00
2456	Washington, D.C.	20.00
	FLORIDA	
696	Tampa, Fla.	2.00
727	Hialeah, Fla.	10.00
1250	Homestead, Fla.	10.00
1394	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	26.00
1725	Daytona Beach, Fla.	12.00
1927	Delray Beach, Fla.	40.00
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	10.00
2261	Ft. Myers, Fla.	2.00
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	5.00
	GEORGIA	
1263	Atlanta, Ga.	20.00
	HAWAII	
1011	Honolulu, Hawaii	5.00
	IDAHO	
635	Boise, Idaho	4.00
1258	Pocatello, Idaho	2.00
	ILLINOIS	
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21	Chicago, Ill.	9.00
44	Champaign, Ill.	15.00
58	Chicago, Ill.	660.00
62	Chicago, Ill.	3.00
80	Chicago, Ill.	46.00
181	Chicago, Ill.	10.00
189	Quincy, Ill.	38.00
419	Chicago, Ill.	77.00
434	Chicago, Ill.	101.00
605	Golconda, Ill.	4.00
643	Chicago, Ill.	22.00
644	Pekin, Ill.	28.00
661	Ottawa, Ill.	11.00
839	Des Plaines, Ill.	21.00
1128	La Grange, Ill.	10.00
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1.00
1307	Evanston, Ill.	17.00
1317	East Chicago, Ill.	20.00
2087	Crystal Lake, Ill.	4.00
2094	Chicago, Ill.	46.00
	INDIANA	
113	Chesterton, Ind.	6.00
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	12.00
352	Anderson, Ind.	4.00
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	11.00
565	Elkhart, Ind.	20.00
599	Hammond, Ind.	50.00
694	Boonville, Ind.	10.00
758	Indianapolis, Ind.	4.00
1076	Washington, Ind.	15.00
1142	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	20.00
1155	Columbus, Ind.	1.00
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106	Des Moines, Iowa	56.00
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	7.00
641	Fort Dodge, Iowa	3.00
1260	Iowa City, Iowa	6.00
1835	Waterloo, Iowa	10.00
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201	Wichita, Kansas	1.00
1587	Hutchison, Kansas	4.25
	KENTUCKY	
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	24.00
698	Newport, Ky.	36.00
785	Covington, Ky.	20.00
1737	Corbin, Ky.	10.75
2049	Gilbertsville, Ky.	10.00
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	7.00
3223	Elizabethtown, Ky.	8.00
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1846	New Orleans, La.	80.25
1931	New Orleans, La.	4.00
2547	Many, La.	5.00
	MARYLAND	
101	Baltimore, Md.	6.00
340	Hagerstown, Md.	30.00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	13.00
1126	Annapolis, Md.	40.00
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82	Haverhill, Mass.	10.00
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193	North Adams, Mass.	30.00
275	Newton, Mass.	3.00
390	Holyoke, Mass.	30.00
624	Brockton, Mass.	13.00
756	Bellingham, Mass.	10.00
1121	Boston, Mass.	40.00
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116	Bay City, Mich.	3.00
334	Saginaw, Mich.	37.00
337	Detroit, Mich.	47.00
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	10.00
898	St. Joseph, Mich.	25.00
982	Detroit, Mich.	28.00
1191	Lansing, Mich.	20.00
1449	Lansing, Mich.	1.00
1615	Grand Rapids, Mich.	10.00
2065	Iron Mountain, Mich.	17.00
2585	Saginaw, Mich.	1.00
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7	Minneapolis, Minn.	11.00
596	St. Paul, Minn.	8.00
1252	St. Paul, Minn.	2.00
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1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	56.00
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1329	Independence, Mo.	14.00
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3244	Potosi, Mo.	20.00
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557	Bozeman, Mont.	6.00
718	Havre, Mont.	3.00
1172	Billings, Mont.	11.00
1211	Glasgow, Mont.	3.00
	NEBRASKA	
253	Omaha, Nebraska	13.00
1055	Lincoln, Nebraska	60.00

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
1187	Grand Island, Nebraska	9.00
1430	Kearney, Nebraska	3.00
2141	Scottsbluff, Nebraska	5.00
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
1031	Dover, N.H.	5.00
1616	Nashua, N.H.	20.00
	NEW JERSEY	
15	Hackensack, N.J.	39.00
119	Newark, N.J.	14.00
139	Jersey City, N.J.	15.00
299	Union City, N.J.	28.00
306	Newark, N.J.	40.00
455	Somerville, N.J.	13.00
482	Jersey City, N.J.	10.00
486	Bayonne, N.J.	40.00
564	Jersey City, N.J.	6.00
842	Pleasantville, N.J.	26.00
1209	Newark, N.J.	108.00
1493	Pompton Lake, N.J.	18.00
2250	Red Bank, N.J.	8.00
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1962	Las Cruces, N.M.	7.00
	NEW YORK	
6	Amsterdam, N.Y.	30.00
20	New York, N. Y.	158.00
146	Schenectady, N.Y.	21.00
203	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	15.00
240	East Rochester, N.Y.	1.00
284	New York, N.Y.	60.00
301	Newburgh, N.Y.	45.00
322	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	10.00
350	New Rochelle, N.Y.	20.00
355	Buffalo, N.Y.	27.00
357	Islip, N.Y.	22.00
374	Buffalo, N.Y.	11.00
493	Mt. Vernon, N.Y.	11.00
608	New York, N.Y.	140.00
689	Dunkirk, N.Y.	7.00
747	Oswego, N.Y.	40.00
754	Fulton, N.Y.	20.00
791	New York, N.Y.	40.00
808	New York, N.Y.	44.00
835	Seneca Falls, N.Y.	18.00
950	New York, N.Y.	112.00
964	Rockland Co., N.Y.	68.00
1038	Ellenville, N.Y.	1.00
1075	Hudson, N.Y.	9.00
1134	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	35.00
1150	Kingston, N.Y.	10.00
1318	Farmingdale, N.Y.	12.00
1377	Buffalo, N.Y.	8.00
1397	North Hempstead, N.Y.	73.00
1401	Buffalo, N.Y.	10.00
1577	Buffalo, N.Y.	18.00
1704	Carmel Kent, N.Y.	2.00
1772	Hicksville, N.Y.	46.00
1921	Hempstead, N.Y.	173.00
1973	Riverhead, N.Y.	1.00
1978	Buffalo, N.Y.	2.00
2117	Flushing, N.Y.	52.00
2161	Catskill, N.Y.	60.00
2236	New York, N.Y.	30.00
2287	New York, N.Y.	33.00
2765	Nassau Co., N.Y.	40.00
3211	Herkimer, N.Y.	5.00
	NORTH CAROLINA	
1492	Hendersonville, N.C.	2.00
	OHIO	
29	Cincinnati, Ohio	40.00
200	Columbus, Ohio	258.00

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
245	Cambridge, Ohio	16.00
372	Lima, Ohio	32.00
415	Cincinnati, Ohio	9.00
650	Pomeroy, Ohio	11.00
873	Cincinnati, Ohio	1.00
976	Marion, Ohio	20.00
1079	Steubenville, Ohio	20.00
1108	Cleveland, Ohio	36.00
1180	Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
1311	Dayton, Ohio	20.00
1365	Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
1393	Toledo, Ohio	15.00
1426	Elyria, Ohio	40.00
1629	Ashtabula, Ohio	1.00
1720	Athens, Ohio	29.00
1750	Cleveland, Ohio	15.00
1802	New Philadelphia, Ohio	7.00
2077	Columbus, Ohio	50.00
2180	Defiance, Ohio	12.00
2248	Piqua, Ohio	2.00
2338	Wadsworth, Ohio	1.00
2783	Columbus, Ohio	20.00
	OKLAHOMA	
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	25.00
763	Enid, Okla.	3.00
986	McAlester, Okla.	2.00
1060	Norman, Okla.	15.00
	OREGON	
226	Portland, Ore.	10.00
738	Portland, Ore.	25.00
1120	Portland, Ore.	86.00
1157	Lebanon, Ore.	12.00
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	10.00
1848	New Port, Ore.	4.00
2066	St. Helens, Ore.	6.00
2181	Corvallis, Ore.	7.00
2416	Portland, Ore.	26.00
2621	Coos Bay, Ore.	10.00
2627	Cottage Grove, Ore.	10.00
2691	Coquille, Ore.	9.00
2714	Dallas, Ore.	14.00
2851	La Grande, Ore.	40.00
2949	Roseburg, Ore.	7.00
3009	Grants Pass, Ore.	1.00
	PENNSYLVANIA	
228	Pottsville, Pa.	10.00
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	35.50
239	Easton, Pa.	10.00
261	Scranton, Pa.	50.00
263	Bloomsburg, Pa.	9.00
268	Sharon, Pa.	35.00
401	Pittston, Pa.	10.00
462	Greensburg, Pa.	1.00
465	Ardmore, Pa.	40.00
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	20.00
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	16.00
691	Williamsport, Pa.	14.00
773	Braddock, Pa.	6.00
1000	Greenville, Pa.	10.00
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	44.00
1160	Pittsburgh, Pa.	12.00
1285	Allentown, Pa.	5.00
1333	State College, Pa.	150.00
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	37.00
1562	North Wales, Pa.	8.00
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	16.00
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	40.00
2194	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	20.00
	RHODE ISLAND	
1695	Providence, R.I.	6.00

L.U. No.	City & State	Amount
	SOUTH CAROLINA	
1798	Greenville, S.C.	16.00
	SOUTH DAKOTA	
783	Sioux Falls, S.D.	4,00
	TENNESSEE	
2082	Kinsport, Tenn.	123.00
2132	LaFollette, Tenn.	13.00
2473	Bristol, Tenn.	10.00
3148	Memphis, Tenn.	20.00
	TEXAS	
198	Dallas, Tex.	25.00
213	Houston, Tex.	40.00
304	Denison, Tex.	2.00
1097	Longview, Tex.	10.00
1201	Borger, Tex.	5.00
1822	Fort Worth, Tex.	29.00
	VERMONT	
590	Rutland, Vermont	10.00
	VIRGINIA	
303	Portsmouth, Va.	4.00
331	Norfolk, Va.	10.00
396	Newport News, Va.	3.00
2070	Roanoke, Va.	5.00
	WASHINGTON	
98	Spokane, Wash.	22.00
131	Seattle, Wash.	35.50
338	Seattle, Wash.	7.00
562	Everett, Wash.	8.00
870	Spokane, Wash.	7.00
954	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	2.00
1054	Everett, Wash.	5.00
1148	Olympia, Wash.	12.00
1289	Seattle, Wash.	6.00
1368	Seattle, Wash.	10.00
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	10.00
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	14.00
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	20.00
2628	Centralia, Wash.	6.00
	WEST VIRGINIA	
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	16.00
1228	Bluefield, W.Va.	2.00
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	8.00
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	10.00
1755	Parkersburg, W. Va.	5.00
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	4.00
2430	Charleston, W. Va.	20.00
	WISCONSIN	
252	Oshkosh, Wisc.	4.00
319	Waukesha, Wisc.	10.00
1074	Eau Claire, Wisc.	5.00
1538	West Allis, Wisc.	1.00
1582	Milwaukee, Wisc.	5.00
1709	Ashland, Wisc.	15.00
1733	Marshfield, Wisc.	1.00
2073	Milwaukee, Wisc.	56.00
2544	Shawano, Wisc.	13.00
3187	Watertown, Wisc.	10.00
	WYOMING	
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	6.00
1564	Casper, Wyo.	10.00

EDITOR'S NOTE: Our listing of CLIC contributions which appeared in the January CARPENTER placed the $40 contribution of Local 2008, Ponca City, Okla., under the Oregon listing by mistake.

UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW

DENVER, COLORADO

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

■ Poetic Justice

Readers may recall a poem carried in a past issue of this column entitled "The Luck of the Limberlost," portraying fishing on the Sesach River in Idaho and written by Charles Anderson of New Plymouth, Idaho, a long time member of Local 426 at Payette. Brother Anderson and party really hit the game-bird jackpot, scoring limits of pheasants on opening day. Here's a photograph depicting results of the opening day's hunt, l. to r.: Anderson, son Kent and son-in-law Ray Kreps. OK, Brother Anderson, we're ready for another one of your poems.

Anderson and friends
(Poetic Justice)

■ Much Moose

A note and photograph from Charles M. Dunn, business representative of Local 976, Marion, Ohio, brings us up to date on an outstanding hunt achievement for Brother Dan Burggraf, also a member of Local 976. Here graphic evidence: Dan straddles giant bull moose that sported 13 points and was downed near Bellatere, Quebec. The rack, which had a 44-in. spread, wound up as trophy on wall of T.V. room in Burggraf residence.

Dan Burggraf
(Much Moose)

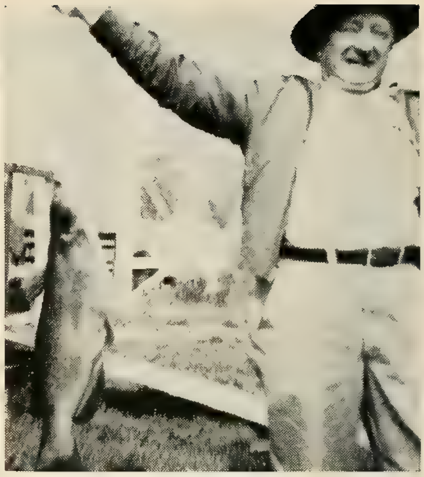
■ Fleet Pheasant

Getting back to the subject of pheasants, it appears that one of those critters, in Nebraska, thinks it is a dog or something. I'm talking about one gaudy ringneck in particular, referred to as "Sport" by farmer Bob Nutt of Madrid, Nebraska. For over three years running, "Sport" has greeted Bob with an arrogant strut and "crowing" when he arrives to work in the fields. The bird races alongside the tractor as he proceeds to cultivaate the field, keeping up the chase 'til it is completely winded, then it takes off into nearby cover for parts unknown. Nutt says he's clocked the bird at speeds up to 18 miles per hour.

Sport (Fleet Pheasant)

■ Jumpin' Catfish!

Whereas "Sport" the pheasant might think it is a dog, a channel catfish, caught by Albert J. Fournier of Oroville, California, a member of Local 1240, gave every indication of believing it was something else. Brother Fournier is depicted on the following photograph with a 18½-lb. channel cat he nipped from the deep, fish-lush waters of Hansen Dame Lake in the San Fernando Valley. Al—using a glob of worms for bait—hooked the chunky finster near the bottom and it raced topside to break the lake's surface, in bass-like fashion, with four successive leaps. Here's a photograph of Brother Fournier with his catfish, which thought it was a bass.



Albert Fournier
(Jumpin' Catfish)

■ Rabbit Punch

When a hunter kicks a rabbit out of a brush patch, it hardly rates a line in print, but when a rabbit kicks back, I believe that's news. Recently called to our attention was a story out of Chicago involving Donald Hargadon, a worker at the Augustana Hospital. He was injured while trying to transport "Jumbo," a huge male rabbit, used for research, to the Lincoln Park Childrens' Zoo. A couple of licks and scratches from Jumbo sent Hargadon to the hospital—as a patient.

■ Back Casts

. . . One of the largest crappie we've heard about in many a moon can be chalked up for Joseph A. Naleppa of Edinboro, Pa., a member of Local 571. Here's graphic proof of Brother Naleppa's feat—a 2-lb., 6-oz. crappie from Edinboro Lake, caught this past summer.

. . . Not all of those lunker trout are caught by western anglers. Dan Baugniet of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, a member of

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

Continued from Preceding Page

Local 1533, eased a pair of dandies from the East Twin River near Mishicot, Wisconsin. Using light spin gear, topped off with a silver Mepps spinner, he creeled a rainbow that tipped the scales at 8¼ pounds and a German brown that measured 20 inches down the back.

... Shades of the "good old days," here's a photograph sent in by Brother Arnold Bohrer of Hazen, North Dakota, a member of Local 1032, Minot. Brother Bohrer says these deer were taken by himself and party in 1945, from an area that has since been flooded by the Garrison Dam.

Shades of Old Days for Bohrer

... We hear that Bud Garner of Farmington, Michigan, a member of Local 998, has been hitting the finny jackpot quite regularly. Recent catches include three Coho (silver) salmon from Loon Lake, all of which weighed around 10 pounds each, and a lunker northern pike from Lake Ogascanan in Quebec that measured 44 inches longways.

... Another member of the Brotherhood who can lay claim to downing a big moose is Faulke Nelson of Glen Ellyn, Illinois, a member of Local 13, Chicago. In company with Herb Hansen, he downed a bull moose in the wildwoods about 63 miles north of Port Arthur, Canada which weighed 975 pounds.

■ Sturdy Sturgeon

The Northwest can lay claim to having the largest freshwater denizen of the nation finning in its waters, namely the sturgeon. We've devoted a good share of column space to sturgeon tales—some documented, some legendary—tales of monsters over a thousand pounds, one in particular that pulled a farmer's horse into the river. But according to the record, the largest taken on rod and reel must be credited to Willard Cravens who, on April 24, 1956, eased a 360-lb. specimen from the waters of the Snake River in Idaho. It measured, nose to tail, nine inches short of ten feet.

UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW
DENVER COLORADO

MAY 16-21, 1969
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 13,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Domina, Joseph A.
Hanahan, Thomas J., Sr.
Krejci, Gregory C.
Loftus, Martin J.
Nevrly, Anton
Petrone, Gaetano
Sampson, John H.
Schlotz, Christian J.
Sexton, M. James
Shea, Michael
Thelan, William A.
Vogt, Adolph
Welsh, Sydney
Williams, Cecil G.

L.U. NO. 22,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Alajoki, Oscar
Bertellotti, E.
Bettis, John A.
Blankenship, Melvin
Borneman, B. J.
Burrows, B.
Dewlaney, Keith
Domars, N.
Fazio, Alfred M.
Finnie, William
Forster, Gus W.
French, Louis, D.
Hengel, Charles
Johnson, G. C.
Kendall, H. J.
Larson, Alvar F.
Lewis, Llloyd J.
Narlock, Leo P.
Nelson, Jack H.
Peach, W. M.
Perruquet, A.
Ross, John A.
Schaffert, William M.
Sherard, David M.
Stanley, George E.
Stenerson, Palmer
Suttle, Armogene
Thompson, Walter
Thomson, George T.
Trump, H.
Twiss, Claude
Venetz, Andrew A.
White, Vernon E.
Zander, Oscar

L.U. NO. 30,
NEW LONDON, CONN.

Allard, Clifford
Blair, Clayton E.
Robish, George

L.U. NO. 31,
TRENTON, N.J.

Deitrich, Joseph A., Sr.
Graf, Herman
Holtzhammer, Frank
Keller, Joseph
Longevin, Mitchell
Yuhas, Peter

L.U. NO. 40,
BOSTON, MASS.

Knudsen, Hans
Stevenson, David

L.U. NO. 50,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Eisenhower, William
Greenlee, S. P.

L.U. NO. 51,
BOSTON, MASS.

Burns, John J.
Degregorio, Louis
Finnegan, Thomas

L.U. NO. 60,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Botsford, Charles
Huffman, Charles
Wells, James W.

L.U. NO. 61,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Hallam, Henry Lee
Owens, Jesse L.
Reiser, William L.
Santamaria, Gusteno

L.U. NO. 62,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Olson, Albert E.
Cook, Herbert
Graham, Arthur
McCarthy, John J.
Pernaravicius, Bronius

L.U. NO. 88,
ANACONDA, MONT.

Reed, John H.

L.U. NO. 90,
EVANSVILLE, IND.

Arnsman, Ralph

L.U. NO. 101,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Barnes, Harry W.
Chenowith, William E.
Eyler, Raymond E.
France, Adam
Grube, Richard
Long, W. C.
McCormack, Dennis J.
O'Connell, Edward J.
Rones, Clyde

L.U. NO. 129,
HAZELTON, PA.

Bonner, John
Bubrowski, Alex W.
Mehalek, George J.
Strack, George F.

L.U. NO. 132,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Bailey, R. H.
Bang, Charles
Edwards, George M.
Hayden, Richard B.
McGrady, Joseph B.
Ohm, George B.
Paquette, Ralph S.

L.U. NO. 133,
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Baxter, Albert
Hall, Ray
Phillips, Fred
Shaw, Charles
Swalley, Harley
Taylor, Thomas
Woodard, Ray

L.U. NO. 157,
BOSTON, MASS.

Cohen, Israel
Liberman, Barney
Magazine, Harry
Schwartz, Myer
Shugarman, Harry

L.U. NO. 174,
JOLIET, ILL.

Kezerle, Anton
Pisha, Henry L.
Sandberg, Evald

L.U. NO. 181,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Carlsen, Alfred
Christensen, Leonard
Nielsen, N. Sogaard
Woss, Albin J.

L.U. NO. 198,
DALLAS, TEX.

Bryant, Robert B.
Follis, J. C.
Hooper, Hosea
Morrow, Frank S.
Smith, C. Arthur

L.U. NO. 199,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Boss, William S.
Cederberg, Eric W.
Crane, Arthur R.
Eck, Anthony J.
Harmon, William A.
Person, Gottard
Placzkowski, Walter
Severson, Art
Slomczewski, Edward

L.U. NO. 200,
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Bettes, Robert
Francis, Dorsey
Helms, J. P.
Hillman, George
Miller, Howard H.
Morrison, Bruce
Ruperd, Donald

L.U. NO. 218,
BOSTON, MASS.

Ellis, George
Grant, Robert B.
Grimes, Daniel
Parsons, Samuel
Porter, Henry

L.U. NO. 226,
PORTLAND, ORE.

Greip, William
Nissila, Waino
Wiley, Harold

L.U. NO. 242,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Wilson, Charles

L.U. NO. 246,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Lipsky, Sol
Meuchner, Andrew
Paslawsky, Michael

L.U. NO. 257,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Benz, Fred O.
Frost, Karl
Midili, Salvatore
Nilson, Erik
Palomaki, Francis H.
Trampel, William

L.U. NO. 261,
SCRANTON, PA.

Brandt, William
Heidig, John

L.U. NO. 287,
HARRISBURG. PA.

Morelock, George S.

L.U. NO. 301,
NEWBURGH, N.Y.

Lisi, Frank

L.U. NO. 331,
NORFOLK, VA.

Foster, J. S. (Scotty)
Rooker, S. C.

L.U. NO. 344,
WAKESHA, WISC.

Foster, Samuel
Howard, Charles
Nicholson, Algot
Russ, Lawrence

L.U. NO. 350,
NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

Carriero, S. G.
Chiappenelli, Fred
Terenzi, Serafino
Werenskjold, Walter

L.U. NO. 366,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dvoskin, Frank
Freeman, Milton C.

L.U. NO. 368,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Dreisbach, Ralph

L.U. NO. 390,
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Brodeur, Alfred
Rioux, Irving

L.U. NO. 434,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Anderson, Gordon
Beemsterboer, William, Sr.
Berent, Joseph
DeForte, Marcus
Heidel, Roy
Kedzie, Edward
Klomp, Gerrit
Nelson, Fabian
Saunders, Thomas
Sosnowski, Adolph
Soulje, Christian
Ton, Eugene
Zuiker, Sam

L.U. NO. 488,
BRONX, N.Y.

Anderson, John
Hurme, Askel
Johanson, Gustave
Johnson, Bruno
Matthews, James
Rich, David
Salvati, Louis
Tietjens, William
Vigeland, Anker

L.U. NO. 531,
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Dehmel, Theodore
Sandford, Arthur

L.U. NO. 574
MIDDLETOWN, N.Y.

Cooper, Charles H.

L.U. NO. 608,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Arvidsson, Karl
Leeder, Jack
Levin, Louis
McGahon, James
Rutledge, Burt
Steingisser, David
Stippo, Ralph

L.U. NO. 657,
SHEBOYGAN, WISC.

Grunwald, George, Sr.
Stahl, Frank

L.U. NO. 674,
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Kerner, Herman

L.U. NO. 791,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Brickman, George
Johnson, Adolph
Lundell, Helmer
Pesonen, Gust
Salvesen, Frank
Stagg, George
Vogel, Julius
Zalewski, Edward

L.U. NO. 848,
SAN BRUNO, CALIF.

Burke, Hamilton D.
Houtchens, Harold

L.U. NO. 929,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Bibby, William
Black, Clarence E.
Hallam, E. J.
Hockenberry, C. W.
Paulson, Kenneth N.
Peters, James S.
Smith, Vernon
Tiner, William

L.U. NO. 1029,
JOHNSTON CITY, ILL.

Hurbert, George

L.U. NO. 1149,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Bradford, William
Cheney, Frank, Jr.
Oskar, Frank
George, Anthony
Rainey, Thomas
Ripley, John
Schneider, William

L.U. NO. 1158,
BERKELEY, CALIF.

Brandt, Fred H.
Parker, Leslie
Westfall, Dan
Whitaker, Theodore

L.U. NO. 1172,
BILLINGS, MONT.

Christianson, T. N.
Nelson, Lawrence K.
Porter, James W.

**L.U. NO. 1185,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Lehner, Richard F.
Olson, Oscar J.
Witek, Frank J.

**L.U. NO. 1266,
AUSTIN, TEX.**

Doncaster, E. G.

**L.U. NO. 1292,
HUNTINGTON, N.Y.**

Clarke, Peter

**L.U. NO. 1296,
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.**

Adamske, Albert
Bishop, Claude
Champion, Henry
Clady, Jacob, Sr.
Duncan, Guy F.
Hamon, William E.
Jackson, Joseph E.
Jones, Frank, Jr.
Merriman, Fred L.
Middleton, Elbert L.
Moran, Clyde
Robertson, Nolan E.
Ruggles, John J.
Seamster, James
Thu, Lowell
Whitmarsh, P. S.
Wilson, Augusta

**L.U. NO. 1301,
MONROE, MICH.**

Siebert, John

**L.U. NO. 1423,
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.**

Dentler, A. W.
Rohan, Alton E.

**L.U. NO. 1452,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Burns, John
Daszkiewicz, John
Deering, Arthur
Hampton, James
Lanich, Robert
Legeret, Lawrence
Schwartz, Robert
Walker, Donald
Williams, Rowe

**L.U. NO. 1456,
NEW YORK, N.Y.**

Bersin, Adolf
Bosby, Joseph
Cheuvreux, Joseph
Duffy, James
Gleeson, Charles
Knudsen, John
Lindeman, Carl
Paulsen, Hartvig
Tucker, Edward
Wallin, John
Wikstrom, John

**L.U. NO. 1707,
LONGVIEW, WASH.**

Averre, Franklin E.
Bruening, Joseph J.
Carr, Andrew L.
Davis, Fred M.
Garner, Lester E.
Olson, A. H.
Ruprecht, Charles Ray
Weber, Martin H.

**L.U. NO. 1708,
WHITE RIVER VALLEY,
WASH.**

Bakken, Clarence
Brown, Robert
Harden, Charles G.
McLaughlin, William
Pettit, Alfred C.

**L.U. NO. 1822,
FORT WORTH, TEX.**

Hudgens, M. C.

**L.U. NO. 1846,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Bienaime, Louis
Firmin, Irby
Firmin, Percy
Kimbrell, Dan
Kyle, Curtis
Jones, Joseph C.
Mercadel, Frank L.
Morales, Encarnation
Vicknair, Leon

**L.U. NO. 1922,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Anderson, Fred
Carlson, Gustav G.
Cirocke, Gust
Jarosky, Joseph F.
Lieberman, Abe
Scheef, William H.

**L.U. NO. 1925,
COLUMBIA, MO.**

Armstrong, W. F.
Long, John
Nichols, Purl
Westerman, Gene

**L.U. NO. 2161,
CATSKILL, N.Y.**

Beemer, William
Paolino, Martin
Roe, Benjamin
Woloson, Ben

**L.U. NO. 2203,
ANAHEIM, CALIF.**

Bauer, August
Queen, Bert
Woods, Joseph

**L.U. NO. 2274,
PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Sobolak, Edwin H.

**L.U. NO. 2415,
VICTORIA, B. C.**

Hammond, Frank

**L.U. NO. 2842,
FRANKFORT, IND.**

Saltsman, James Jerry

THE LONER

The craftsman *without* a union is like a coyote howling somewhere in the desert at a big, unfriendly moon.

The craftsman with a union who stays home and gripes instead of presenting his view to his fellow members at a union meeting is just about as bad. Think about it!

Art by Emmett Angell, Clifton, N.J.

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3-way tempered steel head guarantees strength in the striking face, claws and eye (or middle section).

True Temper manufactures a great variety of weights, shapes and claw designs so you can team the right hammer with the right job.

Fiberglass handle adds flex action to your swing, more drive to each stroke.

Epoxy-bonded filaments of unidirectional glass fibers deliver punch all their own. Head is permanently bonded to handle.

Grip is cushioned for comfort, won't slip wet or dry — even in a gloved hand!

Fiberglass-Handled Hammer – 16 ounce. (#FG16)

Steel-Handled Rocket® Hammer. With all the quality features! Strong tubular steel handle. 16 ounces. (#A16R)

Hand Sledge. Perfect for all-purpose use, lightweight. Ideal for use anywhere nail-pulling claws are not needed. Nonslip grip. 3 pound. (#403H)

Action products for action people. Home, garden and lawn tools, golf shafts, fishing and ski equipment. TRUE TEMPER®

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

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(1) EASTHAMPTON, MASS.—Four members of Local 1372 were honored for long-time membership at a smorgasbord and dance held for members and their wives at Pulaski Hall in Easthampton. Left to right are Otto Irmisher, 45-year member; Bernard Fleury, 40-year member; Robert McGrath, business agent, Pioneer Valley District Council (Northampton, Easthampton and Greenfield locals); Richard Griffin, organizer from the Worcester headquarters; Joseph Beretska and Otto Kurtz, both 50-year members. Members unable to attend the ceremonies were: Herman Tauscher, 43-year member; Walter Heintze, 42-year member; Mortiz Tauscher, 36-year member. The presentations were made by Paul Duclos of Northampton, treasurer of the local. The 50-year members were awarded gold watches, the 35-year members received pins.

(2) LAKE WORTH, FLA.—Local 1308 held a pin presentation dinner attended by members and their wives at the Famous Restaurant to honor two members with 50 years of service, and four members with 25 years of service.

Kenneth H. Moye, president of the Florida State Council of Carpenters and president of the local, was toastmaster and Herbert M. Schuette made the pin presentations. Special guests who addressed the gathering were International Representative J. E. Sheppard and State Organizer Warren Conary.

Charles Johnson and A. C. King were recipients of 50-year pins; Brother King has been financial secretary of the local for 47 years. Cecil Johnson, Hanson Oates, Arni Pooman and Otto Pooman received 25-year service pins.

Members and officers are pictured, left to right: Arni Pooman, Otto Pooman, Charles Johnson, A. C. King, Herbert M. Schuette and Kenneth H. Moye.

(3) MILWAUKEE, WISC. — Local 2073 marked its Golden Jubilee Celebration with an annual pin presentation ceremony honoring members who have completed at least 25 years of active service in the Brotherhood. Front row, seated, left to right: George Reinke, Herman Nielsen, Ben Lueneburg, Jacob Slaske, Albert Edwardson, 52 years; Ralph Bowes, Milwaukee District Council Business Manager; Joseph Jorgensen, 52 years; Peter Czarnik, Adolph Christiansen, Oscar Seymer, Ernst Franke. Second row, left to right: Ernest Hanson, John Brunker, Roman Mogilka, Joseph Kwasniewski, Bert Kuklinski, William Frederickson, Frank Jurczyk, Anton Beyer, Richard Hohl, president, Local 2073; Harry Stancheck, Louis Witte, Erwin Bruss, Ray Hoernke, Mike Sokolowski, Clem Czapinski. Back row, left to right: John J. Shopofski, Henry Piotrowski, Leonard Sigorski, Emil Schellong, Leo Warzon, Ron Stadler, president, State Council of Carpenters; Ray Gazinski, assistant business manager; Mike Balen, secretary, Milwaukee District Council; Frank Czarnik, Frank Skornia, Henry Kempinski, Alfred Karsten.

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(4) PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Local 230 recently held a 25-year pin presentation for members who have earned this honor. Pictured are some of the pin recipients and officers attending the ceremony. Seated, left to right: Raymond Steinhauser, financial secretary; William Fox; Joseph Saracco; John Stubenrauch; Lawrence Dunsey; August Mungai; Harvey Strickler; Joseph Stumpf; Robert Seiling; Carl Meyer; Harry Schorr, recording secretary; and Joseph Ruffing, president of the local. Second row, left to right: William LeJeune; Robert Argentine, business representative, Local 142; William Schaad; Roy Pastorius; Fred Velan; Albert Dobbins; Fred Funaiock; Michael Fischer; Robert Jarvie; Edward Fahrner; Arthur Dovedot; Earl Miller; Frank Sturm and Harold Sturm. Back row, left to right: George Smith, vice president; Edward Diebold; Joseph Raber; John Bissell; Fred Schroeder; Everett Wilson; Michael Nath; Thomas Ruffing; Alvin Allwes; David McMillen; Carl Rosleck and Eugene Kast.

Refreshments were served following the presentation, and an enjoyable time was had by all who attended.

(5) SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—A recognition dinner attended by more than 100 members and guests was held by Local 184 for the purpose of honoring members who have attained 50 and 25 years of service in the Brotherhood. Preceding the pin presentation was a welcoming address by President Marvin Davis and greetings from International Representative Bud Bryant on behalf of President Hutcheson and the General Office.

An excellent dinner was served by members of the Ladies Auxiliary No. 218. The committee was composed of these ladies: Aileen Cropper, Chairman; Minnie Young; Martha Larson; Thelma Rudd; Afton Highley; Vee Gehring; Donna Rosenlof; Lola Meadows; Marge Bonner; Eddie Fisher; Roxie Varney; and June Pierce, Local Union Secretary.

Highlighting the entire program was the presentation of membership pins and certificates. J. W. Askee and Harry E. Mabey were the only recipients of 50-year awards. Members who received 50- and 25-year pins are pictured, seated, left to right: Roy Gehring, financial secretary; Fred Meadows, trustee; Howard Pace, Utah District Council representative; S. L. DiBella, treasurer and business agent; Bud Bryant, International Representative; J. W. "Bill" Askee and Harry E. Mabey, 50-year members; Marvin Davis, president; Arthur H. Gordon, vice president; and Wallis P. Rosenlof, recording secretary. Second row, left to right: Donald O. Babcock, Virgil Blackson, Robert Blaine, Hyrum Bond, Ray Bonner, Lee Carlson, Ernald Christiansen, Milton Cundick, John H. Cox, Raymond F. Dean, Robert Erickson, Delamar Fairbanks, James Farnworth, Alvin E. Fors, and Weldon A. Freeman. Third row, left to right: R. R. Gallagher, Hugh Goff, H. M. Hamblin, L. R. Jefferies, Anton Johanson, Ronald Jorgensen, Gilbert J. Kimball, Allen C. Larsen, Dallon A. Larsen, Oscar Levine, Manuel Lobato, Elmer Moore, William J. Nelson, John O. W. Nielson, Irvin R. Perkins, and John M. Peterson. Back row, left to right: Walter Sjogren, Dale Streeper, Leon Streeper, V. N. Swenson, Harry L. Swofford, Andrew Tucker, and S. D. Wilkinson. Twenty-five-year awards also have been presented to the following members who were unable to attend: John H. Anderson, Harry J. Blaine, Jack Braithwaite, Kenneth Chapman, Harold E. Clement, Charles Conti, Clarence Dean, Don M. Green, William Kremin, E. C. Lambourne, Kenneth R. Larsen, Elmer H. Longmore, Elden R. Mechan, Ezra Miller, Vincent Patience, Albert C. Pehrson, Lon Rasmussen, Ray Robinson, Myron Roundy, Henry Streed, John Stroh, Delmus Thompson, Frank P. Walker, Chauncey L. Webb, and Stanley Williams.

The Awards Committee, responsible for coordinating the affair, included: Roy Gehring, chairman; Marvin Davis, Arthur H. Gordon, Wallis Rosenlof, S. L. DiBella, Fred Meadows, William Chaplin, William Ressler, Clifford Adams, Alex Knapp, and Donald Gilman.

In the opinion of the "old timers" who attended, the affair was a great success. They expressed their appreciation, not only for the awards, but for the opportunity to get together with old friends. Their enjoyment made the efforts of those who contributed in any way to the success of this occasion very much worthwhile.

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(6) HACKENSACK, N.J.—A special buffet luncheon, served by the entertainment committee, was held to honor more than 100 members who have achieved at least 25 years of continuous membership in Local 15.

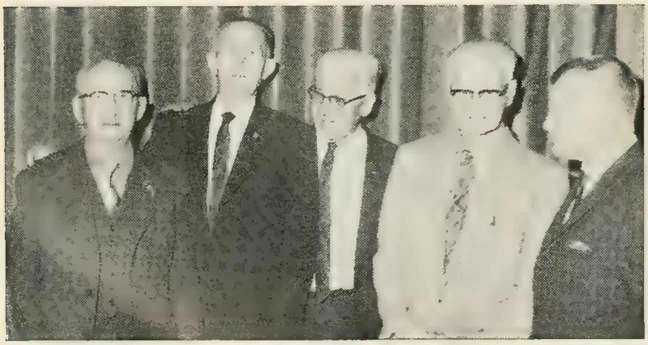
Special recognition was extended to Duncan McCorkindale, the only member who has remained active in the local for 69 years. Further, this local is proud to say that there are currently over 400 members who have devoted at least 25 years of uninterrupted service to the Brotherhood.

Service pins were presented to each member by Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board member, who represented the General Office. Senior members honored for 50 YEARS OF SERVICE OR MORE were: August Schiefer, Thomas J. Dennis, Victor Kurtzo, Gunnar Anderson, Patrick J. Kelly, Kristian Bleik, Harry Hillenius, Chris Sorenson, Cornelius Ackerman, Michael Diana, Charles Finke, George Morss, Gustave Quist, Aaron Pukki and LeRoy Westervelt. 40 TO 50 YEAR MEMBERS: Alfred Anderson, Joseph Agner, John Agner, Harry Blanchard, John Eberle, John Eckhardt, Robert Fincken, Henry Frank, John Harju, David Goetschuis, Rudolph Hartenstein, Harry Jacobs, Eino Kari, Victor Kantelo, Anton Kral, Peter Kurachek, Frank Lofberg, George Hayn, Harry Mirandi, Arthur Nelson, Rudolph Seifert, Finley Strunk, Kosti Saainen, Henry Spotholz, Anders Svahn, Joseph Yavorski, John Van Saun and William Zounek. 25 TO 40 YEAR MEMBERS: L. Albert Anderson, Carl E. Anderson, Carl G. Anderson, Aanen Aanensen, Herman Ackerman, S. J. Arcella, Peter Blomendaal, Herman A. Beneamer, Andrew Badaracco, Paul Bengston, Lino Benzoni, John Bellizia, Otto Boelsche, Rocco Corizzo, Matthew Cramer, Albert Cook, Jr., Andrew Cutrona, David Dahlen, Walter Dahlen, Otto Christiansen, Richard Bastian, Robert Bridges, Joseph Duffany, Benjamin DiNapoli, Alfred DeDonato, Jacob DeBoer, Henry Ericksen, William Ellin, Anthony Foschino, John Felix, Marinus Griep, Bernard Garris, Jacob Grinwis, E. G. Govertsen, Alex Giannotti, Jacob Giardini, Charles Hinck, Carl Gustafsen, John R. Gove, Peter Huisman, Cornelius Henches, John Krill, Charles Hollman, Walter Janssen, Arman A. Kivela, Jacob Kuiken, Alfred Kirkpatrick, Silvio Fillipelli, Theodore Ferber, William G. Keeney, Frank Linja, John Laamanen, Lars Lindstrom, Carl Lagersted, Arva Laine, Bert Mulder, Harry Melber, Otto Menzel, Anton Malvik, Anthony Mannella, A. Montevechi, Stephen Miranda, Hugh Manbretti, Karl Menzel, Sr., George B. Nurmi, Albert O. Nelson, Philip Passantino, Anthony Putignano, Svend Rasmussen, Henry Siegers, John W. Sandberg, Elwood Seaman, John Warn, Henry Vanderhorn, Cornelious Van Ostenbridge, Nicholas Walters, James Walters, Steven Walacek, Peter Zuccone, William Yonkers, Julius Piergrossi, Lynn Storie and Louis Petrie.

(7) OBERLIN, OHIO — Mervin A. Schubert, right above, is pictured standing beside the U.S. flag and beneath the charter for Local 1968—both of which he has served long and faithfully. Paul Loper, president of the Lake Erie District Council of Carpenters, presents Brother Schubert with his 50-year membership pin.

(8) PORTLAND, ORE.—Ceremonies were held recently honoring members of Local 226 who have devoted 25 and 50 years of continuous service to the Brotherhood. Three members received 50-year pins and 12 members were awarded 25-year membership pins. Pictured, left to right: Noah Sutton, 50 years; Barnie Anderson, 50 years; Kenneth Davis, West Coast Coordinator for the Brotherhood; Herbert Dilley, 50 years; and Charles F. Miller, president of the local.

(8A) Members with a minimum of 25 years of service are shown, front row, left to right: Truman W. Kerns, Ervin L. Long, Roy LaCroix, August F. Warneke. Middle row, left to right: George H. Lingelbach, John M. Solvik, James W. Johnson, Walter G. Allen. Back row, left to right: C. T. Johnston, Garfield Rickert, Glenn Shook, Einar Johnson, and Kenneth Davis, who presented the members with their awards.



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(9) TONAWANDA, N.Y.—Two locals, 374 and 1577, held a combined meeting at the Carpenters Hall in Buffalo for the purpose of presenting senior members with 50- and 25-year membership pins. Herman F. (Buddy) Bodewes, President of the Buffalo District Council, is pictured presenting a 50-year service pin to Fred Drew. Brother Drew has been an active member for 51 years, and was the only member at this time receiving such high honors.

(9A) Among those members receiving their 25-year service pins were, seated, left to right: Herman J. Bodewes, 46 years; Fred Drew, 51 years; Alfred McGowan, 26 years; Peter Brown, Sr., 45 years; Howard White, 42 years. Standing, left to right: Paul Walters, 31 years; Fred C. Cooper, 26 years; Charles Valois, 26 years; Frank Minneci, 27 years; Ronald Cameron, 34 years; Elmer Ouderkirk, 31 years; August Brem, 31 years; Nelson Tremor, 29 years; Leonard Nasca, 27 years; Herbert Krieger, 29 years.

(10) AMARILLO, TEX.—Local 665 recently honored veteran members who have achieved 25 to 55 years of continuous service. There were 130 members in good standing who were eligible for membership pins, although only 74 members were present at the ceremonies. Among those members receiving awards were, seated, left to right: S. L. Marable, 30 years; Chester Smith, general representative; J. M. Hobson, 50 years; Frederick Bull, General Executive Board Member, 6th District; H. R. Cliver, 55 years; Ben Collins, general representative. Back row, left to right: M. B. Allen, 30 years; M. S. Wasson, 45 years; Ed Urton, 30 years; Ernest Smith, 45 years; Arch Crerar, 30 years; Bill Williams, 40 years; L. W. Barrett, 45 years; Phil Almquist, 40 years; Walter Goddard, 30 years; Holt Ballard, 30 years; Ed Doores, 30 years; Pete Exposito, 40 years; W. L. Carter, 30 years; Ollie White, 30 years; Yancy Litle, 30 years; Karl Degenhardt, 45 years; Monroe Litle, 30 years; Evan Phillips, 30 years.

(10A) Members who were present at the ceremonies to receive 25-year pins were, kneeling, left to right: Howard Lawson, N. O. Arnold, D. K. Taylor, P. A. White, Tom Ridgon, Charles Sheffield and F. J. Stocker. Seated, left to right: T. F. McPherson, E. A. Baker, R. O. Sick, Lynn Jackson, W. R. Hill, C. P. Burnett, Walter Baird, Dual Johnson, Jess Newman, R. E. Gatten, Sr., Roy Hunnicutt and Joe Miller. Back row, left to right: Frederick Bull, General Executive Board Member, 6th District; W. J. Jones, Carl Stover, Luther Day, Charles Samples, L. R. Cox, Marvin Bains, E. E. Pricer, I. F. Goodrich, Roy Beasley, Ed Doores, W. W. Byars, Eugene Bishop, O. H. Cox, R. Z. Kelly, W. E. Roberts, Lawrence Doose, Ben Collins, general representative, C. C. York, W. W. Sandage, C. D. Coffee, L. C. Harrison, Allan Wilson, C. R. Bartley, W. J. Milligan, T. L. Abbott, H. W. Baker, E. E. Flanagan, Frank Thoma, O. L. Herron, Herman Smith, Q. J. Barker, Bruce Plummer, C. W. Smith and Chester Smith, general representative.

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(11) LAFAYETTE, LA.—Local 1897 recently held a pin presentation ceremony honoring those members who have been active in the Brotherhood for at least 25 years. Pictured, left to right: Alpha Conques, 27 years; J. Nelson Broussard, 27 years; Wattie Castain, 29 years; Joseph W. Begnaud, 26 years; P. L. Kidder, 26 years; Joseph Richard, 26 years; L. F. Bernard, 26 years; James R. Wise, 26 years; Joseph Aycock, 27 years. Wilton J. Richard, a 27-year member, was unable to attend. Presenting the pins is Dennis O. Spears, general representative for Local 1897.

(12) DIXON, ILL.—For their 25 years of fraternal concern and steadfast loyalty to the Brotherhood and to their local union, 33 members of Local 790 were honored at a banquet and pin presentation ceremony last November. Special guests attending the banquet were C. A. Shuey, General Executive Board Member from District 3, and General Representative W. E. Corbin. Members seated, left to right: Roy Archer, 26 years; Wiley M. Collins, business representative, Local 790; Vernon Anderson, 26 years; Ray Evans, 27 years. Second row, left to right: Lyle Pritchard, 26 years; Brother Shuey; Frank Glover, 27 years; William Prince, 27 years. Back row, left to right: Richard Groves, 26 years; William Powell, 26 years; Kenneth Faulkner, 26 years; Glenn Mantsch, 27 years; and General Representative W. E. Corbin.

(12A) Also recognized and presented with 25-year service pins were, seated, left to right: Roy Willard, 31 years; Paul Gorski, 31 years; Jacob Full, 31 years; William Nunn, 35 years. Second row, left to right: Charles Fletcher, 32 years; Richard Maronde, 32 years; Warren Needham, 28 years; Brother Shuey; Loren Freeman, 31 years; Arthur White, 30 years. Back row, left to right: Andrew Bryant, 34 years; Joseph Worden, 26 years; Harold Witzleb, 31 years; Leslie Sharp, 28 years; General Representative W. E. Corbin; Clifford Gilroy, 31 years.

Members unable to attend the banquet, but presented with membership pins included: Thomas Cline, 26 years; Ralph Glenn, 31 years; E. H. Mayfield, 27 years; Richard Sarver, 26 years; Julias Studach, 33 years; Richard Thompson, 27 years; Lawrence Wentling, 32 years; and Cecil Gittings, 30 years.

(13) LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Members of Local 2144 recently presented with 30-year membership pins are, left to right: John Arp, Frank Berquist, John Carlson, Wilbur Deeths, Laurence Geer, Edwin Gustafson, Per Gustafson, Gust Johnson, W. Medvedeff, Russell Miller, Ingman Peterson, Charles Raffel, Theodore Rode, Julius Schmidt, Harold Sturgeon, Carl Swanson, Hendy Wahlstrom, and B. S. Watson. Members unable to attend the ceremonies included: Hugo Anderson, John Atkinson, Victor Carlson, Milton Campbell, Adam Cook, Ray Foy, Edward Johnson, Otto Keister, Art Lee, Sam Lowe, Glen Maxwell, Louis Moreno, B. K. Peterson, and John Tobin. Ralph Wallace, business representative for Local 2144, congratulated the members for their many accomplishments over the years.

(13A) Also receiving their 25-year pins from Local 2144 were, seated left to right: Leo Bass, H. Benedict, W. Blue, J. Byrne, Gus Carlson, and Earl Clubb. Standing, left to right: B. H. Cobine, Leroy Dill, Gus Erickson, A. J. Graves, Fred Jacobsen, George Little, Oscar R. Lawrence, Louis Lane, Melvin Mesa, Floyd Mautz, Harold Mautz, Bennie Markham, Charles Orcutt, Swen Swenson, Algot Swanson, Herman Tauscher, John Harrison, Homer Williams, and Ralph Wallace, business representative and financial secretary. Other members who were unable to attend the ceremonies included: W. Acree, C. Bacon, J. Bybee, B. Carr, J. Cvar, R. Erickson, Sam Hefti, J. Kruse, P. O. Loven, L. Lundstrom, F. McElroy, J. Norman, Oscar Pearson, James Reid, C. G. Sulis, and E. Thorbjornsen.

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(14) LEHIGHTON, PA.—Local 2029 recently held a dinner party honoring 16 members who have devoted at least 25 years of active service to the Brotherhood. Members seated, left to right: William Reinbold, 46 years; Elmer Billig, 30 years; Roy Green, 27 years; Herman Ahner, 31 years; Dewey Smith, 30 years; James Frantz, 30 years; Warren Follweiler, 27 years; and William Strohl, 27 years. Back row, left to right: Walter Fries, business representative of the Lehigh Valley District; John Daderko, 30 years; Paul Serfass, 26 years; Elmer Ziegenfuss, 27 years; Harrison Troutman, 30 years; Joseph Brady, 27 years; Raymond Highland, 26 years; and John Kuzmiak, business representative of the Lehigh Valley District.

Among the distinguished guests attending the dinner was Harvey Reinbold, 95 years of age, who has 61 years as a carpenter to his credit.

(15) CHICAGO, ILL.—Members and officers of Local 1367 (Millmen) awarded gold pins to six Brothers in commemoration of their having fulfilled 50 years of active membership in the Brotherhood. Pictured, left to right: Simon Slav, Abe Rofkin, Ernest Palish, Martin Hendrickson, Anton Gross, and Herbert Erickson. President Hommeland, who officiated at the pin presentation, is pictured third from the right. Following the ceremony refreshments were served, rounding out an evening long to be remembered by all who attended.

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(16) LAWTON, OKLA.—Members of Local 1585 recently honored twenty-three 25 and 50-year members at a Fish Fry and presented them with membership pins for their continuous and devoted service. The 30-year pin recipients are pictured, front row, left to right: Ray Wirth, John Plaxco, Ernest Cummings, Merl Wells. Back row, left to right: Dow Tedder, F. N. Ward, A. M. Gilland.

(16A) 25-year pins were presented to, front row, kneeling, left to right: Joe Bryant, Jimmie Lyles, W. T. Evins. Middle row, left to right: E. E. Cummings, Roy Reece, Orvil Andrews, W. W. Carns, W. L. Bordon, Carl Townsend. Back row, left to right: Raymond Read, Russel Lorance, Elvin Sims, John Richardson, S. L. Pruett, Ernest Cummings, Jr., S. G. Farmer.

(17) BARDONIA, N.Y.—(No Picture) —Late last year, Local 964 (covering Rockland County and vicinity) held its Eighth Annual Dinner-Dance at the Robynbrook Country Club in Spring Valley. The affair was attended by more than 500 carpenters and their friends. Among the distinguished guests in attendance were many from the International Office in Washington, D. C. Two members, William McNeice and Grant Waldron, were awarded 50-year membership pins. Louis Knox was presented with a 25-year service pin.

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LAKELAND NEWS

John Murphy, of Local Union 1922, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home January 6, 1969.

Charles Robert Kelley, of Local Union 331, Norfolk, Va., arrived at the Home January 7, 1969.

Arthur J. Koeller, of Local Union 160, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home January 9, 1969.

Pearl L. Gould, of Local Union 240, E. Rochester, N. Y., returned to the Home as a resident January 20, 1969.

Henry Falcy, of Local Union 15, Hackensack, N. J. died January 11, 1969. Burial was at Walden, N. Y.

Sidney Raymo, of Local Union 12, Syracuse, N. Y., died January 27, 1969. Burial was at Syracuse.

Eric Lind, of Local Union 101, Baltimore, Maryland, died January 30, 1969. He was buried in the Home cemetery.

Members who visited the Home during January 1969:

Joseph S. Neisch, Holiday, Fla., L.U. 1456.
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Meyer, Woodward, Okla., L.U. 1894.
Mr. & Mrs. William C. Sumell, Hicksville, N.Y., L.U. 1772.
Ralph S. Conrad, 7735 W. Addison St., Chicago, Ill., L.U. 10.
Roy S. Conrad, 7735 W. Addison St., Chicago, Ill., L.U. 80.
Frank Presti, Chicago, Ill. L.U. 1922.
Frank Krantz, North Tonawanda, N.Y., L.U. 355.
Joy, Brock, Amy, & Joseph Boita, Oaklawn, Ill., L.U. 1922 & 1477.
John Miller, Chicago, Ill., L.U. 242.
Herman E. Dax, Kewaunee, Wisc., L.U. 1900.
Eric Fredrickson, Manahawkin, N.J., L.U. 257.
James W. Copithorne, Framingham, Mass., L.U. 860.
Robert Johnson, Manahawkin, N.J., L.U. 257.
Lee R. Hively, Confield, Ohio, L.U. 1514.
David Duikes, North Jackson, Ohio, L.U. 171.
Andrew C. Berquist, Chicago, Ill. L.U. 13.
B. T. Kennedy, Miami, Fla., L.U. 132.
Frank Erbeke, Jersey City, N.J., L.U. 564.
Theodore V. Warr, Erie, Pa., L.U. 81.
Earl W. Williamson, Kettering, Ohio, L.U. 2248.
Ray Cebalt, Detroit, Mich., L.U. 1452.
Leonard B. Zimmerman, Grand Rapids, Mich., L.U. 335.
Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Soloman, Dist. of W. Pa., L.U. 1044.
Clarence Backus, Hartford, Wisc., L.U. 2283.
Guy W. Laudermilk, Baltimore, Md., L.U. 101.
Henry P. Dobbeloor, Hasbrouck Hts., N.J., L.U. 1209.
Tony Dannenberg, Holland, Mich., L.U. 1908.
Mr. & Mrs. John S. Acors, Washington, D.C., L.U. 1590.
Cesare Polimeni, Newark, N.J., L.U. 1613.
Wm. A. Bill Bradley, Rautoul, Ill., L.U. 44.
Clarence Steine, Mnpls., Minn., L.U. 7.
Howard Almas, Detroit, Mich., L.U. 1433.
Henry Larsen, Ardley, N.Y., L.U. 1456.
Joseph A. Ruflinl, Rochester, N.Y., L.U. 231.
James A. Wood, Dayton, Ohio, L.U. 1004.
John T. Childs, Salisbury, N.C., L.U. 1505.
Henry Blager, Eau Claire, Wis., L.U. 1074.
John E. Lindh, Chicago, Ill., L.U. 13.
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Laminated Wood Beams Re-used after Fire

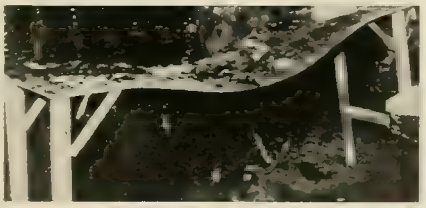
Laminated wood structural beams have withstood the extreme heat of a gasoline-fed fire in an Arkansas chain-saw sales and service store **(Photo A)** that buckled a steel work bench under its own weight **(Photo B)**.

The beams maintained their structural soundness through the inferno **(Photo C)**, and were used in the roof structure of the store recently re-opened by the Southwest Saw Company at Camden, Arkansas.

The wood structurals, measuring 40-ft x 1-ft x 4-in, were charred to a depth about ½-in by the intense flames which swept the shop; the charring action serving the beams as a strength-protection shield. The laminates were supplied by Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh.

George H. Clippert, president of the damaged plant, said the charred beams were concealed with a 1" pine lumber cover for appearance **(Photo D)** as the 40-ft x 40-ft concrete and brick structure was restored for operations.

A



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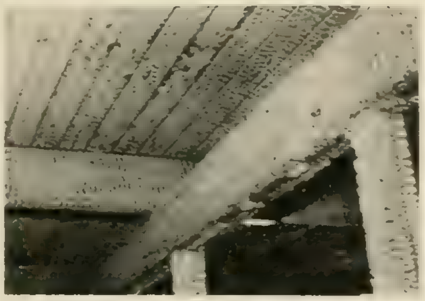

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OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

YOUR JOB AND AUTOMATION

■ Automation is a word industrial workers have had to live with for a long time. There is scarcely a plant in the United States which has not been affected to some degree by automated machinery.

Not even the construction industry has been immune. Fabricated roof trusses, pre-hung doors, and a wide variety of manufactured components are widely used in construction, particularly, house construction.

That automation will continue to strike fear in the hearts of workers is a foregone conclusion. Actually, only 20% of the full potential of automation has been achieved so far. Eighty per cent is yet to come. However, this only pertains to the scientific knowledge that now exists. Scientific breakthroughs are constantly being made, with the result that the un-utilized 80% continues to expand.

Some idea of the vast explosion in knowledge can be gained from the fact that 90 percent of the people who have worked on research are still alive. In other words, there are now nine times more people engaged in research than there were during the first 175 years of our existence. From this research is coming new ways to do things with automated machinery.

To date, labor has been able to take automation in stride. A high degree of employment has softened the effects of automation. The war in Vietnam has also been a contributing factor to high employment, since it required the production of vast quantities of war materiel. At the same time, it kept several million young men in the Armed Forces and out of the labor force. Once the war is concluded, these plus factors for employment will be eliminated, and the struggle with automation will become more acute.

Cybernation is a word less familiar to workers than automation. However, it is a word which will be heard more frequently in the years ahead.

Automation is the process whereby machinery is developed to take the place of human labor. Regardless of how automated, machinery does require operators.

Cybernetics is the process whereby various types of tapes are used to guide and direct machines in a manner which makes human judgments unnecessary.

Simply put, automation creates machines which replace manual operations usually performed by human beings. Normally, human beings are required to make decisions as to how the machines should select, sort, or join materials. Cybernetics provides tapes which make these decisions automatically. The net result is that cybernation eliminates even the few men required to keep automated machines functioning properly.

The computer is the backbone of cybernation.

To date, automation has had profound effects on the wood products industry. In some areas of the industry, a high degree of automation already has been achieved. In other segments, automation is only now being introduced. Cybernation is yet to come.

It is the intention of the Research Department to take a long, hard look at the whole problem of automation and the growth of cybernation in the wood products field. Hopefully, some techniques for dealing with automation and cybernation in forthcoming contract negotiations will be developed.

The first step is to know and understand what the implications in cybernation are for the industry.

Some industries have developed techniques for softening the impact of automation. Whenever labor-saving devices are introduced, programs for retraining workers for other jobs are instituted. In other industries, funds created by the additional profits of automation have been placed in special funds for the early retirement of displaced workers.

In our next article, we will cover some of the necessary contract provisions and will discuss the new set of collective bargaining problems which result from increased automation and cybernation. Meanwhile, we suggest you consider ways in which automation may affect your immediate work situation. ■

THE GREAT HERITAGE

Skilled craftsmanship is a great legacy of past centuries.

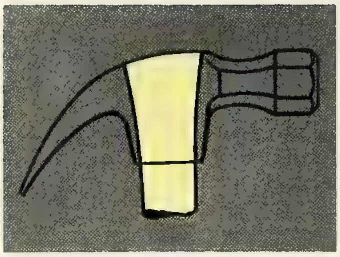
When men in the early stages of society's evolution began to work with tools to build shelter, vehicles and the ordinary utensils of the household, they saw the imperative need for exacting standards of skill and craftsmanship.

Developing from those early needs were guilds of craftsmen — associations of workmen — the forerunners of the trade unions of today. Centuries ago journeymen dedicated their services to skill in workmanship with an unfailing standard of dependability and excellence.

This early spirit of dedication is a great heritage of the past.

Times and tools have changed, but the spirit of service through skill has not.

Today, as much as at any time in world history, society must count on the dependability, knowledge and conscientious dedication of the skilled craftsman. The great heritage of the past is the foundation for success and progress in the future.



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APRIL, 1969

The CARPENTER

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The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

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THE
CARPENTER
VOLUME LXXXIX No. 4 APRIL, 1969

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

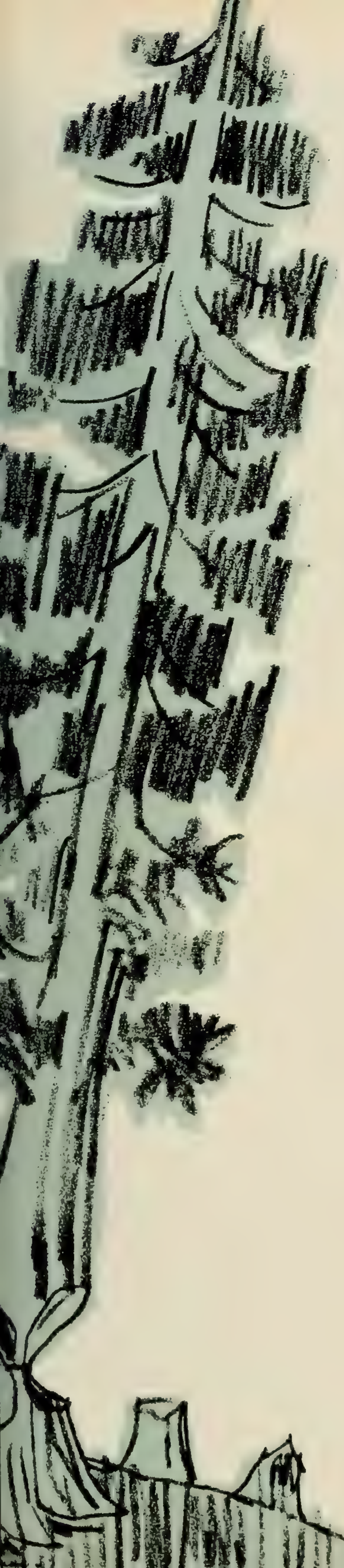
Probably the most spectacular of several monuments to the legendary hero, Paul Bunyan, is the one shown on our April cover. It greets visitors to Trees of Mystery, a tourist attraction along US Highway 101, 16 miles south of Crescent City, California. Privately owned, it stands more than 30 feet tall at the entrance to a grove of redwoods and an outdoor museum and garden. Constructed of wood and painted in bright colors, it is a big man for a big redwood forest.

Nearby, although not shown in the cover picture, is an equally-spectacular wooden rendition of Babe, The Blue Ox, which served Bunyan so well in his many logging exploits.

Visitors to Trees of Mystery are startled and amused to hear themselves greeted by name as they approach the mammoth statue. During busy summer months young men with hidden microphones pick up names in the chatter of passing visitors and greet the surprised passersby via a public address unit housed high in the statue.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find articles about Paul Bunyan and about the loggers and lumber workers who carry on the great traditions of the industry.

PAUL BUNYAN
Master Lumberjack



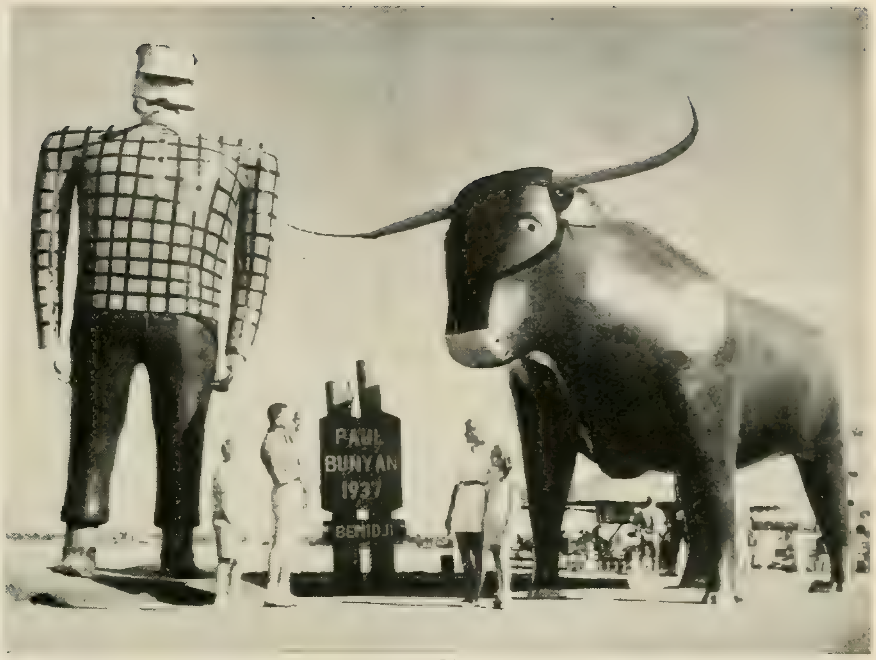


Photo courtesy of Bemidji Chamber of Commerce.

Bemidji, Minnesota, claims to be the birthplace of Paul Bunyan, and has erected this concrete statuary on the shoreline of Lake Bemidji to substantiate its claim. Some writers of Bunyan lore, however, place the big logger's birthplace as somewhere in Maine. Nevertheless, Bemidji salutes its hero and his blue ox with a Paul Bunyan carnival every June.

■ The greatest logger of all times was undoubtedly Paul Bunyan, if we are to believe the writers of his legend.

Paul could cut down acres of timber singlehanded in just a few minutes by tying his huge axe to the end of a long rope and swinging it in circles, and Babe, the blue ox, could haul the logs away as fast as Paul could cut them.

Once Paul got 246 million feet of timber off 40 acres. That was because it was the Pyramid Forty, with trees so high that it took a man a week to see to the top although seven men could do it in a day if they all looked together.

Paul's booming voice forced his lumberjacks to wear earmuffs the year 'round. His lung power was so great that he called his logging crews together by whistling through a hollow tree. Once he whistled too hard and blew down 12 acres of jackpine. And, every time Paul sneezed, he blew the roof off the bunkhouse.

Long before Paul Bunyan entered our folklore in the early 1900's the people, who labored amid axe and timber, saws and lumber, created him and made him live along with them. He represents the heroic axman, harvesting his way across the frontiers of North America.

American loggers made Paul Bunyan a true hero. They created the logging camp myth with its cookhouse of mountainous size.

Sourdough Sam, the camp cook, made flapjacks on a griddle so big it had to be greased by skaters with slabs of bacon tied to their feet. And once, when a load of pork and beans with the ox team pulling it went through the ice of Lake Bemidji, Sam had huge fires built along the shore and boiled the lake to make soup. All that winter he fed the loggers bean soup with an ox-tail flavor.

Paul's blue ox, Babe, had many jobs around the logging camp where the laundryman hung out the wash on his horns, but Babe's biggest job was pulling the kinks out of crooked logging roads.

Legend has made Paul Bunyan a clever and skilled contractor, whose labors might have surpassed those of Hercules.

In order to build Noah's Ark, timber and men were necessary. After considerable discussion as to the price, Paul landed the job on a cost-plus basis, since it was the first

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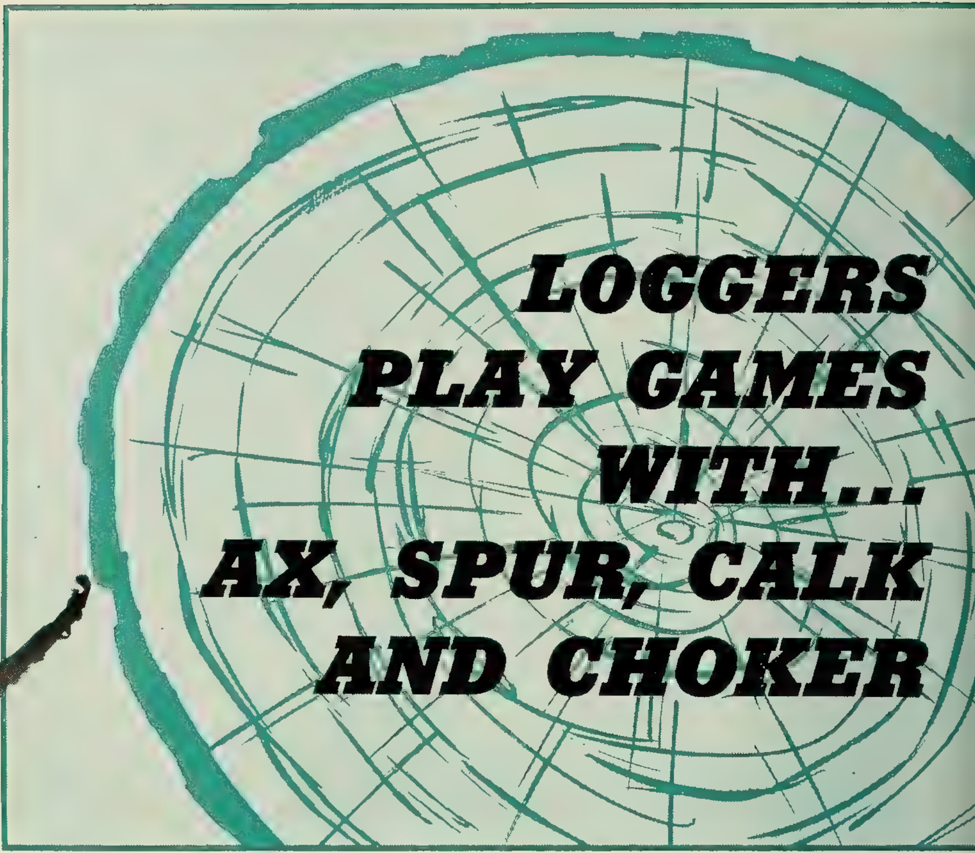


LOGGERS PLAY GAMES WITH... AX, SPUR, CALK AND CHOKER

The big and brawny heritage of Pau

■ "I can," said the late Jigger Johnson, a Maine logging boss, "run faster, jump higher, squat lower, move sideways quicker and spit farther than any lumberjack in this camp."

From the days when Captain John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, bossed timber-cutting crews in the forests around Jamestown, American loggers have always prided themselves on being very capable men. Admittedly, not many of them expressed it as eloquently as Jigger Johnson. This innate pride in their brawn and speed was the basic reason for the evolution of formalized sports from the world of logging. Great Plains cattle ranching is the only other American industry to spawn a sports event: the rodeo.

Best known of the spectator sports to come out of logging is log rolling or birling. It traces

In choker setting, ⅞-inch steel cables must be dragged 40 feet and looped around waist-high logs. Then comes the dash back to starting line.

Max Searles and his father, Paul, are experts at hand falling. This team, balanced on their springboards and tugging on their "misery whip," recall the legendary prowess of oldtime loggers.

unyan lives on in many logger competitions

Reprinted with permission from The Weyerhaeuser News

back to the colonial logging era in New England when the network of brooks and streams was the main highway for getting logs out of the woods. Lumberjacks turned rivermen in the spring to float, manhandle, and cuss the pine and spruce "sticks" all the way from upstate Maine to the mills of Massachusetts.

It was risky work, putting a premium on cat-like grace among the rivermen. This was particularly true when lumberjacks bounded along the bark of wet, slippery logs cannoning through foaming maelstorms such as Fifteen-Mile Falls on the Connecticut River which reputely took the lives of 20 or more rivermen over the years.

As the Yankee lumberjacks invaded the pine woods of the Upper Midwest in the mid-1800's, they took these methods and skills with them. Their legends of top-notch "river pigs" grew in word and song like the bunkhouse ballad, "The Jam at Garry's Rock":

Come all you brave young shanty boys,
And list' while I relate;
I'll tell you of a shanty boy
And his untimely fate.
This foreman's name was Young Munro
So manly, true and brave;
He broke the jam at Garry's Rock—
And found a watery grave.

Despite 10- and 12-hour days of dodging death in white water, peavy-hooking logs out of shallows and off rocks, lumberjacks still had time and energy at day's end to settle disputes about which of them was the best man on a log. Novelist Walter O'Meara, who worked in logging camps at the time of the First World War, recalls that informal log rolling contests were a common pastime in the long-shadowed, northern twilight along side the wanigan—the floating bunkhouse, kitchen and dining hall mounted on scows—used on the larger rivers.

First Exhibition

Log rolling as a formal spectator sport dates back to 1888 when the first recorded public exhibition was held. This gives the sport almost as much seniority as baseball and American football.

Aptly termed "boxing with your feet," birling's objective is very simple: dunk the other guy. Two contestants poise on a lathe-turned log and stare fixedly at each other's feet as they start revolving the log beneath them with their sharp-calked shoes.

The sudden "snub" or reversal of the log's rotation is the same thing in birling that the riposte is in a fencing match. It can catch an opponent off-balance and literally catapult him off the log with a satisfying splash. Sometimes the audience is even more satisfied because of two simultaneous splashes, since a fast-spun log is quite impartial.

Size or strength of a birler is not so important as leopard-like timing and response. Women are no mean birlers, even though the ladies' invasion of this he-man sport in the 1920's caused horror and consternation among some of the more hairy-chested birling enthusiasts . . . at least until they saw what the new contestants looked like in swim suits.

The first world championship log rolling contest was held in 1898 in Omaha, Neb., oddly far removed from the tall timber and fast rivers where the sport evolved. Today, Hayward, Wis., once a rip-roaring lumberjack community, is the home of the world championship birling classic.

Four official sizes of logs are used; and contestants work their way down to the smaller, faster sizes in order to break paired deadlocks. The big show log is 20 inches in diameter. The 17-inch log is called the "Big Log," while the tricky 16-inch log is nicknamed "Old Dynamite." The 14-inch log with an earned reputation for making swimmers out of many log rollers is simply called "The Killer."

Logs Too Big

The coastal Pacific Northwest saw relatively little river-driving because the enormous, 50-ton logs of the Cascade country were too big to run down most rivers of that mountainous terrain. However, the Northwest produces both fine all-around loggers and top-notch birlers. For 17 years straight, the Wickheim brothers, Ardiel and Jubiel, of Sooke, British Columbia, monopolized first place honors in the Hayward birling classic's men's division until Phil Scott of Nova Scotia broke their string in 1968.

Birling is only one of the lumberjack sports. Others include both vertical and horizontal chopping, hand-sawing and tree climbing. These are timed events, whereas axe-throwing is an accuracy contest. Some of the larger logging contests in the Northwest include contestants jousting with padded poles from small boats or logs, choker-setting contests (chokers are steel cables hitched around logs to retrieve them using a power winch), and such Machine Age contests as power sawing contests and trailer-backing —the latter involving huge, logging truck trailers.

Most spectacular of all events is climbing. This sport was born in the Northwest where spar trees were used to rig high, steel cables for dragging logs to a central loading point.

Using steel climbing spurs and a belt-secured rope circling the tree trunk, the climber's job was to "top" or cut off the upper portion of the tree and then proceed with rigging the tackle aloft for "sky-line" or "high-lead" yarding of the logs.

High Hopping

Portable steel spars largely have replaced the need for the risky and specialized job of high-topping a tree, but it lives on in a highly developed contest form. Some of the best pros will make a 100-foot climb up and down in 35 seconds, a performance of speed and grace that makes them look like over-sized squirrels as they race to the top, then descend in long, thrilling drops checked by spurs and safety line.

An old-timer in logging sports performance, Bill Cobbs, of Grants Pass, Ore., recalls the first of the public logging sports shows on the Pacific coast at Port Orford, Wash., in 1926. Cobbs, a man named Hope and a Negro logger, Dave Johnson, had times of about two minutes for climbing and descending a 125-foot spar tree. Modern exhibition climbers, using specially made climbing spurs, now do it in about half that time.

When and Where to See Logging Champs

May 18 (tentative) — Loggers' Sports Day, Nanaimo, B. C.

Sometime in May—Elk Loggers Day, Port Alberni, B. C.

May 24—Mason Forest Festival Loggers Show, Shelton, Wash.

June 26-27—Paul Bunyan Days, Akeley, Minn.

July 2-6—Logger Rodeo, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.

July 3-5—Timbertenial, International Falls, Minn.

July 10-13—Jaycee Loggers Days, Libby, Mont.

July 18-20—Jaycee Logging Days (state logging championships) Park Rapids, Minn.

July 19-20—Loggers Celebration, Priest River, Id.

July 31-August 3—Lumberjack Days, Stillwater, Minn.

August 9-10—Loggers Jubilee, Morton, Wash.

August 10—12th Annual Basque Picnic and Festival, Mountain Home, Id.

Mid-August—Tall Timber Days, Stratton-Eustis, Me.

September 6—Loggers Playday, Hoquiam, Wash.

September 18-21—Fall Fair and Lumberjack Days, Orofino, Id.

If our readers know of others, please send them to us for publication.

Even axes and saws have been refined and specialized for contest use, the axes evolving into heavier heads with shorter handles. Handbucking saws for contests are often sharpened specifically for the kind of wood to be cut, the log sizes, and the preferences of the individual contestant.

The dry-land logging sports, unlike birling's Hayward classic, have no formal world championship. Among the pros, however, the big Timber Carnival at Albany, Ore., is the one to shoot for. But logging rodeos, big and small, are the highlight of numerous civic celebrations throughout the Northwest.

Nor do the top performers stop there. Washington lumberjack performer Hap Johnson has appeared on national TV at Montreal's Expo 67 under sponsorship of Weyerhaeuser Company. The Wickheim brothers have log rolled in many shows throughout North America and at the Tokyo Trade Fair as Canada's representatives. Australia and New Zealand have furnished some formidable competitors at some of the bigger North American logging contests. Kelly Stanley, Centralia, Wash., performer, has run his climbing spurs up spars at three world's fairs and in Australia, New Zealand and England. Surprisingly, two Japanese performers took top honors in the trick and fancy division of the log rolling championships in Hayward three years ago.

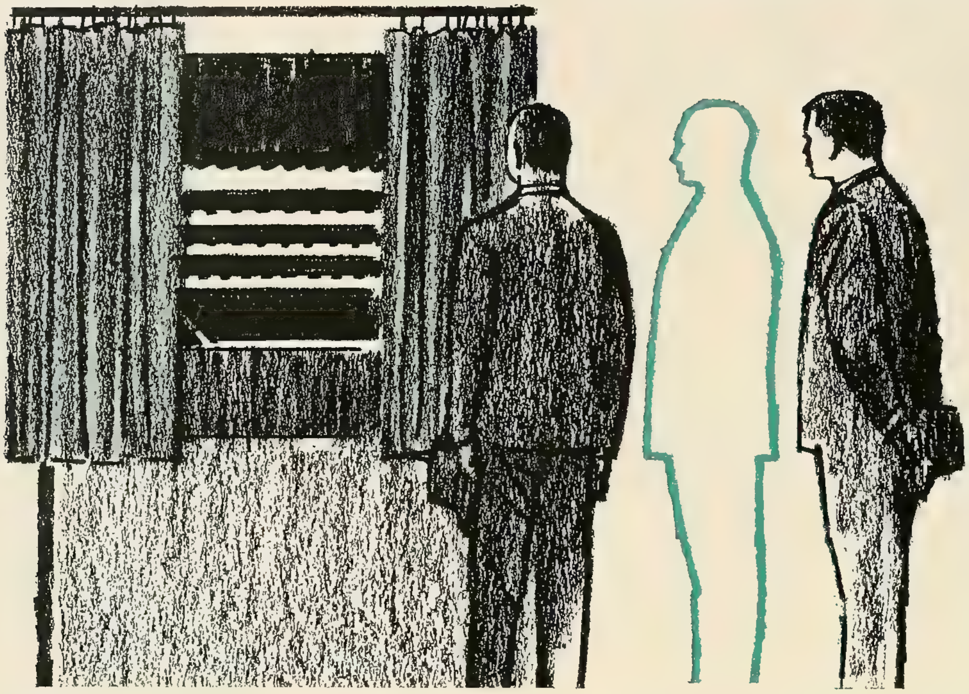
Growing Audience

Finley Hayes, editor of the Northwest-circulated "Loggers World" and a frequent emcee at logging carnivals, points out that these sports are growing in audience attraction year by year and definitely are not a slow-dying anachronism.

And well they might grow, representing as they do the epitome of physical fortitude plus skill that are the hallmarks of the archetypical American lumberjack. If anything, the advent of the Age of the Automated Push-button may make even more fascinating the spectacle of rugged, skillful men who make the chips fly with their own brawn. ■

- **Paul Searles of Toutle Lake, Wash., (opposite page) drives his razor-sharp ax into a 14-inch log in the chopping contest. Champions like Paul can complete the cut in less than half a minute.**
- **The 36-inch slice, or "lily pad," is the target of the competition ax thrower (above). He stands at a distance of 20 feet and hurls his 2½ pound double-bitted ax at the bull's eye.**
- **In the July Loggers' Jubilee at Morton, Wash., Patty Reopelle gracefully dumped her father, Mike, in the annual birling competition (far right).**
- **Gene Bingaman, right, has spent nearly 40 years as a logger.**

How Shall We Elect Future US Presidents?



THREE PLANS ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION

■ Ever since the last national election in the United States there has been a good deal of agitation for an overhaul of the procedures by which the President is elected.

Had President Nixon lost a few more states in November, the election of the President would have been thrown into the House of Representatives. Since the Constitution is somewhat vague as to the procedures which would prevail under such circumstances, there could have developed a real politicial crisis of major proportions. Consequently, there is growing demand for change in the Electoral College system.

Under the existing system, each state is allocated one electoral vote for each Congressman and Senator serving from that state. The candidate who captures the largest popular vote in the state receives all the electorial votes of that state. The Electoral College then proceeds to elect the President in an election which is a mere formality. This system has been in effect since the Constitution was adopted.

There are many weaknesses inherent in the system. The first is that a candidate with a minority of popular votes can be elected President. In fact, three Presidents were elected with a minority of the popular vote. A system which allows a minority candidate to gain office contains some undemocratic overtones.

Another weakness of the present procedure is that it does not bind Presidential electors to vote for the candidate they represented on the ballot. In the last election, one gentleman who was carried on the ballot as a Nixon elector actually voted for Wallace in the Electoral College. Therefore, in extreme circumstances, it is possible that the Electoral College could actually thwart the will of the people who elected them. Conceivably, it is also possible to elect a President and Vice President from different parties.

The system also fails to take into account population changes in the states between national 10-year censuses. Another questionable feature stems from the fact that each state, regardless of population size, gets at least three electoral votes, which means that an electoral vote from a very populous state carries less weight per capita than an electoral vote from a state with a very small population.

How to amend the election procedures to eliminate these weaknesses has been a subject of study by many people for a great many years. Currently, there are three plans being pushed in Congress. These plans differ widely, and a summary of them is herewith presented:

DISTRICT PLAN

A "district" plan seems to have some support from the conservative elements in Congress. Under this plan, the Electoral College would be preserved, but the electors would have to be chosen by districts in the same manner as the Representatives and Senators. The lines for each district would be set up by the state legislature.

The Presidential candidate with a plurality in each electoral district would receive the vote of the elector from that district. In addition, the candidate who received a state-wide plurality would receive the two electoral votes assigned to the state to account for the two Senate seats.

As in the present system, the candidate receiving a majority of the total electoral vote would become President. In the event, however, that no candidate received a majority of the total electoral vote, the new Senators and Representatives sitting jointly would choose the President from among the three candidates receiving the highest number of electoral votes.

There are some serious objections to the District Plan. Under this system it would still be possible for a candidate to lose the popular vote but win the Presidency.

Since the various state legislatures would draw up the districts from which the electors would be elected, it is possible that political whims might chop the state up into electoral districts which differed from Congressional districts. This could lead to all sorts of political jockeying and shenanigans to favor the candidates representing the Party controlling the state legislature.

Splinter parties would be encouraged because they could throw a monkey wrench into the elections by concentrating their efforts in a few districts. The plan would also increase the cost of Presidential campaigns by requiring special effort in many districts.

PROPORTIONAL PLAN

A second plan advanced for election reform is a "proportional" plan. Under this system the Electoral College would be eliminated. However, each state would still retain electoral votes equal to its Representatives in Congress.

The state's electoral votes would be divided in direct proportion to the popular vote. For example, if a state had 10 electoral votes and Candidate A received 55% of the popular vote and Candidate B received 45%, 5.5 electoral votes would go to Candidate A and 4.5 would go to Candidate B. The candidate with the greatest number of electoral votes would be elected President; provided, however, that he received a certain minimum percentage (say 40%) of the electoral vote.

If no candidate received a sufficient number of electoral votes to carry the election, the election would be shifted to the Congress. The two Houses, sitting jointly, with each Senator and Representative voting as an individual, would choose the President from one of the two candidates receiving the highest number of popular votes. A majority of the total votes of both Houses would be necessary for a candidate to be elected. The Vice President would be elected at the same time and in the same manner.

There are objections to this plan, too. Under this plan, it would also be possible for a minority candidate to be elected President. The Proportional Plan would encourage the splintering of political parties, even while it provided no positive insurance that the popular will of the people would prevail.

POPULAR—VOTE PLAN

The third and most popular plan is the election of the President and Vice President by popular vote. Under this plan, the Electoral College would be eliminated and there would be no such thing as electoral votes. Voters would vote directly for the candidates of their choice. In order to be elected, a candidate would have to receive a plurality of at least 40% of the popular vote. If no candidate received such a minimum, there would be a runoff election between the two top candidates on a date to be decided by Congress.

Those who are opposed to the direct election of the President claim that such a system would inevitably lead to the emergence of national laws governing voters' qualifications. They further insist that the principles of federalism, upon which the nation was founded, would be undercut.

The whole elective process is a very complicated one and very difficult to explain in a short article. However, the fears which existed last November that the election of the President might be thrown into the House of Representatives created a great deal of agitation for reform in our election laws. Since a Constitutional amendment would be required to change the existing procedures, it is doubtful if any changes will be made in short order. Two-thirds of the states must ratify a Constitutional amendment, and such a procedure takes a good deal of time and political maneuvering.

From all indications, a third party movement is here to stay. The followers of George Wallace have organized a permanent party and apparently intend to actively participate in national elections from here on in.

Since the existing Constitutional procedures for choosing a President when no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes are so ambiguous and indefinite, the existence of a third party adds urgency to the clamor for reform.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

SMOKE IS GETTING THICKER in the wake of the Federal Communications Commission's announced ban of cigarette advertising on radio and TV. Congressmen and senators are "choosing sides" for the upcoming debate to renew a 1965 law—which would prohibit any such ban—due to expire in July. Should FCC fail to make good on its advertising squeeze, the Federal Trade Commission is ready to force tobacco firms to carry more prominent health warnings on all commercials. Citizens groups and lobbyists on both sides are mustering strength and statistics to sway the Congress when it takes up discussion on cigarette advertising, a subject which it may find "too hot to handle."

CREDIT UNION MEMBERS saved and borrowed record amounts during 1968, reports the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

The 23,480 credit unions throughout the country, both federally and state chartered, showed loan increases of $1.3 billion and member savings increases of $1.2 billion, surpassing previous records set in 1965, said J. Deane Gannon, bureau director.

THE BOOM IS ON in tiny Taiwan, the haven for Nationalist Chinese. Once reliant on a $100-million-a-year subsidy from the U.S., this little island half the size of South Carolina is now a big producer of electronics components, plastics, paper, cement, textiles and canned goods. The frenzied economic activity has spurred a 13% rise in Taiwan's gross national product. A large percentage of the island's young people are in school, which makes possible a 90% literacy rate; and it is one of the healthiest and best fed of all Asian peoples. Yet Chiang Kai-shek's hope for eventual Chinese reunification continues; until then, the people build a great "New China" on tiny Taiwan.

OWNER-OPERATORS—A recent National Labor Relations Board ruling, upholding Teamster Local 36, San Diego, Calif., will have an impact on union contracts in the construction industry.

The Board held, in effect, that the local was within its rights in requiring owner-operators who own and drive their own equipment on construction jobs to be cleared through the union hiring hall.

DIRECT ELECTION—The AFL-CIO urged Congress to initiate a constitutional amendment providing for election of the President by popular vote rather than to seek a mere "patchwork" change in the present Electoral College system. Federation Pres. George Meany presented labor's views to the House Judiciary Committee which is considering a smorgasbord of proposals for electoral reform.

FEDERAL SCHOOL AID—Federal aid to education has saved America's school system from total collapse and must be continued and expanded, the AFL-CIO told Congress. Walter G. Davis, the federation's education director, warned that city school systems "face disaster" if Congress abandons the federal grant program which has helped elementary and secondary schools meet the educational needs of children from the poorest families. The landmark Elementary & Secondary Education Act was launched four years ago by the 89th Congress, and Davis urged the House Education & Labor Committee to extend it another five years.

Distressed Taxpayers, Take Heart; Conditions Never Were Very Good.

The Tax Collector Is Never Lovable

■ Taxpayers who complain of being "scalped" each April 15 might find comfort in N. P. Langford's woes.

"I ran the risk of losing my scalp on two different occasions," Langford, Montana's first federal tax collector, wrote in 1866. Riding horseback through Indian territory to call on mining camps, he learned that tax-exempt Indians displayed even more hostility than the miners.

Long before Langford and other agents collected the Nation's first income tax—levied to finance the Civil War—taxation ranked among man's most maligned inventions, the National Geographic Society says.

Overthrew Rulers

Citizens of Lagash, an important city-state of ancient Sumer, overthrew their rulers 36 centuries ago in favor of a new king who promised to reduce taxes and dismiss the tax agents.

But a thousand years later, conditions apparently hadn't improved very much in Sumer. A contemporary cuneiform writer warned on a clay tablet: "You can have a lord, you can have a king, but the man to fear is the tax collector."

The degree of prying by tax collectors in medieval England shocked some citizens. One agent's activities were described this way:

"There was not a single hide (land unit) nor yard of land nor even—it is a shame to tell though it seemed no shame to do—an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine that was left that was not set down in his writing."

Attitudes have changed little over the centuries. Even Woodrow Wilson, who advocated the first modern graduated income tax law, admitted: "The tax collector is never esteemed as a lovable man. His methods are too blunt, and his power too obnoxious."

The 1913 tax measure provided for a scale that seems quaint by today's standards. Rates began at one percent and reached a six percent maximum on incomes exceeding $500,000. Even after a few years' trial, total collections fell short of $200,000,000 annually.

By comparison, more than 70,000,000 individual federal tax returns will be filed in 1969, representing total accumulated receipts in excess of $80,000,000,000.

Shirts and Teeth

In 1969, as usual, some returns will be accompanied by shirts and false teeth, submitted by disgruntled citizens.

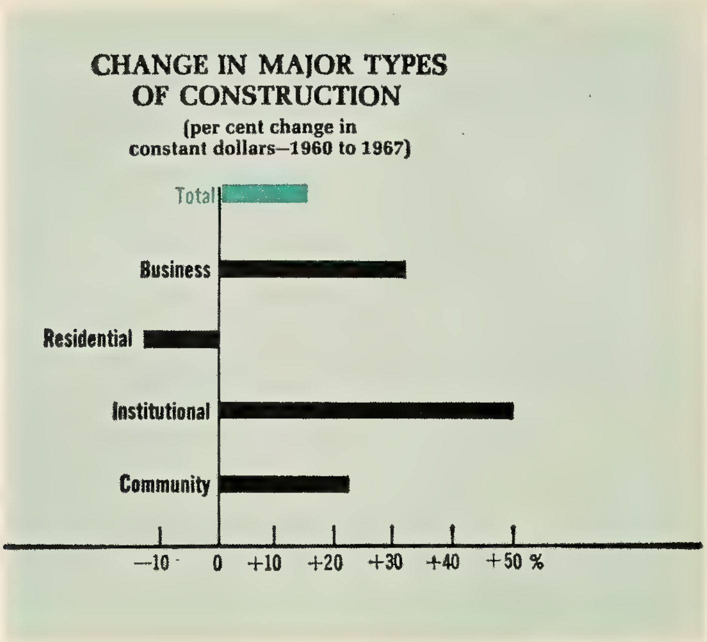
Most taxpayers will hear nothing more from the Internal Revenue Service until their 1970 returns are due. Some delighted citizens will receive refund checks. Others will be distressed to learn they owe more money than they figured.

One delinquent taxpayer defended his calculations in a letter to the District Director. Against Internal Revenue's computers, he cited the highest authority, his wife.

"I have tried every combination of figures I can think of and cannot discover how your computer arrived at a tax of $772.15," he wrote.

"Because I have great respect for computers, I am enclosing a schedule which indicates that by my computations the tax would be $528.61, and I have had my wife check my figures. You can't go higher than wives."

The outcome of the dispute has not been recorded.



Home Building Boom to Spark Construction in the Seventies

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION EXPECTED TO KEEP PACE

■ Housing will spark construction growth in the 1970's, according to the *1980 F. W. Dodge Construction Market Outlook,* a special report released recently by the Economics Department of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Construction was the step-child of a prosperous economy during much of the Sixties. While total national output was growing at an annual average rate of 4.7%, exclusive of price changes, the value of constrution put in place increased at a rate of only 2.3%.

Looking to 1980, total construction is again expected to keep pace with overall economic growth. With an average annual growth of about 4.3 per cent, the demand for new construction should rise to over $130 billion by 1980 (in 1967 dollars). If inflationary trends follow expected patterns, this value will climb to almost $200 billion, according to the Dodge economist.

According to the special F. W. Dodge report, these developments in the nation's construction activity are anticipated during the next decade (all figures in 1967 dollars):

- **BUSINESS** demand for building is expected to increase at a 3.3 per cent annual rate to $32.2 billion. Substantial gains in utilities and store building will offset more modest growth in industrial and office construction.

- **HOUSING** demand is expected to grow at a 5.4 per cent annual rate to $47.0 billion. A sharp upturn in the rate of family formations and increased government spending for programs aimed at eliminating slums and improving environmental conditions in the nation's cities will spark the anticipated boom in residential building.

- **INSTITUTIONAL** building requirements are expected to increase to $11.8 billion, a modest 0.6 per cent annual growth rate. Enrollment trends, reflecting the drop in the birth rate since the late 1950's, suggest a lessened demand for new educational building. Hospital construction should continue to increase in response to changing needs.

- **COMMUNITY** facilities construction, responding to larger government domestic expenditures and the increasing demand for better roads and other public facilities, should increase at a 5.3 per cent annual rate to $40.5 billion.

The growth rates projected for the Seventies in the *1980 F. W. Dodge Construction Market Outlook* represent realistic trends rather than idealistic goals, taking into consideration limitations in the supply of labor, materials and credit. They indicate a need for increased organizing in the home—construction by all building and construction trades.

● BUSINESS DEMAND

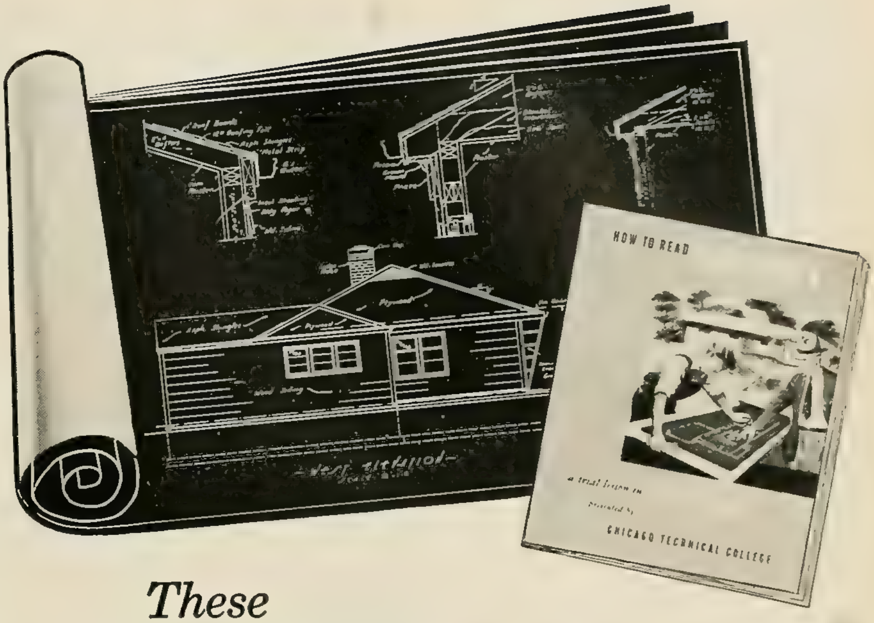
Most business firms undertake new construction projects to satisfy one of three basic needs: provide additional capacity to handle expanded volume of business; update facilities for more efficient use; or replace buildings that have been destroyed, made obsolete or converted into other uses. All three factors will enter into the growth of the various types of business construction in the Seventies.

Manufacturing Buildings and Utilities: In order to satisfy the projected demands for goods, industrial production will have to jump more than 40 per cent by 1975 and almost 80 per cent by 1980. Capacity won't have to grow quite that much, since some excess exists right now, and more efficient production methods will cut down on the amount of plant and equipment needed to produce a unit of output. Replacement needs and anticipated expansion should stimulate a 45 per cent growth in construction of industrial buildings between the unusually high level of 1967 and 1980. Outlays for utilities are expected to rise 75 per cent, as they catch up with business and consumer needs, and as conversion to nuclear generating facilities is accelerated.

Stores and Warehouses: Total selling space in retail stores has increased at only about two-thirds the rate of gain in sales in recent years. With total retail outlays expected to increase at a 4.2 per cent annual rate through 1980, construction of new stores and warehouses should rise about 55 per cent between 1967 and 1980.

Offices: Construction of new office space currently is riding the crest of a three-year wave of expansion. Although the rapid increase in white collar workers in recent years has created some backlog in demand, it is doubtful that the current rate of increase can be maintained.

Since present construction activity exceeds *new* demand and the growth of office employment is expected to slow down, spending for new office buildings in 1980 is expected to top the 1967 level by only 25 per cent. ■



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Wood Veneer Artist

■ Retirement didn't bring idleness to Endur M. Berg, 72-year-old member of Local 277, Philadelphia, Pa. Instead, it gave him an opportunity to pursue a hobby of wood-veneer picture making, which had been tantalizing him since the depression of the 1930s.

Now—only six years after he took up his hobby in earnest—he is being hailed as a specialty artist and currently has an exhibition of his work in the Evening Bulletin Building in Philadelphia.

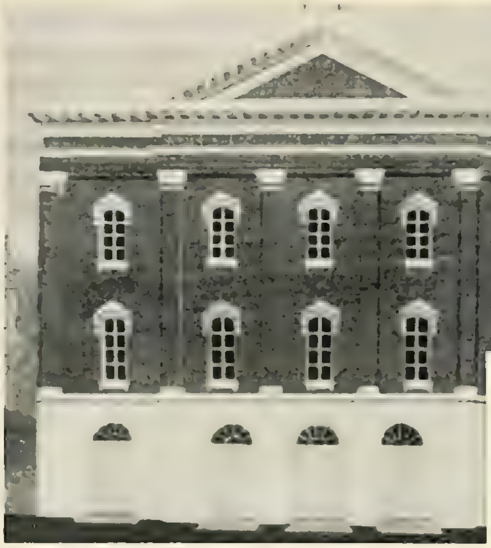
Born in Finland, Berg came to the United States in 1913, where he began work as a carpenter's apprentice. Before his retirement in 1963, he was an excellent carpenter and cabinetmaker. He had considered working with veneer pictures many years ago, but money was scarce and materials were expensive.

Upon his retirement, both time and money were more abundant, and he quickly set up a workshop.

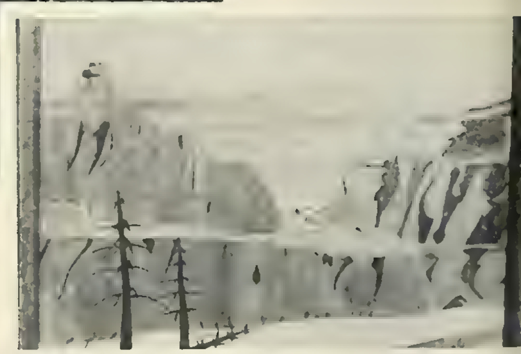
Most of Berg's creations take well over 100 hours for planning, acquiring materials, inlaying the wood, and, in some cases, making frames. He uses plywood or Novoply for the base

Continued on page 34

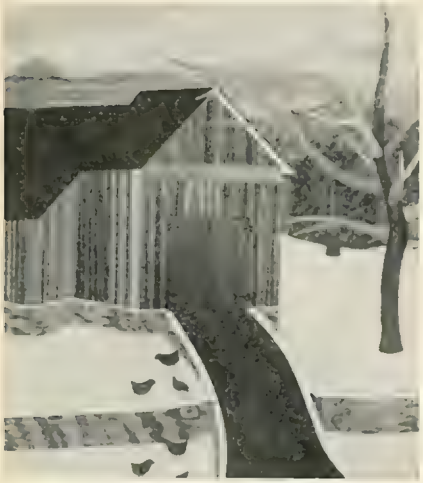
Berg beside a portion of his recent Philadelphia exhibit.



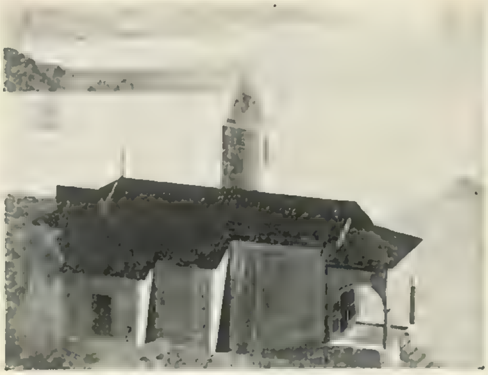
Ford's Theater in Washington.



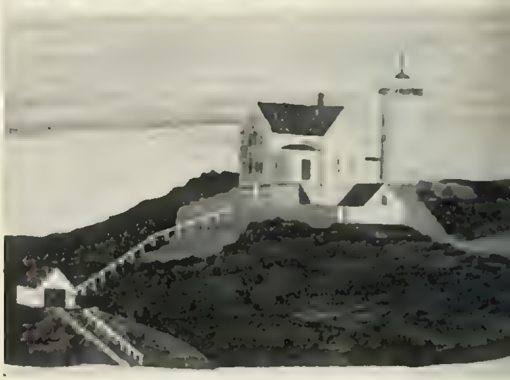
Right: A Western outdoor scene.



An East Coast barn in winter.



A church near the shore.



A lighthouse and countryside.

OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

Advance-Notice Clauses and Automation

From the Research Department

■ In last month's issue we tried to spell out briefly some of the implications for industrial workers involved in automation, cybernation, and the technological revolution.

Briefly put, no plant or industry or industrial workers can feel immune. The threat of job obsolescence brought on by new machinery hangs over the head of every worker who does a repetitive job.

How can unions meet the challenge of the technological revolution? There is no easy answer. Various unions have used various approaches to protect the jobs and paychecks of the members they represent.

For example, the Longshoremen negotiated a fund into which employers introducing labor-saving machinery pay a fixed percentage of the savings achieved by automated machinery. This fund is used to provide sizable severance pay or early retirement benefits to members displaced by the machines.

Other unions have worked out arrangements whereby existing employees are kept on the job until they die or reach retirement age. The company simply keeps them on the job but does not hire any new employees and thereby gradually reduces the work force.

Since no workers can be sure that automation will not involve all or part of the plant at some future date, it is wise for unions to make preparations for that day.

As a first step, all industrial unions should negotiate into their contracts an "advanced-notice" clause. What such a clause does is establish the fact that the introduction of labor-saving machinery is a negotiable item.

In other words, such a clause makes it impossible for an employer to say on a given Monday morning, "We are starting to automate this plant, and we are going to have to lay off some workers and relocate others at our discretion." Instead, the employer will have to approach the union and say, "It is necessary for us to automate this plant to meet our competition. This is going to require some readjustment on the part of our work force, so let us get our heads together to see how we can make the change with the least possible disruption for everyone."

It may not be easy to negotiate an advance-notice clause in all situations, since many employers will insist that such a clause is an infringement on something they call "management prerogative." However, this should not dissuade local unions from insisting on such clauses in their agreements.

Where there is no advance-notice clause in the agreement, many employers have found that they lost many of their best employees as soon as they announced that automation was coming. In the long run, this has cost many firms much more than negotiation of a pre-automation program would have cost. This can be pointed out to employers who resist an advance notice clause.

With such a clause there are many avenues open for negotiating programs to soften the initial blow of automation. The union and management can jointly analyze the problems which will hit the work force. They can plan retraining programs for men whose jobs will be displaced so they can move over to other jobs in the automated plant. They can negotiate fair and reasonable severance pay for men who cannot be retrained. They can study the pension plan to find ways of making early retirement possible for workers close to retirement age.

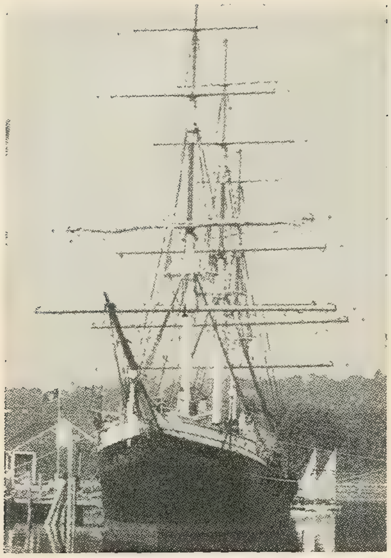
The main point is that the disrupting effects of automation can be softened by proper planning between labor and management.

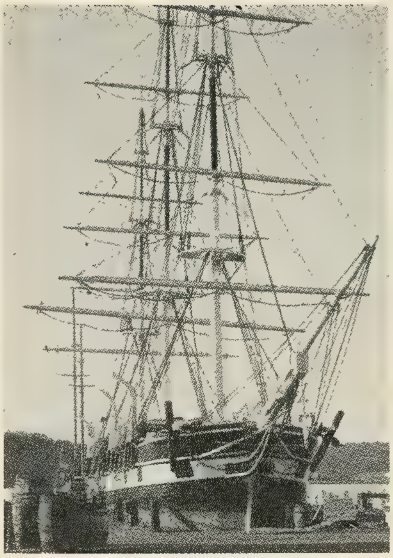
Management will have adequate funds to initiate these programs because the new equipment will drastically reduce labor costs. Some of these savings could and should be channeled into programs for taking care of workers displaced by the machines. Therefore, we urge that all industrial local unions promptly negotiate advance-notice clauses in their next agreements.

In the next issue we will publish a typical advance-notice clause or two to indicate proper wording. ■

THE 1969 DRIVE IS ON

CLIC, the Carpenters' Legislative Improvement Committee, is now raising funds to continue its vital work on behalf of Brotherhood-supported legislation and representation. Make your membership contribution NOW!


The Joseph Conrad


The Charles W. Morgan

We're Lashed to the Masthead by Our Readers

■ Let it never be said that a carpenter knows only his trade. Scores—maybe hundreds—of carpenters, millwrights, and mill-cabinet men know a lot about ships, and we have letters to prove it. We even have two letters from postal clerks who happened to scan our magazine as it went through the post offices last month.

The March cover of *The Carpenter* displayed a color picture of the vessel shown at left above and identified it on the contents page as *The Charles W. Morgan*, historic old sailing ship at Mystic, Connecticut. Actually, the vessel is *The Joseph Conrad*. The picture at right above *is The Charles W. Morgan*, also at Mystic, Connecticut. See the difference?

"*The Charles W. Morgan* has square holes in the bow," states Leonard H. Hunter of Local 1302, New London, Conn. "I called Joseph Hermann, who I know very well and who is superintendent of all ship repairs and maintenance work at Mystic Seaport, and he said that this picture is not the Morgan . . . The Morgan is not floating in water. It is set on a concrete base . . ."

John McNamara, Jr., of Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa., tells us that *The Morgan* is actually located "at Morgan's Wharf, just north of where your cover picture was taken." He visited Mystic two years ago.

Fred Yehle of Local 337, Detroit, Mich., tells us that *The Joseph Conrad* is not wood at all, but Swedish iron, and it was built in Copenhagen in 1882 and served as a training ship for the Danish merchant marine.

Raymond J. Kaiser, also of Detroit, says he builds model ships as a hobby and, in fact, has built a model of *The Charles W. Morgan*. He corrects us, too.

A member of Local 351, Northampton, Mass., showed his March *Carpenter* to Francis McQuillan, a member of Electrical Workers Local 710, who was a frequent visitor to *The Morgan* when it was berthed at the estate of Col. E.H.R. Green's Round Hill, South Dartmouth, Mass. McQuillan noted the error.

Barbara Lange, a member of Girl Scout Troop 121, Tuckahoe, N.Y., tells us she spent approximately a week aboard *The Joseph Conrad,* "and I know for a fact that this is the ship which appears on your cover."

Esther Danielson of Massapequa, N.Y., has been to Mystic several times and noted the error.

Phernam T. Smith of Local 1641, Naples, Fla., points out that *The Morgan* is the last of the wooden whaling ships.

Erik Sorensen of Local 181, Chicago, tells us that *The Conrad* was originally called *The Geary Stage,* and the name was changed when it was sold to the United States. It was once commanded by Capt. Alan Villiers on a National Geographic Society expedition.

John Beetle Baumann of Local 1416, New Bedford, Mass., knows whereof he speaks when he tells us of *The Morgan*:

"As a young man employed at the Hillman Shipyard, my Great-grandfather, James Beetle, built the original whale boats for *The Morgan,"* Baumann writes. "In 1924, at the age of 66 years, my grandfather, Charles D. Beetle, built the last whale boat for *The Morgan.* It was a duplication built on the frame his father made long before he was born. As years went on and the size of whale boats increased, cheek pieces were added on to widen the beam. As a boy, I watched my father build the Beetle Whale Boat for the museum at Newport News, Va. . ."

Bainbridge Crist of Washington, D.C., who undoubtedly knows his ships, listed five major differences between the two vessels, and we thank him and all the other correspondents who made us realize what landlubbers we are. ■

Are Lefties Best On Form Work?

"I like to have a left-handed buddy on form work," says Floyd L. Fisher of Local 60, Indianapolis, Ind., in a recent letter to *The Carpenter.*

He was referring to our article, "Southpaws," in the February issue, in which we reported the assets and the liabilities of left-handed people.

Fisher says he prefers lefties working with him on forms because they can read the tapes and rules better.

"Using a tape with pencil in right hand, the figures must be read upside down," he points out. "No doubt there are many mistakes made, like a 6 for a 9 or a 45 for a 54. I have a feeling that factories do make them or could easily, but no hardware stores want to take a chance on something which might not sell.

"If there was an ad in *The Carpenter* for a 16-foot rule reading from right to left, I would be the first to send in an order. Can't some responsible person do something about this for us frustrated carpenters?"

Any comment from our readers?

Truth-in-Lending Rules Are Issued

U.S. merchants and money-lenders have been told by the Federal government exactly what information must be disclosed to credit customers and borrowers after July 1, when the federal truth-in-lending law takes effect.

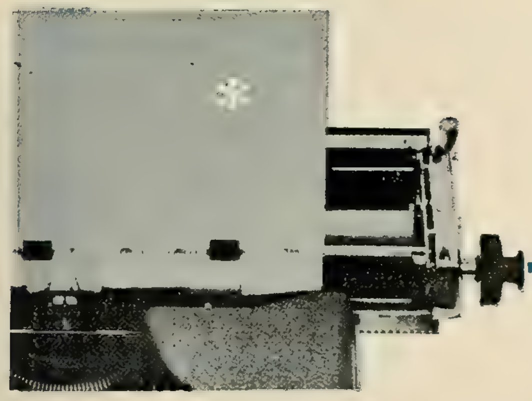
The law, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO during an eight-year campaign for passage, allowed more than a year of preparation to reform the nation's consumer credit structure.

It assigned to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System the task of translating the legislative language into specific regulations on credit and interest charge disclosure.

The board has completed its regulations which will apply to "banks, savings and loan associations, department stores, credit card issuers, credit unions, automobile dealers, consumer finance companies, residential mortgage brokers, craftsmen such as plumbers and electricians, doctors, dentists, hospitals and any other individuals or groups which extend or arrange for consumer credit."

Neither the law nor the regulations set any ceiling on interest rates or finance charges.

The intent is to disclose to customers or borrowers before a deal is closed or a sale made exactly what the credit or interest charge may be in terms of true annual interest rates. This would enable consumers to "shop for credit" by comparing the credit costs of one store, bank, or loan company with that of another.



EDITORIALS

* Can New Homestead Act Relieve Our Crowded Cities?

A group calling itself the Committee for National Land Development Policy has come up with a bold proposal for relieving our unmanageable, slum-ridden cities. It's a proposal which deserves the serious consideration of the Nixon Administration and of the Congress.

Basically, the Committee would solve the urban crisis through the establishment of new communities. It suggests a special commission to earmark 50 or more new city sites far removed from the environ of present large cities, each to eventually accommodate up to one million inhabitants.

"Under the plan we propose," a Committee spokesman states," the Federal government would designate the new city sites in cooperation with development agencies of the 50 individual states.

"Industry would acquire title to the land on which it builds plants. Individuals and developers would acquire title to the land on which they build houses. The new cities would be favored with tax incentives, government contracts, Federal and state building programs."

The result would be that industry and people would be attracted to the new cities instead of contributing to the further crowding, pollution and transportation problems of existing metropolitan areas. Industrialists today often seek new factory sites as far as possible from the chaotic problems of the large cities. The Committee plan would remove this hit-and-miss, fringe development situation.

The Committee points out that the Federal government still owns land in many areas of the country which could be developed under such a plan, thereby avoiding some of the costs of land acquisition.

What is needed, says the Committee for a National Land Development Policy is an Industrial Homestead Act as bold as the Homestead Act of the 19th Century, which opened the West to settlers and expanded the nation to the Pacific.

Why try to shore up so many of our existing cities with piecemeal rehabilitation? Instead, give today's cities a breathing spell, so they may rebuild for the *21st* Century.

Perhaps the proposal—as visionary as it is—would be one answer to an economy which may suffer setbacks when the Vietnam War is ended. The Committee's recommendation deserves serious study.

* Forces of Reaction Oppose the Nation's Farm Workers

This spring in the lush valleys of Central California, where much of the nation's table grapes are grown, an organization of farm workers is fighting desperately for its place in the sun.

The grape workers are lead by a small and dynamic man of Mexican extraction named Cesar Chavez and a band of dedicated trade unionists, including some of the best organizing talent of the AFL-CIO.

Ranked against them is a group of well-financed and reactionary grape growers who are now trying to undermine the workers by calling them communist, socialist, and anarchist. Through the efforts of various conservatives, the growers have lined up as allies the John Birch Society and similar groups, including a company union, for a campaign of intimidation.

We urge our members to weigh carefully what they read and hear about the grape boycott now being conducted by the California farm workers. Though their cause may attract members of the so-called New Left and other questionable adherents, their goals are right and the leaders are honest, dedicated trade unionists.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told Chavez and his followers, "We are with you, and we are going to stay with you until you have a real union."

In response, Chavez told the 1967 AFL-CIO Convention: "Your support helps us to tell every agricultural employer in this country, throughout our land and in every state . . . that we are not by ourselves and that they cannot expect to break us . . . In return, we pledge to you very solemnly that we will continue the struggle to build a union of farm workers in America."

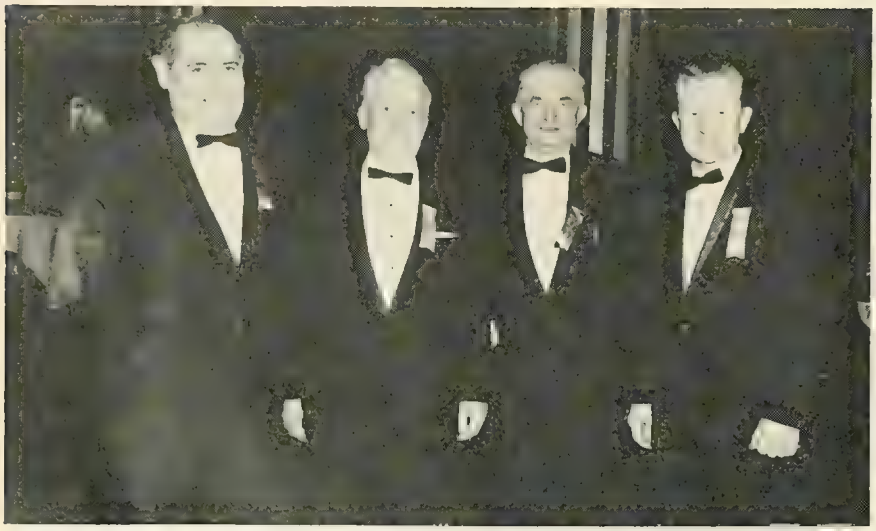
"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

SKATING CHAMP—The young fellow smiling proudly in the accompanying picture is Georgie Podolsky, son of Eugene Podolsky, a member of Local 171, Youngstown, Ohio. Though he is only 7 years old and has been roller skating for only 2½ years, Georgie is 1967 and 1968 Ohio State Amateur Roller Skating Champion, Juvenile B Boys Singles; Great Lakes Regional Singles Champion in his division; and, last August, he won third place in the Juvenile B Boys Single Division of the U.S. Singles Roller Skating Championships. Georgie was one of 2,500 contestants in the competition.

Last December his proud father took him to Washington for a meeting with Vice President Hubert Humphrey, at which time father and son visited the Brotherhood headquarters.

GOVERNMENT ROLE—Stanley S. Yanagi, financial secretary and business representative of Local 745, Honolulu, has been appointed by Hawaii Gov. John A. Burns to the State Advisory Commission on Manpower and Full Employment.



HONORED IRISH—When the United Irish Counties, a fraternal group, assembled last January for their annual grand ball, members of the Brotherhood in Flushing, N.Y., and vicinity played key roles. Shown above are: Honorary Ball Chairman John J. O'Connor, president and business representative of Local 608; Guest of Honor Thomas W. Tobin, secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York; Honorary Chairman Jack McCarthy, business manager of Local 18A; and United Irish Counties General Chairman Michael J. Keene, also of Local 608.

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Canadian Report

Need for Planning To Create New Jobs

The Canadian Labor Congress put strong emphasis on the need for planning to create jobs in its annual presentation to the federal government.

The brief was well-received by Prime Minister Trudeau and his cabinet as it was summarized by CLC President Donald MacDonald, in the presence of over 300 trade union leaders from across Canada.

Unemployment has hovered over the five per cent mark in Canada compared with just over three per cent in the United States.

The CLC said that the government must use imaginative policies to develop the country's economic potential to the full, to avoid the waste of manpower and resources, and to ensure that all Canadians, and all regions of Canada, share fairly in the nation's economic growth.

In addition to alleviating unemployment, the Congress urged measures to eliminate poverty and to develop Canada's northland.

Canada's Indian and Eskimo population are becoming more aware of the wrongs which have been done them, and every possible help and encouragement must be advanced to revitalize these groups and give them status in the community.

The brief congratulated the Labor Department for its enforcement of the fair employment practices legislation, and urged the establishment of a permanent Human Rights Commission. It also proposed the enactment of a federal fair accommodation practices act.

At the time the CLC brief was presented February 17th, the Woods Task Force on Industrial Relations had not yet made its findings public. It was supposed to be issued early this year. The CLC wanted to know why there seemed to be some hesitation on the part of the government in releasing it. The minister of labor, Bryce Mackasey, said that it was being translated into French, and as soon as the bilingual texts were available, it would be tabled in parliament.

President MacDonald said that the Congress was pleased with recent developments in collective bargaining in Canada which have demonstrated the value of mediation services. He cited the settlement won by the railway workers as an example.

This action proved, he said, that industrial disputes, even major ones, can be resolved without resort to compulsory arbitration.

The trade union movement, he added, was looking forward to legislation which would implement the two-year-old Freedman Report on labor and technological changes.

Another major point made by the brief was that a thorough investigation is needed into Canada's social security system.

The CLC said that the government's policies with regard to social legislation were failing to meet the needs of the times.

"Canadians should by now be able to take it for granted that a highly-developed and complex industrial state like Canada should as a matter of course expand and improve its social legislation. Yet we are confronted by the fact that your government, far from moving in this direction, seems actually bent on halting any further developments.

Price Increases Hurt Pensioners

For people who believe that Canada has one of the best programs for old age pensioners, the Canadian Labor Congress had some words of advice.

It told the federal government that the Canada Pension Plan is failing to provide against price increases, that the Old Age Security Act was not paying enough.

The CLC urged the government to establish an old age pension of $125 a month plus an income guarantee supplement of up to $50 with both payments protected against price increases.

There is very little hope that an adequate increase will be put into effect during the next year or two if at all.

The government is surveying the whole field of social security . . . quietly without much fanfare . . .and any changes are likely to be made by way of consolidation rather than by expansion.

However the Ontario government, in announcing its 1969 budget early in March, seemed to go on record as favoring a guaranteed annual income program. There is some doubt about what the Robarts government actually meant, but the newspaper headlines said that Premier Robarts "embraces the principle of guaranteed annual income."

If the Conservative government in Ontario will embrace it, how can the Liberal government at Ottawa ignore it? The federal New Democrats came out in favor of a guaranteed income program at least two years ago.

1968 Wage Rises Averaged 6.6%

The Canada Department of Labor has reported that the average hourly wage increase in 1968 was 6.6 per cent over the 12-month period.

This is exactly the same percentage increase as in 1967, except that in 1967, the money increase was 15.3 cents an hour compared with 14.9 cents last year.

The analysis covered 530 major union contracts in force in '68, in negotiating units with 500 or more workers in Canadian industries other than construction.

Construction increases probably were better than the above figures. But it should be noted that these increases cover only organized plants. Workers in non-organized plants, and probably in smaller plants, probably did worse than the 6.6 per cent average.

$100 Salary Level Brings Indebtedness

A man with a wife and two children earning about $100 a week probably ends up the year oweing money, according to a study revealed in the Ontario legislature by trade unionist Ian Deans who is an NDP member of the legislature from a Hamilton seat.

He told the provincial members that this man would pay over $900 in direct taxes to the government including pension plan, medicare and hospital payments, leaving him a net income of about $4,300 to spend on living costs.

He would pay out $4,500 for rent, food, household operations, clothing, furniture, transportation, leaving him

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with a deficit of over $200 at the end of the year.

Mr. Deans went farther and estimated that the family would pay a total of $1,750 in direct and indirect taxes, or about 33 per cent of total earnings.

That's why loan companies do a big business and housewives go out to work.

Labor Presses Hard For Carter Report

The above example shows why the trade union movement is still pressing hard for the implementation of the Carter Report on taxation which would lessen the burden of taxation on lower income groups and load it on the corporations and higher income groups.

As of this writing the Canadian Labor Congress postcard campaign in support of Carter is having some effect. Thousands of these postcards supplied by the CLC have been signed and mailed into the Minister of Finance at Ottawa.

The federal government has moved in the direction of improving the estate tax, but will not likely do much about making any major changes in the tax system this year.

Higher Education Means Higher Pay

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the results of a study by one of its employees which prove conclusively that education pays off in more ways than one.

In fact education provides a bigger return on investment than do bonds or mortgages—which is a graphic way of stating it.

The return in terms of higher pay from an investment in four years of high school works out at 16 per cent. The return from four years at university works out at 20 per cent.

The lifetime income of a worker with only elementary schooling is estimated at $51,820. With high school training, the total income rises to $221,700; with a university degree lifetime income rises to $356,108.

But education must be thought of in more than dollars-and-cents terms. It improves the quality of living and gives one more outlets for one's physical and mental resources.

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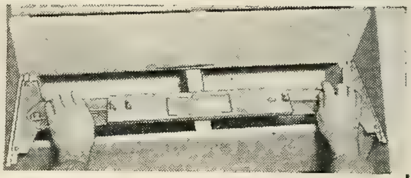

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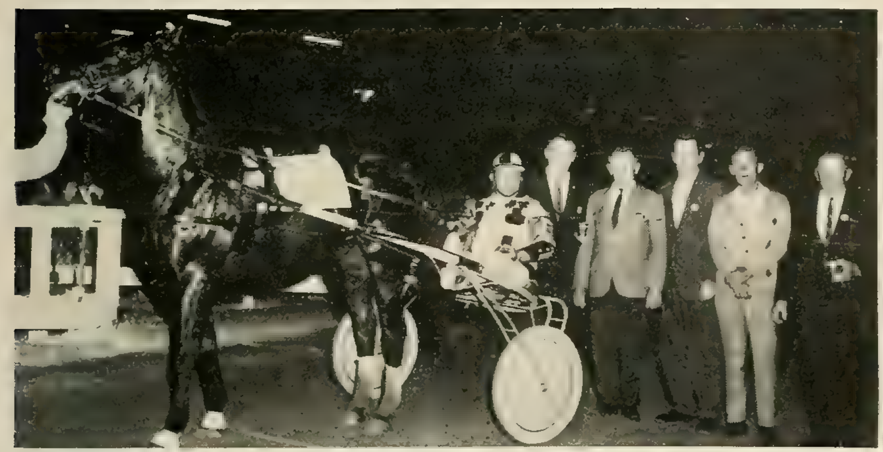
LOCAL UNION NEWS

Pompano Beach Local 3206 Hosts Gala Parties for Members



Local 3206 officers who attended the party held at the Raceway are pictured with one of the jockeys, left to right: J. Sheppard, international representative; J. Mankowich, business representative and co-chairman; M. Lampman, treasurer and chairman; J. Ashby, trustee; and H. Chakford, president.

Pompano Beach Harness Raceway was the setting for one of several gala parties held for members of Local 3206, Pompano Beach, Fla., leading into the holiday season. More than 425 members and guests spent "a night at the track."

Following a roast beef and chicken dinner, everyone in attendance assembled in reserved grandstand seats to anxiously await the "daily double" with the hopes of cashing a winning ticket or two.

Local 3206 also sponsored a Christmas party for the children of its members. More than 225 children were entertained by Santa Claus, who passed out stockings filled with candy, and "Chuckles the Clown", who performed various magical tricks. Grilled hamburgers, frankfurters and soft drinks were the order of the day, and all who attended left the affair happy but tired.

Local Burns 10-Year Mortgage in 3 Years

At a recent meeting held in their new Carpenters Hall, officers and members of Local 1822, Forth Worth, Texas, burned the mortgage for their new building. Good management and some sacrifice have made possible the payment of the entire balance within three years.

Participants in the ceremony included, seated, left to right: William F. Knudsen, treasurer; and Joe Youngblood, Sr., warden. Standing, left to right: Melvin L. Butler, financial secretary; J. P. Long, Jr., trustee; D. I. Sessums, president; Leonard Adams, trustee; Charles D. Cagle, recording secretary; E. T. Avery, chairman of the building committee; James T. Averitt, business representative; and Paul Nelson, conductor.

Local 1987 Moves Into New Quarters

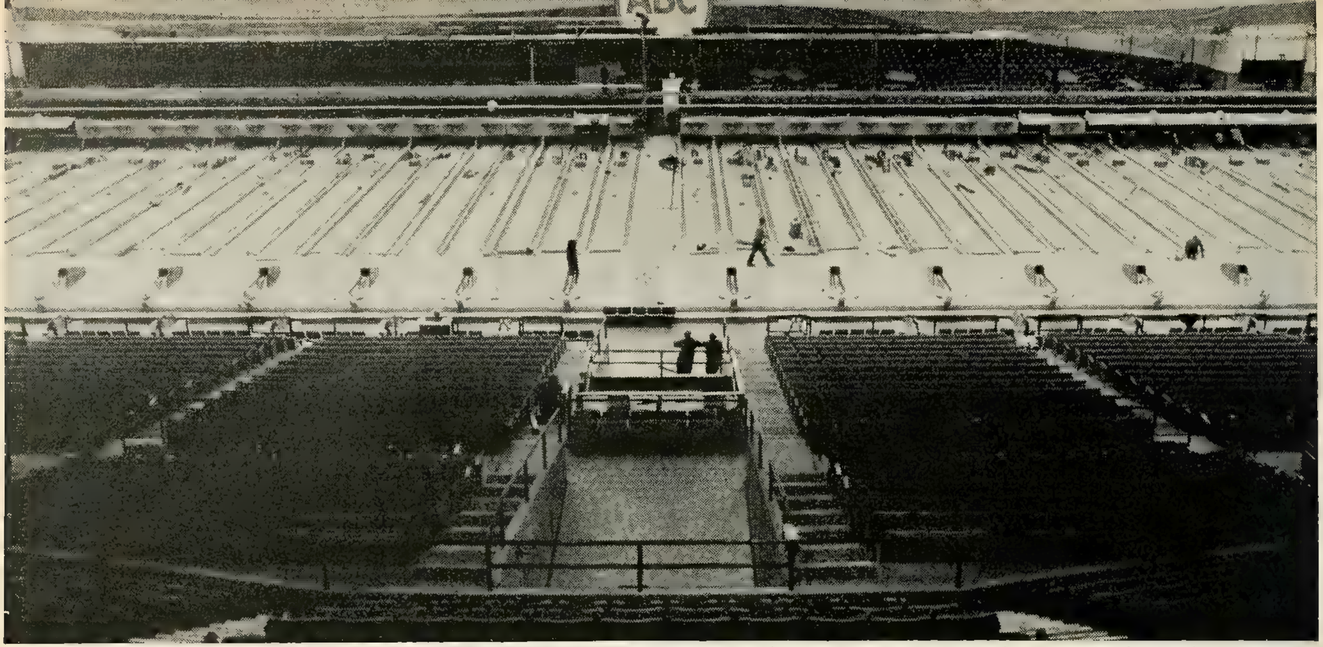
Local 1987 of St. Charles, Missouri, one of the 22 affiliated local unions of the St. Louis District Council, has expanded to the point where it was necessary to acquire larger quarters. The present membership numbers 685 and is still growing. Its new location is at 3 Westbury Street, St. Charles.

In attendance at the dedication ceremonies were the Executive Treasurer and the Board of Business Representatives of the District Council.

Ollie Langhorst, executive secretary-treasurer of the Council, expressed greetings and good wishes to the membership and officers present on behalf of the Council. He pointed out that Local 1987, which celebrated its 50th Anniversary last year, has made many profitable gains over the years and can be proud of its new facilities in the modern office building recently completed.

Council business representatives in attendance at the meeting were Edward Thien, Pleasant Jenkins, Hermann Henke, Leonard Terbrock, Michael Heilich, and William Fields. Also present was Carl Reiter, assistant executive secretary-treasurer.

Other officers and members, including Fred Redel, president of Local 1987, expressed their appreciation to the District Council for its assistance.



The 40 alleys of the Dane County Coliseum in Madison, Wisconsin, in final stages of completion for ABC bowling tourney.

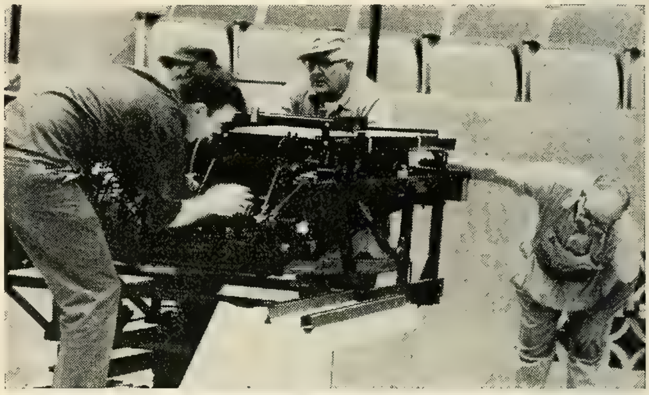
Madison, Wisconsin, Carpenters, Millwrights Install Alleys for Tourney

An American Bowling Congress Tournament was held in Madison, Wisconsin, recently, on 40 gleaming and precision-smooth alleys, installed by members of the United Brotherhood.

The 50 carpenters and a large crew of millwrights who set up the lanes received high praise from ABC officials and from Ken Nather, manager of the American Machine and Foundry Co. installation and service department.

Mr. Nather told the sports editor of **The Madison Journal:** "We come into a place and we need 50 carpenters. In some cities maybe we get 30. Here we got 50, and 50 good ones. It's the same with the millwrights we got. They made my job easy."

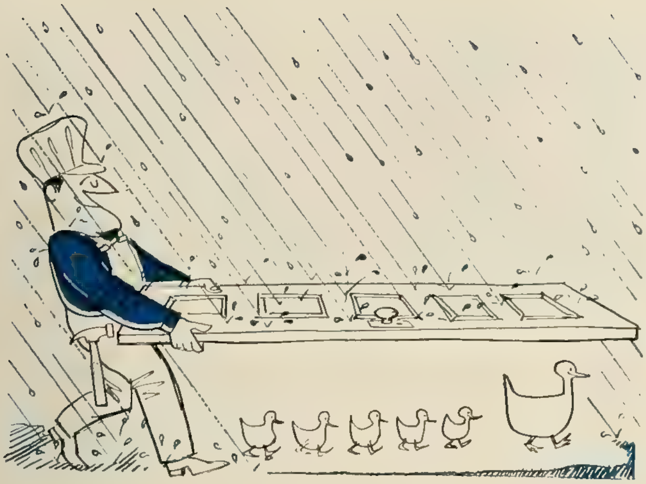
The Central Wisconsin District Council furnished carpenters and millwrights for the complete installation.



Wisconsin members install pin setting equipment. The 40 bowling lanes contain enough lumber to frame 18 two-bedroom homes, says the installation manager. Madison Journal Photos

Board Member Bull Addresses St. Louis District Council

Sixth District Executive Board Member Frederick N. Bull recently addressed delegates and officers of the St. Louis District Council. Present to hear Brother Bull were, seated, left to right: Norman Barth, District Council president; Mr. Bull, Ollie Langhorst, Council executive secretary-treasurer; Carl Reiter, assistant executive secretary-treasurer; Erwin C. Meinert, retired Council secretary-treasurer; George Thornton, Council vice president; Sam Bland, conductor; Larry Daniels, William Dave Jones and Walter Webb, trustees. Back row, left to right: Perry Joseph, business manager, (Carpet, Linoleum & Resilient Tile Layers); Pleasant C. Jenkins, Michael J. Heilich, Herman C. Henke, William Field, Edward Thien, James L. Cartwright, James A. Watson, Leonard Terbrock and Dean Sooter, St. Louis District Council, business representatives.



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Unsuitable Statement

The businessman's secretary was showing off her new tailored suit, a birthday present from her parents. Her boss stopped to admire it and then went on into his private office to greet a waiting client.

"Sorry to keep you waiting," he told the startled client, "but I was admiring my secretary in her birthday suit."

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE

Delivering the Needle

The wife walked in to the husband at the TV and said: "Okay, Five-Day-Week . . . Seven-Day-Week has your dinner ready!"

FOR BETTER LAWS, GIVE TO CLIC

Nobody Saw A Menu

A shapely miss, taking an all-over sunbath on the hotel roof, was interrupted by the manager, who complained bitterly. "But why should you complain?" she asked. "This is the tallest building around here and I'm not bothering anybody!" "Oh, you're not? Lissen lady . . . that's the dining room skylight you're on!"

Pinpointless Joke

We now have the computer's enormous ability to store knowledge. Added to this, we have Man's wonderful ability to think, reason and supply information to the computers. Thus we can pinpoint all the world's troubles. Of course, we can't solve them . . . just pinpoint them!

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Necessary Evil?

The husband staggered into the house. "Why do you come home half-blind like this?" screamed his wife. To which the husband replied: "Because I ran outa money, thash why!"

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

Mr. Otis Regrets . . .

An attractive elevator operator, listening for the ten-thousandth time to the corny remark: "I suppose you have your ups and downs," came back with this snappy retort: "Oh, it's not the ups and downs that bother me . . . it's the jerks that make my life miserable!"

—Mrs. Ralph Brown, Decatur, Ill.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Using The Old Knife

A catty female, meeting a friend: "Mavis, dahling, you look like a million! But you're really only 35, aren't you, deah?"

—Mrs. Joe Slomer, Florence, Ky.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

Western Fans

Whiskey Willie and his plastered pal had every intention of seeing a Western movie, but they stumbled into a ballet by mistake. After watching the ballerinas prance around for five minutes, Willie turned to his pal and said "If they wanted tall girls, why didn't they hire tall girls?"

Tops in Discrimination

A carpenter visiting San Francisco tried to get into one of the topless-waitress cocktail lounges but they wouldn't let him in. No coat!

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Picket at Random

Pam Patton of St. Louis wants to know what time it is when an elephant sits on a picket fence. Easy, Pam; it's time to get a new fence. Get the point?

R U A UNION BOOSTER?

More Heat than Light

A politician who had changed his views rather radically was congratulated by a colleague. "I'm glad you've seen the light," he said.

"I didn't see the light," came the terse reply. "I felt the heat."

The Wisdom of Youth

The provoked father was having trouble with his teen-aged son. "Perhaps," he said to his wife, "we'd do him a favor by letting him start shifting for himself right now . . . while he still knows everything there is to know!"

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

■ Beat This Drum

Wolff and big drum

This month's column recaps some noteworthy fish and game achievements of the Brotherhood and their families for last season:

One of the biggest drum we've heard tell about in many a moon can be credited to E. O. Wolff of 202 Stewart, Baytown, Texas, a longtime member of Local 1274, Decatur, Alabama, now retired from the workaday world. He's pictured here with one of the two lunkers he eased from Trinity Bay—a 36½ incher and a 34 incher. The one hanging on the fence tipped the scales at close to 23 pounds and was duped on a lure fashioned with strips of white plastic cloth. Can anybody beat that drum?

■ Heaviest Buck

A note from Mrs. C. L. Patterson, wife of Cecil Patterson, a member of Local 2554, Lebanon, Oregon, said her husband brought home one of the largest bucks she's ever seen—a moose-like mulie which sported four points on each side of its giant rack and dressed out at 200 pounds. (That's the heaviest (dressed) Oregon mule deer in last season's column records, I do believe.) Brother Patterson downed it with a neck shot from his 270 Remington rifle.

■ Likely Lunker

William L. Bammann of 1401 S. Oak St., Pontiac, Illinois, a member of Local 728, bested a lunker of a northern pike last June 18th which proved more of a problem in the boat, with the hook out, than in the lake, with the hook in. The finny brute measured 42 inches from nose to tail and weighed 21 pounds. The whopper was caught in Sturgeon Lake, Canada, in company with Bob Bammann and Glenn and Keith Mott.

■ Half-Hour Buck

Merlin Hoiseth and Buck.

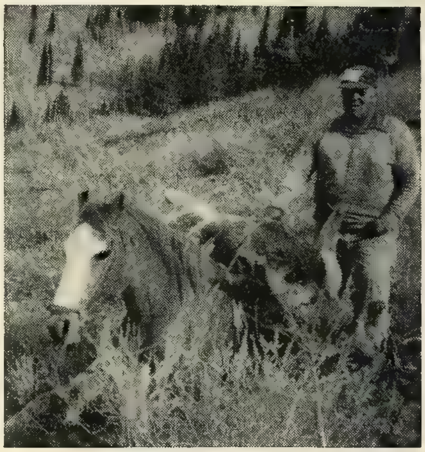
Merlin Hoiseth of 4840 Eastland St., Ft. Worth, Texas, a member of Local 1822, downed a whitetail deer in his home state, a half hour after the season opened. Here's a photograph of Merlin with his prize which dressed out over 160 pounds of locker meat. Buck. which can be rated as better than average size for a whitetail, was downed in snow.

■ Best Lake Fishing

Ernest Lind of Monterey, California, a member of Local 1323, tripped north to Oregon and found the best lake fishing in his life. From the shimmering mountain lake called "Diamond," in company with brother-in-law Tony Henderson of Medford, Oregon, Ernest boated several bowed-in-the-middle stringers of Kokanee (landlocked salmon). "Secret of success," says Brother Lind. "is to troll small black flies, very slowly." Koks ran from 15 to 18 inches.

■ Trout on Worms

John Nagel of Bridgeport, Ontario, a member of Local 1940 in Kitchener, declares he's tried a variety of bait and artificials for trout but says in the final analysis, the best "come on" for those brook trout are plain "worms." Brother Nagel and wife boated 27 brookies in an afternoon of angling in fish-lush waters, not too far from his back door.



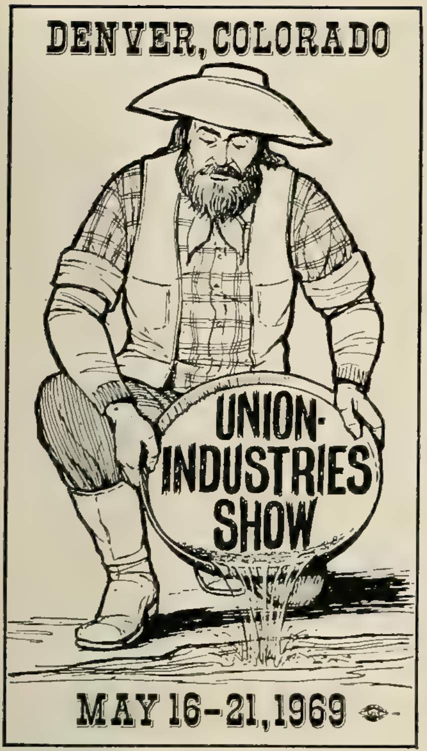
Blaze on the Trail

■ Hunting Horse

Mrs. F. Schiess of Providence, Utah says her husband Fred has a most unusual and helpful hunting partner, namely his horse Blaze. She enclosed the following photograph and writes: "Fred believes he has one of the best deer-hunting horses to be found. He can either shoot while still mounted or step off and shoot, without the horse running off. 'Blaze' will hunch down while Fred loads the deer on its back. By watching its ears, he can spot deer that many hunters would miss. Here is a picture of Fred and Blaze after being saddled with a four-point buck from the hills of Utah."

■ Gar Report

Fred Chiling of Carthage, New York, a member of Local 1536, got more than he bargained for on a past-summer fishing junket to Black Lake, N.Y., a vicious gar fish which measured 30 inches down the back, plus a saw-toothed bill that



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taped a shade under 12 inches. Fred enclosed clipping from Walt Disney item which claimed that a garfish will usually defeat an alligator in equal-size combat.

■ White Perch

David Tilip, young angling enthusiast whose dad is a member of Local 403, Alexandria, Louisiana, nipped a pair of way-above-average white perch from nearby Saline Lake. Here's David with his finny treasures, two saucer-width white perch, each tipping the scales over 2½ pounds.

■ Column Record

Getting back to column records for mule deer, it appears overall column record for that species can be credited to Wm. B. Pennington of Fountain, Colorado, a member of Local 515, Colorado Springs.

Bill downed a monstrous Colorado buck in the Cotton Creek Drainage, on the west side of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. It rated 209 6/8 points in the standings of the Boone and Crockett Club, official keeper of big game records, and, as such, was rated No. 2 in the Colorado record book, and No. 5 in the world record book.

■ Drop Us A Line

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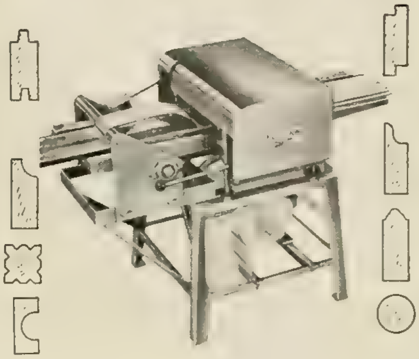

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What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

THE FRAMING SQUARE

The Home Study Course on the Framing Square has now been compiled into a unit and is available through the regular ordering sources at the cost of 30 cents per copy.

Austin, Texas, Local Builds Own School

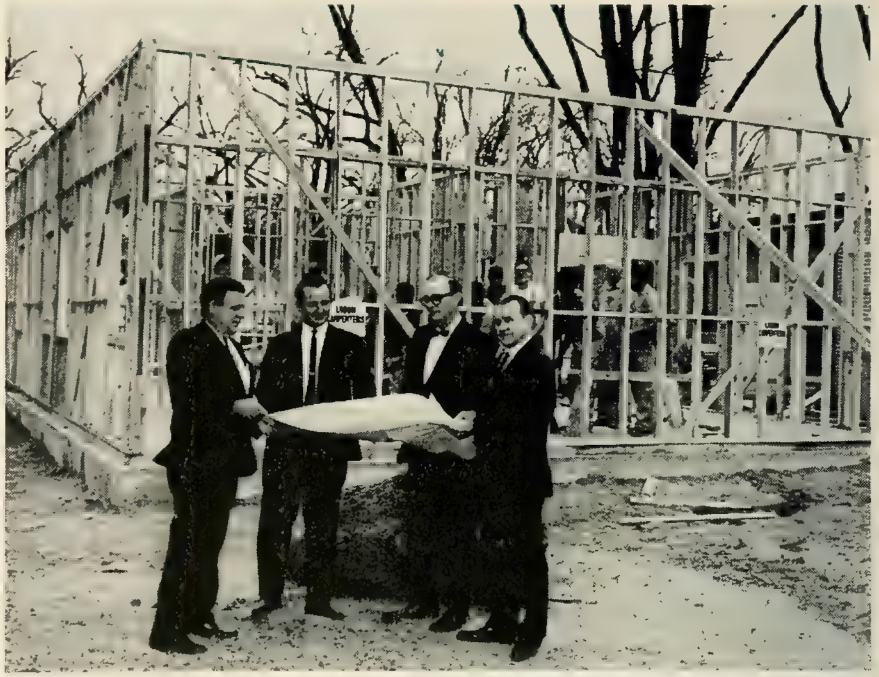
Carpenters Local 1266, Austin, Texas, has begun construction of an apprenticeship and training building to be located on its own property at 400 Josephine Street in the Texas capital. Local officers say its the first training facility of its kind in the state and one of a few in the nation.

When completed, the building will have approximately 3,000 square feet for use as classrooms and shops. The building is expected to be ready for use in June. Designer of the building is Royce Faulkner of Faulkner Construction Company.

All the work on the building is being done by members of Local 1266 on a voluntary basis. The building will have classrooms, shops, an office and a storage area. Classes will be taught in math, blueprint reading, estimating, transit and level.

Classes will be taught Monday through Thursday evenings of each week in the new building. In the past 10 years, Local 1266 has trained and elevated to journeymen approximately 200 apprentices.

The local union was chartered in Austin in 1888 and has been training carpenter apprentices since that time.



Looking over plans for the new building at Austin are, left to right, G. A. "Pete" McNeil, Local 1266 business representative; Royce Faulkner, owner of Faulkner Construction Co., Frederick N. Bull, General Executive Board Member; and W. A. Camfield, field representative of the Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

San Diego Class, Pre-Apprenticeship

Shown at right is the pre-apprenticeship drywall-training class in San Diego, Calif., which concluded its first eight weeks of training in December. Since that time, it has been continuing the on-the-job training phase of the 18-week program.

Several of the trainees were unable to work full time because of the tremendous weather problem in Southern California early this year. However, instructors expect a good year in all areas of the state, which should enable the 14 trainees to become journeymen on schedule.

Class instructor is Paul Cecil, who works with Fred Gough, director of the apprenticeship and training office in San Diego County.

San Diego Training Director Joseph C. Kiefer is at right, standing. Trainees shown include, seated: Norman Ramirez and Leonard Rodriguez. Standing, from left: William Root, Joe Romel, Ed Suarez, Gerald Bradford, Norman Hartnett, Sal Martinez, Robert Carter, Charles Hallman, David Quintero, Ervin Duckett, Charles Flowers, Glen Ramirez.

South Florida Holds Contest

South Florida Carpenters held their annual Carpenters apprenticeship contest recently at Miami, Florida, to select the top apprentice, who will represent them at the Florida State Contest in May.

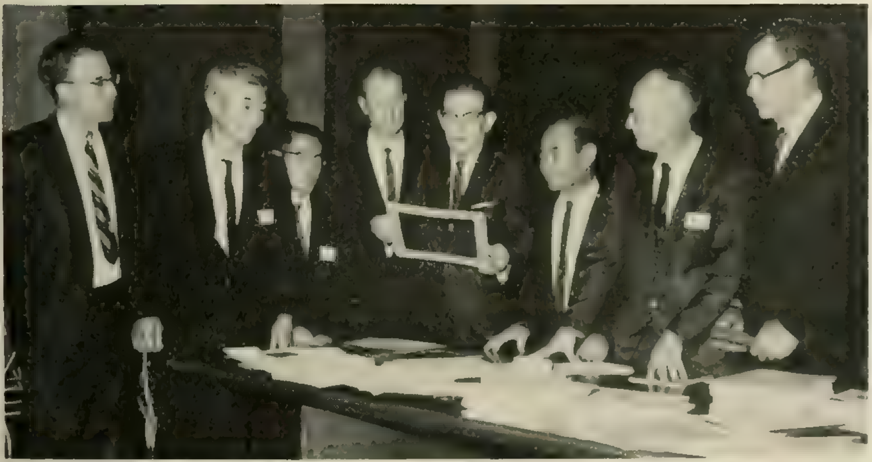
Finishing in first place was R. W. Phillips; second place, John Cain, both are members of Local Union 1379, North Miami; third place, Burton Watkins, a member of Local Union 727, Hialeah.

The winner, R. W. Phillips, receives the newly created "Arthur E. Stewart Memorial Trophy" sponsored by the Miami Carpenters District Council, along with a $100 government bond.

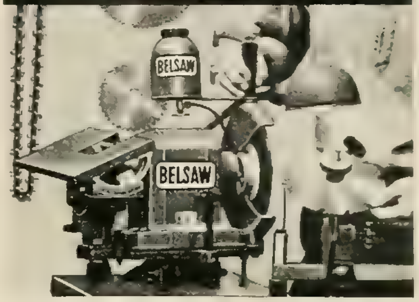
Winner and officials of the South Florida Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee (left to right): Norval Graham, chairman of the joint committee; R. W. Phillips, winner of the coveted Arthur E. Stewart Trophy; and John L. Hickey, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Preparing for Koko Head Training

Finalizing the Koko Head Job Corps Center program in Hawaii recently were, left to right, Governor John Burns; Stanley Yanagi, secretary, Local 745; Patsy Mink, U. S. Representative State of Hawaii; and Leo Gable, technical director, Brotherhood Apprenticeship and Training.



Participating in Hawaii Instructors orientation were, left to right, William Oviedo, apprenticeship coordinator; James Oka; Thomas Tanimoto; Alan Pearson; Jack Harshaw, project coordinator; Satoshi Ogitani; Perry Knight; and Merle Whittom, center coordinator.



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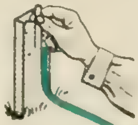

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Winter Meeting,
National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee
Americana Hotel, Bal Harbour, Florida, January 31, 1969

MINUTES

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee met in two executive sessions on January 31, 1969, in Miami Beach, Florida.

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Allan called the meeting to order at 9:00 A.M., January 31, 1969.

2. ROLL CALL—Committee Members:

Representing the United Brotherhood: Finlay Allan, Com. Chairman, Leo Gable, Nicholas Loope, Frank McNamara, Stuart Proctor, Charles Sanford.

Representing the AGC: Richard Bowie, Com. Secy., George Johnson, Fred Lehn, Lee Rice, Ed Wasielewski.

Representing the NAHB: Syd Carnine.

Guests: Hugh Murphy, Administrator —BAT, Washington, D.C.; David Johson —AGC, Denver; John Riley, NAHB, Washington, D. C.; George Vest, United Brotherhood of Chicago, Illinois; Guss Wells, Denver, Colorado.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The reading of the minutes of the August 14-17, 1968 meeting, which had been reviewed earlier by the members of the committee, was waived. A motion to approve these minutes was made, seconded and adopted.

4. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

a. **Expenditures on 1968 International Contest**

A motion was made, seconded and carried to accept the following financial report, as amended, for the **1968 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest:**

FINANCIAL REPORT

1968 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest

Deposits to Contest Committee	
AGC	$ 5,000.00
NAHB	5,000.00
UBC	5,000.00
34 Awards Banquet Tickets Kans. City Dist. Co.	289.00
TOTAL	$15,289.00
EXPENSES (DIRECT)	
Name Tags (cash)	$ 2.00
Contest Committee Ribbons	1.20
Contestants & Judges Lunches	127.11
Bunting Hardware	650.00
Columbia Glass Company	237.93
Daniels McCray Lumber Company	3,507.47
K. C. District Council of Carpenters	240.00
Ward Parkway Center	500.00
Hewitt Insurance Agency	61.00
Advertising Novelty Company	157.91
Programs and Banquet Tickets	187.17
Cash Awards	9,000.00
Awards Banquet (394 Served) ($3,138.22 (Cash $2,820.00)	318.22
(34 tickets to K. C. Dist. Co. $289.00) (28 guest tickets distributed)	
TOTAL	$14,990.01
Total Check Disbursements	$14,988.01
CASH ON HAND	300.99
EXPENSES (INDIRECT)	
Photography (UBC)	$ 1,100.00
American Plywood Association	1,832.93
Midwest Conveyor	3,400.00
Certificates & Lettering (UBC)	254.00
Get Acquainted Banquet (AGC & UBC)	1,247.73
TOTAL	$ 7,834.66
TOTAL COST OF CONTEST	$22,824.67

The following courtesies normally were extended to contestants, by contest committee; however the contestants were required to bear costs as follows:

Awards Banquet, 89 Tickets @ $8.50 each	$ 756.50
Overalls, 54 @ $8.00 each	432.00
TOTAL	$ 1,188.50

Consideration should be given to supplying the above to all contestants.

b. **Financing of 1969 International Contest**

The Committee considered the responses from Local Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committees and the Associated General Contractor's Chapters regarding the voluntary contributions of $1 per apprentice to assist in defraying the cost of the International Apprenticeship Contest.

Mr. Bowie reported that he had canvassed the 135 Associated General Contractor's Chapters and had received only nine responses, five of which had indicated a willingness to make the required contribution if it was mandatory of all Chapters.

Mr. Gable reported that they had received only 46 responses from approximately 985 JACs, 25 of which had said no in that they had no funds. The remainder indicated a willingness to contribute $1 per apprentice if it became mandatory of all committees. The total apprentices involved in the committees expressing a reluctant willingness was 2,341.

Since the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee did not have the authority to make the $1 per apprentice mandatory, other means of financing the 1969 contest and future contests were considered.

After considerable discussion, the Committee approved a motion to charge a registration fee of $100 per contestant for the 1969 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest.

The subject of future registration fees will be considered and determined at a later date after the committee has had the opportunity to review the expenditures for the 1969 contest.

A motion was made that all participating Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committees be notified immediately of this action.

c. Report on Meeting Contest Committee—November 1-2, 1968

1. *Outlook for the 1969 International Contest.* It was reported that, to date, sixty-four (64) contestants were scheduled to participate in the 1969 International Contest—36 carpenter contestants, 16 millwright contestants and 12 millcabinet contestants.

2. *Contest Projects.* Chairman Allan appointed Mr. Syd Carnine to work with Messrs. Gable and Rice in developing the contest projects for the 1969 International Contest.

3. *Cash Awards.* A motion was made, seconded and carried that two additional cash prizes be awarded in the carpentry category—a 4th place prize of three hundred dollars ($300.00) and a 5th place prize of two hundred dollars ($200.00).

The Committee felt that these additional prizes in the carpentry category were needed in order to offset the inequities in the existing award system—i. e., 30 or more carpenter apprentices competing for the same amount of total prize money as 10-15 millwright or millcabinet contestants.

4. *Banquet Tickets.* A motion was made, seconded and carried that the sale of tickets for the Awards Banquet be cut-off twenty-four (24) hours prior to the Awards Banquet and that a local committee be established to carry out this policy.

5. *Establishment of District Contests.* A motion was adopted that the discussion of the establishment of district contests be tabled and carried over for discussion at a future meeting.

6. *Location of 1970 Contest.* Mr. Guss Wells, Director of Colorado State Carpentry Apprenticeship Program, and Mr. David Johnson, Contractor, Denver, Colorado, reported on the facilities available for housing the 1970 International Contest in Denver, Colorado.

After discussing the report, the Committee adopted a motion to hold the 1970 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest in Denver, Colorado the week of October 5th.

A motion was made, seconded and carried to adopt the report of the International Contest Committee; held on November 12, 1968 at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, and published in the February 1969 issue of the "Carpenter."

d. Other Unfinished Business

Get-Acquainted Banquet. A motion was made and carried to hold a Get-Acquainted Banquet at the 1969 International Contest on the night of August 13.

5. NEW BUSINESS

a. Invitation to Host Contest

The Committee discussed an invitation from the Memphis, Tenn. Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee to host either the 1970 or 1971 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest.

A motion was made and approved to inform the Memphis JAC that Denver, Colorado had been selected as the site for the 1970 Contest and that Memphis, Tennessee would be given consideration as a possible site for the 1971 Contest.

b. Identification of Contest Participants

A motion was made, seconded and approved that all participants in the International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest be identified in the following manner: name, city, state and all sponsoring organizations, whoever they may be.

c. Arrangements for 1969 and 1970 Contests

Chairman Allan assigned Messrs. Gable and Wasielewski the responsibility for coordinating all the arrangements for the 1969 and 1970 Contests.

The Committee also agreed that any other member of the Contest Committee and/or National Joint Committee could attend all meetings setup to discuss arrangements for the 1969 and 1970 Contests in addition to or in place of Messrs. Gable and Wasielewski. All such meetings must be attended by at least one management and one labor representative.

d. Study of a Three Year Carpentry Apprenticeship Program

A motion was made and carried that a subcommittee be appointed by Chairman Allan to reconsider the feasibility of developing a three year program for carpenter apprentices.

c. Site of Winter Meetings

A motion was made, seconded and carried that the winter meetings of the National Joint Committee always be held in the city that has been selected as the host city for the following year's International Contest.

f. Invitation to Host 1971 and 1972 International Contests

A motion was made, seconded and carried that all local joint carpentry apprenticeship and training committees be informed that a site will be selected for the 1971 International Contest, and possibly for the 1972 International Contest, at the next meeting of the National Joint Committee in Chicago, Illinois, August 13-16, 1969.

The letter should also state that any group desiring to be considered as a possible host for either the 1971 or 1972 International Contest should notify the Secretary of the International Contest Committee, Mr. Leo Gable as soon as possible.

g. Government Financed Training Programs

A motion was made, seconded and carried that the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee send a letter to the National Alliance of Businessmen and to the Department of Labor's Bureau of Work Training Programs stating the Committee's opposition to the establishment of federal training programs in those instances where the establishment of such programs would tend to impair or undermine the operation of an on-going joint carpentry apprenticeship program.

The National Joint Committee wholeheartedly endorses and supports the aims and objectives of the National Alliance of Businessmen and the programs developed by the Department of Labor under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. However, the National Joint Committee is opposed to the establishment of such programs in the carpentry trades where such programs have a detrimental effect on the operations of local joint apprenticeship committees.

The Committee feels that government records will verify that the most successful federal training programs involving the carpentry trades have been those programs conducted with the *cooperation and assistance* of a local joint carpentry apprenticeship and training committee.

6. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

The next regular meeting of the Committee will be held in Chicago, Illinois on August 13 and August 16, 1969, in conjunction with the 1969 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Allan adjourned the meeting at 5:45 P.M. on Friday, January 31, 1969.

Respectfully submitted,
RICHARD M. BOWIE, *Secretary*
National Joint Carpentry
Apprenticeship and Training
Committee

Subject: Federal Training Programs

Mr. Leo C. Beebee
Executive Vice Chairman
National Alliance of Businessmen
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Beebe:

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee, at its last meeting on January 31, 1969, passed the following motion: "to inform the National Alliance of Businessmen and the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Work Training Programs that the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee is opposed to the establishment of federal training programs in those instances where the establishment of such programs would tend to impair or undermine the operation of an on-going joint carpentry apprenticeship program."

The National Joint Committee wholeheartedly endorses and supports the aims and objectives of the National Alliance of Businessmen and the programs developed by the Department of Labor under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. However, the National Joint Committee is opposed to the establishment of such programs in the carpentry trades where such programs have a detrimental effect on the operations of local joint apprenticeship committees.

The Committee feels that government records will verify that the most successful federal training programs involving the carpentry trades have been those programs conducted with the *cooperation and assistance* of a local joint carpentry apprenticeship and training committee.

Sincerely,
RICHARD M. BOWIE, *Secretary*
National Joint Carpentry
Apprenticeship and Training
Committee

●

Subject: International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest

Mr. William V. Hood
Coordinator, Memphis Carpenters
Aprenticeship Training Fund
P. O. Box 12303
Binghampton Station
Memphis, Tennessee 38112

Dear Mr. Hood:

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee would like to thank you for your invitation to host either the 1970 or 1971 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest.

At our recent meeting, January 31, 1969, the National Joint Committee voted to hold the 1970 International Contest in Denver, Colorado. However, no site has yet been selected for the 1971 Contest and your invitation will again be given full consideration at the next regular meeting of the committee on August 13, 1969.

We will be in touch with you shortly after our August 13th meeting.

Sincerely,
RICHARD M. BOWIE, *Secretary*
National Joint Carpentry
Apprenticeship and Training
Committee

These States Plan 1969 Contests

State	Date	Carp.	Mill-Cabinet	Mill-wright
Alabama		x	x	x
Alaska		x		
Arizona	April 26, 1969	x		
California		x	x	x
Colorado		x	x	x
*Delaware		x		
District of Columbia	April 26 & May 3, 1969	x	x	
Florida	May 15, 1969	x		
*Idaho		x		
Illinois		x	x	x
*Indiana	April 24 & 25, 1969	x	x	x
Iowa		x		
Kansas		x	x	x
Louisiana		x		x
*Maine		x		
Massachusetts		x	x	
Michigan		x		x
Minnesota		x		
Missouri		x	x	x
*Nebraska	June 28, 1969	x		
Nevada	April 18 & 19, 1969	x	x	
New Jersey	May 9 & 10, 1969	x	x	x
New Mexico		x		
New York		x		
Ohio	May 27 & 28, 1969	x		x
Oklahoma	June 19 & 20, 1969	x		
Oregon		x	x	x
Pennsylvania	April 11 & 12, 1969	x	x	x
Tennessee	May 2 & 3, 1969	x		
Texas		x		x
Utah		x		
Washington		x	x	
Wisconsin	May 2 & 3, 1969	x		
Alberta	April 24 & 25, 1969	x		
British Columbia		x		
Manitoba		x		
Ontario	May 29 & 30, 1969	x		x
Totals		37	14	15

* New States entering 1969 contest.

●

Subject: Federal Training Program

Mr. John Ekeberg
Acting Administrator
Bureau of Work Training Programs
1726 M St., N. W., Room 600
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Ekeberg:

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee, at its last meeting on January 31, 1969, passed the following motion: "to inform the National Alliance of Businessmen and the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Work Training Programs that the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee is opposed to the establishment of federal training programs in those instances where the establishment of such programs would tend to impair or undermine the operation of an on-going joint carpentry apprenticeship program."

The National Joint Committee wholeheartedly endorses and supports the aims and objectives of the National Alliance of Businessmen and the programs developed by the Department of Labor under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. However, the National Joint Committee is opposed to the establishment of such programs in the carpentry trades where such programs have a detrimental effect on the operations of local joint apprenticeship committees.

The Committee feels that government records will verify that the most successful federal training programs involving the carpentry trades have been those programs conducted with the *cooperation and assistance* of a local joint carpentry apprenticeship and training committee.

Sincerely,
RICHARD M. BOWIE, *Secretary*
National Joint Carpentry
Apprenticeship and Training
Committee

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

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(1) FRESNO, CALIF.—Local 3184 (Production Carpenters) held a special pin presentation ceremony for the purpose of honoring 25- and 30-year members. Pin recipients are pictured, seated, left to right: Orvetta Hopper, Frank Zuniga, Wheeler Carey, Joseph Silva, Macario Juarez, and Pete Cecaci. Back row, left to right: Frank Alvarez; David Espano; Lowell Clark; Adolph Mazuski; Clarence Briggs, Brotherhood representative; Leo Winter; Albert Hansen; and Josie Hartley.

The first pension check issued by Local 3184 was presented to Frank Zuniga.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 802, Fresno, prepared and served light refreshments.

(2) OMAHA, NEB.—Local 253 recently held its Diamond Jubilee 75th Anniversary Banquet at Nasr's Restaurant. The celebration was attended by 275 members, wives and friends. Members from the following locals affiliated with the Omaha District Council, were also in attendance: Locals 1606, 1463, 2359, Omaha; Local 1881, Fremont; Local 856, Columbus; and Local 2364, Norfolk. Also present were numerous building trades unions representatives. The State Council was represented by Secretary-Treasurer Gene Shoehigh.

The program commenced with a friendship and cocktail hour, followed by a Nebraska steak dinner.

Fifth District Board Member Leon W. Greene, general representative of the Brotherhood, and George Chadwell, president of Local 253, presented awards to one 50-year member and seven 25-year members. The recipients are pictured, left to right: Claude L. Albaugh; Elam Rupe; Carl Carlson; Leon Greene, Fifth District Board member; Nelleman Bernth, 50-year member; Ray Winningham; Ray Williams; and George Chadwell, president. Not pictured are M. Brunstedt and C. F. Frazier.

Nelleman Bernth, recipient of the 50-year award from Local 253, has a son, Andrew, with 31 years membership and a grandson, Danny, with six years membership—a three-generation family.

Gold card members who have been holding membership in Local 253 dating back to 1905 are: A. Jorgensen, 1905; Charles Custer, 1906; H. Sorensen, 1909; Ferry Johnson, 1910; Tom Love, 1910; F. Bowerman, 1912; Frank Robbins, 1912; Frank Dickey, 1914; A. J. Ramm, 1914; E. Sundberg, 1915; Carl Auguston, 1916; Charles Lewis, 1916; Harry Serviss, 1916; and William Hansen, 1917.

Senior officers of Local 253 attending the dinner-dance were: George Chadwell, president; Elam Rupe, vice president; Guy Byers, recording secretary; Dave Chadwell, financial secretary-treasurer; George Carlow, treasurer; Frank Blankman, conductor; Sam Short, warden; and Joe Blankman, Roy Moody, and John Petersen, trustees.

The banquet committee was composed of Elam Rupe, George Carlow, Max Sundsboe, Sam Short, and Tony Olson.

Following the awards presentation, a dance completed the evening.

(3) LIMA, OHIO—Local 372 recently held its annual banquet and pin presentation ceremonies in honor of seventeen 25-year members, at the Scot's Inn Motel. Pin recipients, left to right, are: Chalmer Baker, Raymond Cook, Virgil Lee, Robert Hitchcock, Robert Tice, Paul Winegardner, and Lelon Wright.

Other members of Local 372 who received pins were: H. E. Brunson, Ray Mauger, Scott Protsman, Thomas Sell, Frank Shook, Ray Van Horn, Lincoln Wolfe, Norton Edge, Elza Sanders, and Russell Vertner.

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(4) CLINTON, OKLA. — Twenty-five year service pins were recently awarded to members of Local 1099 at a special presentation ceremony. Honorees, seated, left to right: Jacob Cornelson, 27 years; Charlie E. Smith, 27 years; Jewel Taylor, 27 years; Paul Flick, 30 years. Second row, left to right: Ellis G. Smith, business representative and financial secretary; O. T. Herrald, 27 years; Jack Taylor, 28 years; Woodrow Parker, president. Back row, left to right: Walter Kutz, 35 years; Fred Larson, 28 years.

(5) ATLANTA, GA. — Members of Local 225 were honored at a special recognition dinner held recently, and 25-year membership pins were presented to seven honorees, seated, left to right: J. S. Stephen, Henry R. McCollum, and J. L. Willard. Standing, left to right: R. H. Story, Marvin Alexander, J. H. Gowder, and Virgil A. Prater.

Eight additional members of Local 225 were eligible to receive pins but were unable to attend the ceremonies; members recognized were: B. A. Campbell, E. F. Connell, Alexander E. Lively, Ben Partain, Odell Payne, Clarence Strange, C. Teate, and A. R. Wood.

(5A) Guests of the members of Local 225 attending the ceremonies are also pictured seated at the banquet tables. An enjoyable evening will be remembered by all who attended the affair.

(6) LOUISIANA, MO.—Local 1008 recently honored its 25-year members at an awards banquet held at the Duvall Club Room in Clarksville.

Twelve officers and members present at the ceremonies were, left to right: A. E. Kuna; Leonard Terbrock, business representative, St. Louis District Council; Harrold Buchholz, financial secretary; William Bolomey, charter member; Lawrence Wood, charter member; Herman Henke, business representative, St. Louis District Council; D. Brandstutter; Elba Schleiper; George Rector; Paul Shotton; Ollie W. Langhorst, executive secretary-treasurer, St. Louis District Council; and William Fields, business representative, St. Louis District Council.

(6A) Ten other officers and members of Local 1008 attending the banquet were, left to right: Louis Davis; Donald Flansburg, president; Bud Kuna; James Inlow, Elba Schleiper; George Rector; Clyde K. Silvey, recording secretary; Eugene Henry; Paul Shotton; and Harold Buchholz, financial secretary.

Donald Flansburg, president of Local 1008, presented the pins to the members.

Those members receiving pins from Local 1008 but not present at the ceremonies were Charles White, C. S. Sidebottom, L. M. Dawson, Tony Potter, Louis Beadle, Allison Dewey, William Richardson and Robert L. Brown, charter member.

6

6A

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8

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1. Irwin Speedbor "88" for all electric drills. Bores faster in any wood at any angle. Sizes ¼" to 9/16", $.85 each. ⅝" to 1", $.95 each. 1⅛" to 1½", $1.50 each.

2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial expansive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bores 35 standard holes, ⅞" to 3". Only $5.00. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, ⅝" to 1¾". Only $4.50.

3. Irwin 62T Solid Center hand brace type. Gives double-cutter boring action. Only 16 turns to bore 1" holes through 1" wood. Sizes ¼" to 1½". As low as $1.45 each.

EVERY IRWIN BIT made of high analysis steel, heat tempered, machine-sharpened and highly polished, too. Buy from your independent hardware, building supply or lumber dealer.

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only $1.35 for 50 ft. size

New and improved Irwin self-chalking design. Precision made of aluminum alloy. Practically damage-proof. Fits the pocket, fits the hand. 50 ft. and 100 ft. sizes. Get Strait-Line Micro-Fine chalk refills and Tite-Snap replacement lines, too. Get a perfect chalk line every time.

IRWIN Wilmington, Ohio

every bit as good as the name

(7) FARMINGTON, MO.—At a recent recognition dinner, membership pins were awarded to members of Local 1795 for their outstanding and dedicated service to the Brotherhood over the past 25 years.

Some of the pin recipients are, seated, left to right: Adam Bollinger, 25 years; John Eck, treasurer, 25 years; Jasper Detmer, 25 years; Floyd Miller, 25 years. Second row, left to right: James Watson, business representative, St. Louis District Council; James Hager, financial secretary, 46 years; Ray Bollinger, 25 years; Ed Chamberlain, 25 years; Oscar Medley, recording secretary, 25 years; L. R. Underwood, president of Local 1795.

Six members of Local 1795 who were unable to attend the ceremonies were: Ellis Bollinger, 28 years; Roy Jenson, 27 years; M. Parrott, 26 years; E. E. Parrott, 26 years; Carl Westmeyer, 26 years; and Harry Shell, 27 years.

(8) KNOXVILLE, TENN. — Retired General Representative Vance Stamps was recently presented with a gold 50-year pin at his home by his successor, W. W. Orr, general representative of Local 50. Members present are pictured from left to right: Joe Hodge, business representative; Joseph R. Keith, treasurer; Claude Turner, president; W. W. Orr, general representative; Brother Stamps; Labe A. Jenkins, financial secretary; George Henegar, state representative; and Roy Hundley, business representative, East Tennessee District Council.

Two other members, W. M. Taylor and S. R. Slingluff, of Local 50 were eligible to receive 50-year awards, but were unable to attend the meeting due to illness.

(8A) Following a brief business meeting, more than 50 members of Local 50 were presented silver pins for having completed 25 years of continuous membership.

8A

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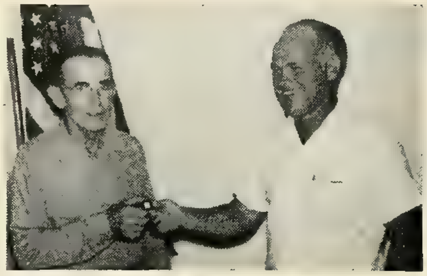
(9) LA FOLLETTE, TENN.—Four members of Local 2132 received 25-year service pins in ceremonies held late last year. Shown in the photograph, left to right: Karl Mowell, president of the local, who presented pins to George Trowbridge, Hugh Ford, and Frank Ford.

(9A) Also pictured is Ben F. Hammon (left), pleased recipient of a 25-year award from Local 2132. President Mowell is commemorating him for his outstanding service to the local.



9A

(10) DETROIT, MICH.—Charter members Clarence Vogel, financial secretary, and John Max, Sr. received special recognition at a testimonial dinner honoring twenty-nine 25-year members of Local 2265 (Tile and Linoleum Workers) at the Polish Century Club recently. They are pictured being welcomed by leaders of city and state Carpenters Union councils, left to right: Tom Suarez, president of Local 2265; Ray Cebalt, president, Michigan State Carpenters Council; Clarence Vogel, financial secretary; John Max, Sr.; John R. Harrington, secretary-treasurer, Detroit District Council; and Gerald Gavin, business representative of Local 2265.

(10A) The 25-year members honored by Local 2265 are seated, left to right: W. Pepp; J. Pollo; R. Vick, J. Karwoski, E. Powers; John Max, Sr.; L. Traskie; G. Turner; Clarence Vogel, financial secretary; R. Amsden; J. LeVasseur; S. Passon; A. Balames; and E. Hurlburt. Second row, left to right: H. Redmond, C. Klein, E. Peabody, E. Irvine, L. Elsey, F. Myers, W. Bonsky, W. Brooks, C. Tisdale, E. Uberchar, C. Owens, D. Charlton, E. Callan, A. Miltenberger, P. Markovich, and J. Shollack. Back row, left to right: John R. Harrington, secretary-treasurer, Detroit District Council; and Executive Board members, Local 2265, H. Kilroy; R. Wedge; D. Boase; G. Price; L. Kuhn; Gerald Gavin, business representative; Tom Suarez, president; E. Potter; W. Potter; Marvin Baumey, recording secretary.

10A

Wood Veneer Artist

Continued from Page 14

and cabinetmakers' glue for adhesive. He uses 20 to 30 different kinds of wood from all parts of the world—some scraps from local mills, some from a local dealer, and some from as far away as London, England.

The ideas for pictures come principally from photographs, although some are suggested by the grain and color of the veneer. Regular cabinetmaker's tools are often sufficient, but a very sharp and strong knife is a must. He often uses a veneer saw as well.

●

TONGUE TWISTER

"Of all the saws that I saw saw, I never saw a saw like this saw saws."

—Nicholas Pellicciotti,
Local 492, Reading, Pa.

Oregon's 26 million acres of commercial timber could rebuild every house in the United States, National Geographic says.

●

A hundred years ago the average American worked 65½ hours a week. His counterpart today works only 40½.

●

When George Washington took the oath of office as President in 1789, the United States had a population of only 4,000,000, National Geographic says.

IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 15, HACKENSACK, N.J.

Bonham, William
Macaluso, Mariano
Naughton, Daniel
Olsen, Kenneth
Syverson, Henry
Wells, Herbert

L.U. No. 27, TORONTO, ONT.

Butt, James
Duhamel, Napoleon
Fulton, Edward
Hawes, Fred
Lane, Thomas
Leatham, William
Miller, John R.
Monk, Earl
Tuck, Arthur
Whiteway, Fred

L.U. NO. 35, SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

Miller, Leo T.

L.U. NO. 38, ST. CATHERINES, ONT.

Greenhill, W.
Muir, J.
Schiel, G.
Tenbroeck, H.

L.U. NO. 42, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Amundson, Moran P.
Anderson, Bernard
Florio, Louis
Gerhmann, Adolph "Otto"
Kapsh, Joseph
Rewers, Ben
Xeureb, Manuel
Zolotar, Meyer

L.U. NO. 48, FITCHBURG, MASS.

Lahti, Urho

L.U. NO. 50, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Romines, Albert
Stanley, Charles

L.U. NO. 51, BOSTON, MASS.

Dziegiel, Lawrence J.
Theroux, Eugene

L.U. NO. 71, FORT SMITH, ARK.

Brown, H. T.
Garrett, Sterling
Weis, Joe H.

L.U. NO. 80, CHICAGO, ILL.

Babarskas, Alfonsus
Cortellassi, Carmen
Dorland, William
Egerter, Oscar G.
Giordano, Santo
Hansen, Austin
Jacobsen, Theodore
Johanson, Nels A.
Jones, Griffith
Kearin, Dennis
Kern, Elmer
Kruse, Herbert, Sr.
Larsen, Axel F.
MacKenzie, Alexander
Mayer, Chlodwig H.
Nelson, Sven
Nilsen, Henry
Nisbet, Andrew, Sr.
Petersen, Sigurd
Regan, George F.
Reiten, Ole
Stevenson, Alexander
Thurman, Joseph C.
Thyfault, Adelare

L.U. NO. 98, SPOKANE, WASH.

Anderson, Frank G.
Bestrom, Lester R.
Boyer, Lawrence
French, Claude R.
King, George M.
Thomson, Ingwer
Trotter, Harley E.

L.U. NO. 101, BALTIMORE, MD.

Holland, William
Johnsen, Erling E. B.

L.U. NO. 104, DAYTON, OHIO

Badgley, Raymond E.
Bodiker, Henry
Brown, Paul H.
Clark, Joe W.
Clemons, Cecil
Elizer, Stanford
Hardy, Milton
Leivan, Paul
Snell, Howard
Springer, W. Harvey

L.U. NO. 117, ALBANY, N.Y.

Bayard, Joseph
Collen, Jacob H.
D'Augustino, Louis
Fox, Howard J.
Francis, Delbert E.
McDonald, Albert
Van Vorse, Ernest, Sr.
Whittle, Joseph B.

L.U. NO. 129, HAZLETON, PA.

Brauch, Fred C.
Stech, Peter
Strack, George F.

L.U. NO. 132, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Bobbitt, Walter M.
Denbow, P. G.
Ricks, Charles A.

L.U. NO. 181, CHICAGO, ILL.

Pearson, Nels

L.U. NO. 184, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Miller, Ezra
Salazar, Abel C.
Stuart, F. L.
Welling, LeRoy
Will, Ernest O.

L.U. NO. 190, KLAMATH FALLS, ORE.

Berglund, John M.
Hesterlee, Marvin E.
Ohles, Charles M.
Stroud, Loren E.

L.U. NO. 211, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Grindel, George J.
Powless, Frank
Richard, Leroy

L.U. NO. 226, PORTLAND, ORE.

Bailey, R. C.
Meador, W. A.

L.U. NO. 257, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Fagerlund, David
Gustavson, Gunnar
Manookian, Eddy
Matson, George
Muller, Richard

L.U. NO. 272, CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.

Bock, Carl

L.U. NO. 287, HARRISBURG, PA.

Webster, Harry E.

L.U. NO. 297, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Macek, Rudolf
Panse, J. J.
Sherman, William
VanderMeer, Henry

L.U. NO. 298, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Gerbehy, Henry A.
Soehnell, Raymond

L.U. NO. 301, NEWBURGH, N.Y.

McKeel, Charles S.

L.U. NO. 331, NORFOLK, VA.

Parker, James A.

L.U. NO. 345, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dunlap, J. A.
Graham, C. A.
Hoover, George W.
Lee, A. R.
Mabry, W. O.
McCarter, W. R.
McLennan, F. D.
Noe, O. L.
Rumph, A. L.
Scott, S. M.

L.U. NO. 361, DULUTH, MINN.

Eden, Carl G.
Hanson, Wallace
Rosberg, John
St. Marie, Albert

L.U. NO. 362, PUEBLO, COLO.

Sands, Harry C.

L.U. NO. 366, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Simone, Anthony

L.U. NO. 372, LIMA, OHIO

Rebout, E. F.
Grunden, Herbert
Hayden, James

L.U. NO. 406, BETHLEHEM, PA.

Crout, Kenneth

L.U. NO. 411, SAN ANGELO, TEX.

Pedigo, Joe Sidney

L.U. NO. 433, BELLEVILLE, ILL.

Hohm, Harry
Mueller, August
Schmidt, Edward
Wenzel, Frank

L.U. NO. 469, CHEYENNE, WYO.

DeFond, William
Reid, William

L.U. NO. 470, TACOMA, WASH.

Ehrenheim, Fritz
Hagen, Alvin
Irvin, Ernest E.
Iverson, Elmer
LaRue, Neal
Messner, C. W.
Nystrom, John A.
Resseller, Henry W.
Rogers, Donald
Russell, Fred E.
Shranklen, E. R.
Terrell, Homer C.
Vierra, Frank, Jr.
Westlin, Fred
Williams, Woodroe

L.U. NO. 558, ELMHURST, ILL.

Knicker, Alfred H.

L.U. NO. 579, ST. JOHN'S NFLD.

Barrett, Lemuel

L.U. NO. 583, PORTLAND, ORE.

Moore, Allen V.
Weber, E. B.

L.U. NO. 586, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Boyce, William A.
Cottrell, Jessie D.
Bochenek, Joe
Harrison, Edgar B.
Hull, John B.
Jones, Amos G.
LaPerle, Robert J.
Livingston, Charles J.
Smith, Chester W.
Watson, Stanley B.
Williams, Thomas J.

L.U. NO. 608, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Bialo, Nathan
Cunningham, Andrew
Hronich, Michael
Leeder, John
McGahon, James
Zandemenego, Eugenio

L.U. NO. 627, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Anderson, John R.
Davis, Louis
Goff, Irwin C.
Holloway, James E.
Meades, William F.
Monahan, John J.
Thompson, Emerson

L.U. NO. 665, AMARILLO, TEX.

Holland, T. H., Sr.
Scott, G. R.
Smallwood, E. L.

L.U. NO. 710, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Bartee, John L.
Calloway, James A.
Davis, Lewis E.
DeNeui, Henry F.
Dickerson, John A.
Morton, James A.
Schmidt, Thomas
Washburn, John V.
Watson, Joseph E.
Wright, Colbert

L.U. NO. 746, NORWALK, CONN.

Lycett, Charles

L.U. NO. 751, SANTA ROSA, CALIF.

Lovato, Benses
Lowe, William
Houweling, Richard
Pettit, R. E.

L.U. NO. 871, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Maloney, William

L.U. NO. 960, FORTUNA, CALIF.

Arnold, Ben
Barnes, Eugene

L.U. NO. 982, DETROIT, MICH.

Gebhardt, Charles
O'Krafka, William

L.U. NO. 1022, PARSON, KANS.

Wheat, V. D.

L.U. NO. 1098, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Crane, Albert
Huddleston, Vernon
Oleson, M. A.
Smith, Leo

L.U. NO. 1138, TOLEDO, OHIO

Beebe, Elmer
Brown, F. J.

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IN MEMORIAM

Continued from Page 35

Collum, Romine
Ervin, James
Hupenbecker, Carl
Kohring, A. F.
Roadarmel, Bert
Sheets, William
Vincent, Theodore
Wooley, D. C.

L.U. NO. 1140, SAN PEDRO, CALIF.

Brady, Herbert, Sr.
Cunningham, Homer
Smith, Fred

L.U. NO. 1172, BILLINGS, MONT.

Samel, Guy

L.U. NO. 1175, KINGSTON, N.Y.

Tyler, Kenneth B., Sr.

L.U. NO. 1266, AUSTIN, TEX.

Harrison, Floyd W.
Herwig, Charles L.
McDonald, Leroy
Thomas, E. W.

L.U. NO. 1289, SEATTLE, WASH.

Holzschuh, Arthur J.
Lidin, Karl G.
Lytle, Archie M.
Miller, Ray W.
Myers, William D.
Morgan, Lloyd
Schlicting, Fred H.

L.U. NO. 1332, GRAND COULEE, WASH.

Shafer, Ralph

L.U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

Witt, Herman

L.U. NO. 1373, FLINT, MICH.

Artis, George R.

L.U. NO. 1394, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Cox, Walter E.
May, Lowell

L.U. NO. 1397, NORTH HEMPSTEAD, N.Y.

Jarvis, David
Nigro, Lawrence
Purdy, James

L.U. NO. 1423, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

De Salme, Orrin R.

L.U. NO. 1598, VICTORIA, B. C.

Eastwood, R. C.
Potter, A. G.

L.U. NO. 1599, REDDING, CALIF.

Record, Harold
Shumaker, Clarence

L.U. NO. 1644, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Brenny, Frank
Broberg, Ernest
Courtney, Henry
Grimes, Ola
Haider, Rudolph
Heilman, Robert J.
Jensen, John P.
Kleve, Harry
Mattson, Walter
Mellum, Guy
Rammer, Clarence
Rasmussen, Axel
Smethurst, Albert
Tedamonson, Ingebrit
Thaxter, Robert
Wisniak, Walter

L.U. NO. 1654, MIDLAND, MICH.

Jones, St. Clair

L.U. NO. 1797, RENTON, WASH.

Burns, Robert C.
Haskell, Ernest H.
Hoke, Ercil A.
Holbert, Thomas L.
Meredith, Theo F.
Motor, Albert
Nelson, Borge
Rolla, Rudolph
Van Winkle, Clyde W.
Whitaker, Leon M.

L.U. NO. 1822, FT. WORTH, TEX.

Price, Howard

L.U. NO. 1835, WATERLOO, IOWA

Bruns, John
Heim, Leo
Homan, A. W.
Moeller, Alvin
Petersen, Frank

L.U. NO. 1846, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ducote, Bill
Lemley, Albert
Tamor, Sebastian

L.U. NO. 1849, PASCO, WASH.

Basey, I. D.
Fredrick, C. F.
Hopper, N. J.

L.U. NO. 2073, MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Barg, Arnold
Margis, William

L.U. NO. 2114, NAPA, CALIF.

Handcock, Summer

L.U. NO. 2143 UKIAH, CALIF.

Hermanson, Wayno L.

L.U. NO. 2375, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Burris, James
Collins, Clarence E.
Little, John F.
Loy, Carl
McMahon, Emil "Woody"
Merryman, Frank S.
Olsen, Jens George
Smith, Harold R.
Smoot, Wilson E.
Tomovich, Michael R.

L.U. NO. 2415, VICTORIA, B.C.

Little, P. M.

L.U. NO. 2466, PEMBROKE, ONT.

Schultze, Otto

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Foley Saw Filer Sharpens crosscut circular saws, combination (rip and crosscut) circular saws, band saws and hand saws! Exclusive Foley principle of jointing the saw as it is filed keeps all teeth uniform in size, shape and spacing, keeps circular saws perfectly round, usually doubles saw life. In use today all over America.

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G Foley Carbide Saw Grinder

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Address__________
City__________ State__________ Zip__________

PAUL BUNYAN

Continued from page 3

work of this kind ever done. Labor conditions were very unstable, and plumbers were reported to be on strike for higher pay and better working conditions!

As time passed, the enormous forest giant had become a greater myth and a most influential lumberman. His life has been an open book of inspiration to woodsmen and foresters since the beginning of history.

It has been said that the big, burly lumberman spent many years exploring the Great Lakes region, the mountains of the Pacific Northwest, and the remote provinces of Canada. As the logging industry spread across the continent from Maine to Oregon, wherever lumberjacks went they took with them the jokes and tales surrounding the legend of their powerful prototype and hero. Paul cherished among his friends mighty men of the Western plains such as Jim Bridger, Kit Carson, and Buffalo Bill. Together they sought out the petrified forest in Yellowstone country. Nature in the wilderness held no terrors for these men.

The French-Canadian rivermen and woodsmen made up songs about Paul which have since become folklore in the provinces. His fame was further spread through children's interpretations and by American Indian tales. Through the years, many logging camp tale-tellers contributed bits of lore to the legend, which grew with the imagination of workmen who visualized the giant as though he really lived. Some of the stories among those best known and enjoyed are tales of *"Babe, the Blue Ox"*; *"The Winter of the Blue Snow"*; and *"Digging Puget Sound"*.

Although it has never been proven, authorities agree that the French and Irish lumberjacks of the Lake States originated many stories of Paul and his Blue Ox.

It has been mentioned that everytime Babe was shod, they had to open up another Minnesota iron mine. He could never be fed twice at the same camp, as one meal exhausted all the feed one outfit could tote in a year. In spite of overhead cost and maintenance, Babe was a valuable piece of equipment because of high efficiency and low operating cost. He constituted Paul's assets and liabilities. When cost sheets were figured on Babe, it was discovered that upkeep and overhead were expensive, but the charges for operation and depreciation were low and efficiency was very high. How else could Paul have hauled logs to the landing—a whole section, or hundreds of acres at one time. When Babe died he was buried in South Dakota, his burial mound forming what is now known as the Black Hills.

Paul first made news in *The American Lumberman's Journal*, July 24, 1910, as the most gigantic and rugged of all woodsmen. It was even thought that he had invented the pulp industry, as we know it today. In 1914, *The Seattle Star* ran a series of tall tales for two weeks about Paul Bunyan. This was its manner of introducing him to the general public and to readers outside the lumber industry. In 1922, his name was spread on the editorial page of *The Portland Oregonian*. Since the gold rush, thousands of articles and many books on the life and times of Paul Bunyan have been published.

Among lumbermen, the mighty-muscled, bearded giant, whose character may or may not have been based originally on a real person, did achieve heroic proportions. Whatever his habitat, Paul is surely the greatest of the creations of generations of men. He reflected the American exuberance and extravagance which embodies the hearts of millions of American workmen who have done hard and perilous labor. The most significant fact about such a character is not who he was in real life, but what he has become in the imaginary life of the people who still cherish his memories today. Like John Henry, who lent inspiration and courage to those who labored in the railroad industry of the South, such folk idols continue to inspire the workers of North America. ■

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LAKELAND NEWS

William Tannebring, Local Union 107, Worcester, Mass., died February 4, 1969. His ashes were shipped to Worcester for burial.

Joseph Angle, Local Union 787, Brooklyn, New York, died February 6, 1969. Burial was in Brooklyn.

Joseph Felker, Local Union 419, Chicago, Illinois, died February 16, 1969. Burial was in Chicago.

David Murray, Local Union 1, Chicago, Illinois, died February 20, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Joseph Burcal, Local Union 1786, Chicago, Illinois, died February 28, 1969. Burial was in Chicago.

Members who visited the Home during February, 1969:

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James R. Mellon, Pittsburgh, Pa. Local 2274

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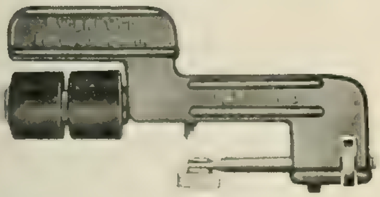

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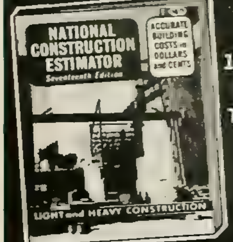
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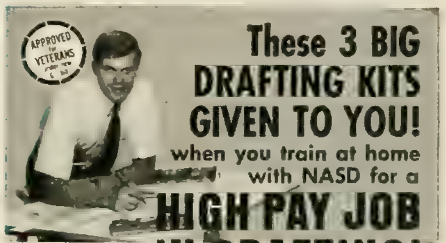

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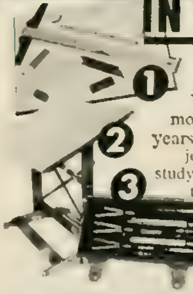

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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Gear Social Security Benefits To The Cost of Living

■ From newspaper stories and press releases by high government officials it seems probable that the Social Security system will get considerable attention in the current session of Congress. A wide variety of bills for amending the basic law have already been introduced.

The Social Security Act has been amended from time to time over the past 30 years, but there has been no major overhaul. Now there seems to be a good deal of agitation for a complete rewriting of the program.

Whenever Congress begins tinkering with a program, there is always danger that it will be made worse rather than better. This does not exclude the present situation in Social Security.

There are those who want to scrap the insurance concept which prevails in the current Social Security program. Instead, they want to substitute some sort of reverse income tax system, which would depend on annual appropriations by Congress rather than on a trust fund maintained by contributions from employers and employees.

A step in this direction was taken a few years ago when certain minimum payments to oldsters who never worked in covered employment were included. This was a first step in the direction of making Social Security a kind of welfare payment rather than a pension bought and paid for by an employee during his working years.

Now there are individuals, mostly college professors, who want to eliminate the insurance concept entirely. It seems to me this would be a grave mistake.

A worker, under the present system, substantially pays for his Social Security pension during his working years. The fact that he also gets protection for his family in the event he dies before reaching retirement age is a plus factor. To take away from him the satisfaction of knowing that he is paying for his pension would be a serious mistake, in my judgment.

Most workers want to feel they are paying their way. They want to know that they have earned what they are getting. I do not see how any negative income tax program could differentiate between the man who worked hard all during his working years and the man who contributed very little. Both would draw benefits because of age rather than what they contributed to the nation during their working years.

I believe the primary need for improving the existing Social Security program is to gear pensions to the cost of living, or better yet, to the increasing standard of living. A man who works for 40 or 45 years building the nation and adding to its wealth certainly earns the right to spend his declining years in some degree of reasonable comfort. The problem now is that every time Social Security benefits are increased, the escalating cost of living soon eats up the increase.

It is the position of the AFL-CIO that, first, there should be a substantial increase in existing Social Security pensions and that, second, pensions should be tied to living costs so that there would be automatic adjustments to compensate for increased living costs. To me, this makes sense.

When and if Congress decides to overhaul the Social Security system, I hope the labor movement can unite in pushing such a program. ■

The Craft Masterpiece

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Today building trades unions follow carefully planned and proved programs of apprenticeship training. By the time a young man is ready to receive his journeyman's card, he is able to produce first class work in his chosen trade. In some situations, he is still asked to produce a test piece of workmanship. For the most part, however, his training has been so basic and thorough that a future employer and the buying public can rely on his ability to do good work and to exhibit the abilities and skills which are in the great tradition of the masters of craftsmanship.

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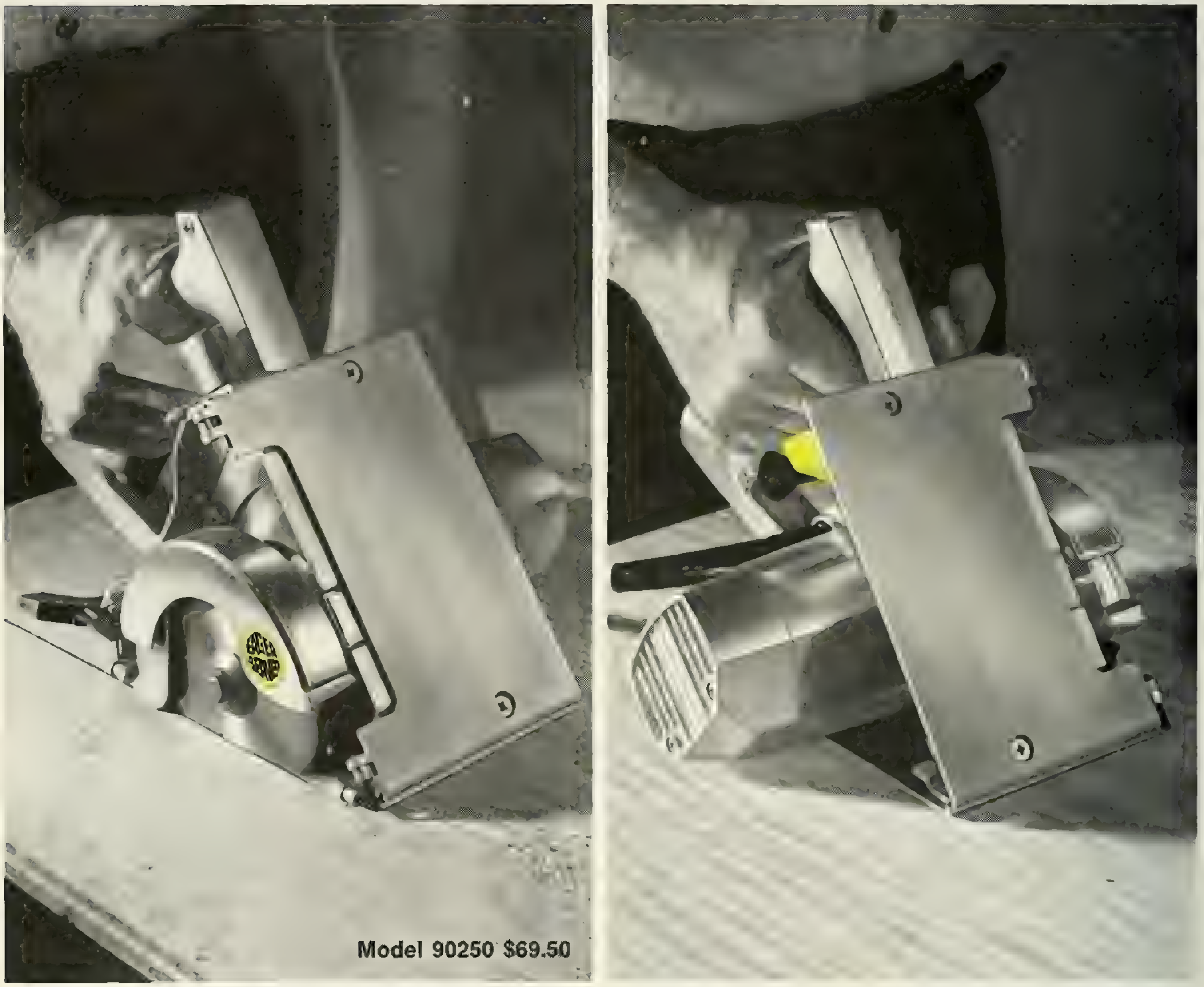

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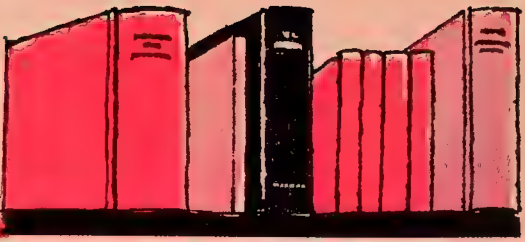

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The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

Torrents of spring rush down the Brown River past an old red mill near Jericho, Vermont. A mill pond, filled by springs high in the Green Mountains, overflows into the rocky spillway, and water cascades toward the plains and valleys beyond.

The mill is located only a few miles south of Mount Mansfield, the highest point in the state, according to H. Armstrong Roberts Photo Agency, which supplied us with this excellent cover picture.

The old mill may be recognized by some of our readers. It appeared on the front cover of our magazine once before. In November, 1964, we showed the sturdy old structure surrounded by autumn foliage. The rushing waters had receded, and New England was preparing for winter.

Many old mills of the Eastern Seaboard were centers of industry in early America. Grist mills and saw mills harnessed the water power which flowed down the slopes of the Appalachian Chain, and towns grew up around mill ponds and mill yards.

There was usually a mill dam, and the fishing was good in the mill pond. In the summer, when the waters were not swift flowing, boys could dive into the cool waters and swim till exhausted. In the winter, when the pond froze over, there was ice hockey and skating parties. Poets wrote lyrical verse about such mills and ponds of yesteryear.

AT LAST!
A New National Softwoo

Industry-proposed standards fa

New standards would . . .

- **make green and dry sizes compatible,**
- **simplify names, grades, and strength values,**
- **eliminate all fractional in-use sizes to quarter and half-inch modules to be compatible with other materials.**

■ All major segments of the lumber industry have finally agreed upon an understandable, enforceable national softwood lumber standard for controlling the quality and the performance of lumber in the market place.

The three major lumber grading agencies agreed in mid-October on details of a National Lumber Standard for Structural Lumber which has subsequently been approved by the American Lumber Standards Committee and now rests in the hands of the U.S. Department of Commerce for review and submission to an acceptor list.

The three grading agencies are the Southern Pine Inspection Bureau, West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau and the Western Wood Products Association.

The proposed National Lumber Standard will replace present overlapping grading and marking systems with one standard for *all* softwood dimension manufacturers in all areas of the country.

In addition to the three rules-writing agencies, the proposed standard has the support of the California Redwood Association, Northern Hardwood & Pine Manufacturers Association, Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association, Fir and Hemlock Door Association, National Forest Products Association, National Lumber & Building Materials Dealers Association, Red Cedar Shingle & Handsplit Shake Bureau, Southern Pine Association and the Western Red Cedar Lumber Association.

Principal provisions of the new lumber standard are simplification

Industry spokesmen call standar

umber Standard

al consideration by US Department of Commerce

of grade designations and nomenclature, establishment of a national size system providing for both green and dry lumber to be manufactured to the same in-use sizes, provides for combining and simplifying strength and stiffness values for wood of similar qualities and establishment of an independent board of review for enforcement, and designation of actual lumber sizes on manufacturers' invoices.

The proposed standard will lead to a substantial reduction in the number of grade and species descriptions. All species will be designated by the same grade and name system. Also, not only will green and dry lumber be compatible in size when put in place in their end-use, but both will now be compatible with timber sizes as well.

The ALSC plans to ask the Federal Trade Commission to require mandatory grade marking of all structural lumber under the new standard. The proposal also provides for establishment of a paid board of review which will act in a capacity to police grade marking. The enforcement activity will be a matter of public record as opposed to past policy where board of review findings were unavailable.

The standard, as a consumer benefit, is likened by industry spokesmen to a "truth in packaging" bill for the lumber industry. The standard provides, for the first time, for required National Bureau of Standards approval of strength and stiffness values for consumer protection.

The new standard, by making green and dry sizes compatible in end-use, is seen as a boon to builders and designers because it will make structures go together faster and more uniformly. The massive simplification of names and grades and strength values will also make it easier to order the right wood for the job.

The standard provides for elimination of all fractional-in-use sizes to quarter and half inch modules to be compatible with other materials.

It is estimated that the reduced bulk provided through the smaller sizes will result in substantial freight savings.

Manufacturers report that by standardizing their product, it will become more competitive in the market place, thereby directly benefiting all who distribute it or build with it.

The proposed national sizes for both green and dry lumber, along with the nominal sizes, are shown below:

Nominal	Green	Dry
1	25/32	¾
2	1-9/16	1-½
3	2-9/16	2-½
4	3-9/16	3-½
5	4-⅝	4-½
6	5-⅝	5-½
8	7-½	7-¼
10	9-½	9-¼
12	11-½	11-¼

truth in packaging bill" for the lumber industry

CALIFORNIA CARPENTER VISITS BRAZIL UNDER UNION-TO-UNION PROGRAM

by **ANTHONY L. RAMOS**

Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Council of Carpenters discusses working conditions of Brazilian carpenters

Mr. Ramos toured Brazil for three weeks last September as a representative of the United Brotherhood and under the auspices of the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development. He visited the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Brazilia, Belo Horizonte, and a number of smaller towns located roughly within a 600 mile radius of Rio.

His time in Brazil was spent in an intensively programmed series of conferences and visitations. Over 60 interviews were held with U.S. Government representatives, trade union leaders, Brazilian government officials involved with labor problems, and elected governmental officials.

Traveling with Mr. Ramos was William Levine of New York, a vice president of the United Association. Together, they formed the first team of building trades union representatives to take part in the program.

■ Brazil is a country which will have growing significance for the United States in the decades immediately ahead.

Its territory comprises almost one half the land mass of South America. It has a population of 86 million and untold reserves of mineral resources. It has great cities (Rio de Janeiro, 4 million—Sao Paulo, 4.5 million) with the most modern buildings and up-to-date skylines, tremendous industrial development; and the most abject poverty for many of its people.

The stated purpose of the Union-to-Union Program of the State Department is to develop better understanding.

I have made no attempt here to describe the warm hospitality of the people, the unique beauty of the city and harbor of Rio de Janeiro, the tremendous pace of industrial development in Sao Paulo, or of the many incidents and adventures that occurred during the trip. I will restrict my comment to what I consider the salient factors involving the trade union movement in Brazil at this time.

Unfortunately, it would appear that at the present time American labor organizations and those of Brazil have very little in common as far as the environment in which they function. I cite some contrasts: American trade unions operate with a minimum of interference from government and have the right to strike as a basic element in the collective bargaining arena. Brazilian trade unions, for example, have almost no negotiating function in relation to wages. Wages are set by the government and its Labor Courts. Unions in Brazil do not have the right to strike in support of demands for improved wages. The right to strike is usable only in relation to enforcement of existing wage agreements and the collection of back wages. As one might expect in such a situation, wages are incredibly low. Carpenters and other building tradesmen, for example, in the highly urban areas of Rio de Janerio and Sao Paulo are paid only 27¢ an hour.

American trade unions are free to engage in political activity; the contrary is the case in Brazil. Brazilian unions are by law denied the right to participate in politics. Brazilian labor law was modeled on the fascist corporate state pattern back in 1937 under the Presidency of Getulio Vargas and remains so to this day.

Edward Kramer, Vice President of the AFL-CIO International Ladies Garment Workers, who visited Brazil on a similar mission stated recently:

"With the right to strike banned and collective bargaining nullified by the control of the Labor Courts, the Brazilian unions have very little to offer the workers."

What makes the situation even more difficult, is that almost without exception the leaders of Brazilian trade unions are at the same time employees of the Federal or State Government and representatives of their unions. As a result of their ap-

RIGHT: Anthony Ramos demonstrating his nail-driving ability to two Brazilian officials and a Brazilian carpenter.

BELOW: Ramos; Richard E. Ginnola labor attache, U.S. Embassy, Rio de Janerio; and William Levine, Executive Board Member, United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, at Brazilia, the Nation's capital.

ABOVE: A Brazilian carpenter, a Brazilian interpreter, and Anthony Ramos discussing working conditions in both of their countries.

pointment to paying state and federal jobs, almost all of them are in some degree under the control of the Ministry of Labor.

The reason Brazilian trade union leaders accept appointments as government officials is because the government regulates the budgets of the unions. A union in most instances cannot pay a decent salary to its representative.

What one finds in Brazil is a labor movement which is controlled from top to bottom by government. The essence of the matter is that the Brazilian labor confederations really are not free. The Brazilian government maintains almost total control over the working people of that country, both organized and unorganized.

How is this control used?

An official unclassified document of the U.S. Department of State dated October 25, 1966 which was furnished, as background material, to the team states:

"Salary Laws 4725, 4330, 4903 and Decree Law 15 have had the effect of decreasing real wages and *eliminating* the trade union negotiative function by requiring all wage increases to be established by Government and the Labor Courts. Other laws have limited the right to strike. . . ."

It is very difficult to carry on a meaningful dialogue on union affairs without getting into the realm of collective bargaining, strikes, boycotts, grievances, pickets, etc. Yet, these things are virtually all denied to unions in Brazil. What then does one say to encourage his Brazilian Brother? Does one suggest, "Why don't you *defy* your government?" One could say, "You should become politically active and *change* your government." But, political activity is denied to unions in Brazil.

After meeting with a number of labor union representatives, I was impressed that many of them were sincere and were trying to do the best job they could under the circumstances.

In summary, it is my belief that the policies of the present regime in Brazil will not permit the growth of a vigorous trade union movement, which could serve to advance the social and economic adjustments necessary to improve the standard of living for the great number of people who are presently in abject poverty. On the other hand, the present regime does not provide, or even permit the kind of political activity which could result in electing a government that would energetically develop and institute the kind of reforms necessary.

In retrospect, one thing that was gained from this experience was an appreciation of the importance of maintaining a free labor movement here in the United States, one in which governmental control and interference is kept at an absolute minimum. Only through such a labor movement can working people have any assurance that they will earn a fair share of the wealth that is created by their labor. ■

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

CONGRESS MOVES SLOWLY—The 91st Congress has made very little progress so far on the basic social and economic legislation supported by the AFL-CIO. The House of Representatives may act on extension of the important Elementary and Secondary Education Act in April.

AFL-CIO President George Meany has given testimony to congressional committees in support of full employment policies, lower interest rates to stimulate housing construction, loophole-closing tax reform, and direct popular election of the President and Vice President.

President Meany warned that high interest rates and other Nixon Administration economic policies "present the danger of a sharp economic slow-down and rising unemployment."

"The notion that there is an inevitable, mechanical trade-off between inflation and unemployment is economically false and loaded with social dynamite," President Meany declared.

"A rise in unemployment would hit the most vulnerable workers hardest—the most recently hired, the least skilled, particularly Negroes, other minorities and young workers. Working people generally—and the most vulnerable workers in particular—would be forced to pay the price in unemployment and substantial losses of family incomes for such a policy."

ON THE BRIGHT SIDE, the President and the National Alliance of Businessmen, formed to provide jobs for hard-core unemployed, have received pledges of 111,000 jobs by mid-April of this year, and, NAB states, "labor unions, the Urban Coalition and other groups have joined in a crusade to give the words 'full employment' a new meaning."

MAJOR INDUSTRY NEGOTIATIONS—More than 800 contracts covering more than 4,000,000 workers will be open this year for negotiation in major U. S. industries, says the March issue of "The American Federationist." The industries include aluminum, steel, aerospace, airline, communications, and men's clothing. Many additional contracts covering less than 1,000 workers each will also come up during the year for negotiation or reopening on bread-and-butter issues.

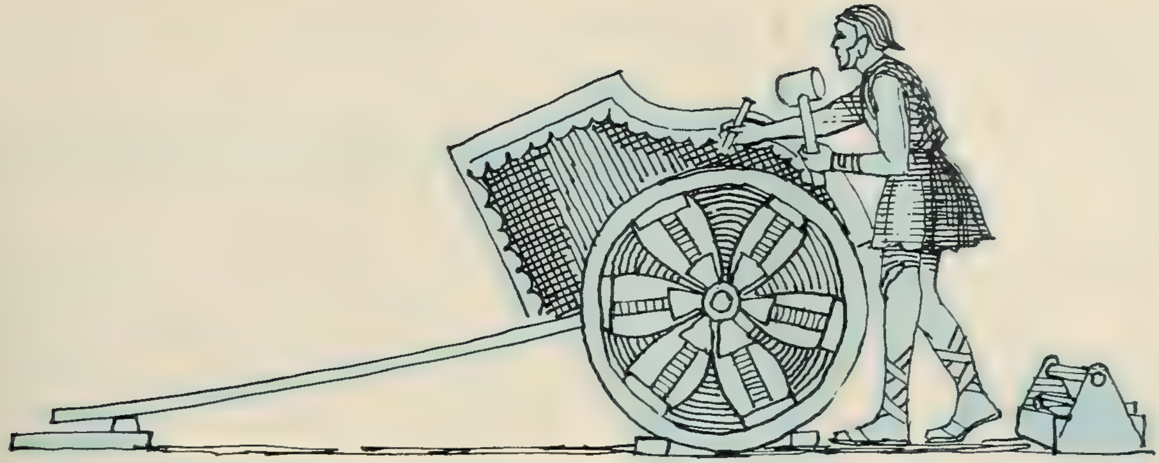
DRUG COMBINATIONS—Labor has hailed Food and Drug Administration head, Dr. Herbert Ley, Jr., for moving to clear "fixed combination" drugs from the market.

The FDA set a 30-day deadline for drug manufacturers to prove the safety of certain drug combinations in the treatment of diseases for which they are prescribed.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller noted there "are 78 products which panels of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council have found dangerous as well as ineffective."

HANDICAPPED STATUS—The Labor Department has classifed drug addicts and law offenders as "handicapped persons" and included them in manpower programs in an effort to help them find jobs and rehabilitate themselves.

Secretary of Labor George Shultz has issued new guidelines which will make drug addicts and law offenders eligible for special services in the same way that physically handicapped persons are now helped. The original code was established in 1930. In 1963 mentally retarded persons were added to the program and in 1966, alcoholics.



How did the name 'carpenter' originate?

Reprinted from the February, 1892, issue of The Carpenter.

■ How did the name "carpenter" originate?

In order to tell how the term originated, it is necessary to tell when and where it originated. Our word carpenter is from the old French word "Charpentier."

This term or name was used by the Franks, a warlike race, out of which the French nation in part was formed, and from which France was named. The old French derived the word from the low or later Latin word, "Carpentarius" — wagon or chariot maker.

In time of war the Roman armies took with them wagons or chariots; also wagon-makers to repair the chariots. These men were skilled woodworkers and were employed to build houses for the armies wherever they spent the winter or established a post.

When the Romans were among the Franks, the Franks would see them framing bridges and at work on houses more frequently than on anything else, and would hear the Romans call them "Carpentarius" and would thus learn to use the term in a different way from what the Latins did.

The Latins saw their wagonmakers at work on a house, bridge or boat, and they would call them "Carpentarius," while the Franks, hearing the men called by this name and seeing them at work on houses and other frame structures, would learn to call a man who constructed any heavy frame work out of wood a "Carpentarius."

The old French dropped the Latin ending of the word, "ius," and changed the long "a" into "ie" and thus was formed the old French word, "Charpentier."

This word, with its old French meaning, passed into the Anglo-Saxon, and at a later date was anglicized by dropping the "h" and the "i" of the last syllable, and so we have the English word "carpenter," which in its strictest sense, means, as shown above, a framer, one who makes heavy frame structures.

Thus far we have traced the word down the ages to the time when it received the present English meaning, and beyond that time into the Latin, and have shown that it came out of the Latin, through the old French into the English. It remains still to remark that the word originated outside of the Latin tongue. The Latin derived it from the Celtic word, "Carruca," a word used by the Celts as the name of a two-wheel cart. The word appears to have been original with the Celts. The Celtic race in ancient times occupied central and western Europe. Their descendents now occupy Ireland, Wales, Highland, Scotland, and the north of France.

What did the word mean in the time of Christ?

The word was not known to the civilized world in the time of Christ, if, indeed, it had any existence in His day. The word for carpenter in Mark VI, 3, is "Tekrar (teknon). It is better rendered by our word, "mechanic," since the term is applied to a skillful workman.

It is known that the foster father of Jesus was a worker in wood such as we in this western country would call a carpenter. This information is gathered from writings outside of the New Testament.

Joseph, being a carpenter, would, under the ordinary rules in his day be obliged to teach Jesus the same trade. In Christ's time it was a dishonor to a Jew to be without a trade.

It had been said for centuries, and was believed among the Jews that "He who brings up a son without a trade, brings up a son to become a thief." After the boy reached manhood he was free to follow what he pleased.

The Hebrew word for carpenter is—in Hebrew letters—(charash). It is applied to several classes of skilled workmen. It means a mechanic.

When the word is used, some other word is used with it to show what the person spoken of works in, whether of gold, silver, wood or iron. The same is true of the Latin. They say, "faber—nanius" (wood), a mechanic in wood, "faber aurrarius" a mechanic in gold, etc. "Faber" means a fabricator, or maker of anything. ■

If you really care

ABOUT BETTER GOVERNMEN

■ If you are concerned about higher taxes, consumer protection, on-the-job safety—or any of a hundred vital issues facing our nation today—then the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee deserves your support.

Your Brotherhood's own organization for building better government, CLIC, is designed to protect your best interests and the welfare of your family. Almost every day of the week a Brotherhood staff member represents you and your interests in Congressional hearings, legislative meetings and personal discussions with our government's decision makers on Capitol Hill.

CLIC is *your* organization and it is supported by *your* individual donations. The extent of work performed in the area of political action depends largely on the extent of your aid. Because member donations are funneled directly into CLIC, every dollar given does a full dollar's work. With every member of the Brotherhood doing his share, great strides in legislative improvement can be made.

The watchword of the Nixon Administration is "Listen." But there are many voices seeking to be heard.

Federal law prohibits the use of union funds for political activity on the Federal level. Therefore, it is necessary for us to have an organization such as CLIC through which members can voluntarily contribute their dollars to enable our Brotherhood to effectively represent our best interests on Capitol Hill. The business interests and the foes of organized labor have swarms of lobbyists constantly pressuring Congress for legislation designed to hamstring the rights of unions. We must have representation to counteract their efforts.

We must use every opportunity to see that our needs are made known and kept before our lawmakers, and that our job interests are considered and understood by Congressional committees and by the many rule-making and administrative bureaus of the Department of Labor. This takes time; this takes manpower; this takes money. Your money can provide the manpower to spend the time to provide this representation we need in Washington.

Our industry and our Brotherhood face a crucial period in the coming months and years. It is imperative that those who make the decisions in the Congress

. . THEN CONTRIBUTE TO CLIC

know and understand the problems that face our Brotherhood and the construction industry as a whole.

Almost 7,000 bills already have been introduced for consideration by the 91st Congress. Many of them have very serious implications for organized labor, and it is vital that they be defeated. Among the anti-labor bills now before the Congress are bills to further restrict the right of labor organizations to discipline members who defy legitimate authority, bills to eliminate the NLRB and to substitute therefore a labor court, bills to make unions subject to anti-trust laws, and bills to deny rank and file members an opportunity to vote on an agreement accepted by its negotiating committee. The list of bills aimed at reducing the effectiveness of unions would fill several pages. We must see that these bills are exposed for the anti-union measures they are.

We have a stake in achieving positive legislation, too. Being considered is the Situs Picketing amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act. This has been a prime objective of the AFL-CIO Building and Constuction Trades Departmemt for some time. Also, bills have been introduced which would nullify the so-called "right-to-work" laws which exist in several states, through repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley Act.

Bills which may affect your safety while on the job are also up for consideration soon. It is important that Congress knows of our need for measures set forth in the pending Construction Safety bill, and the Occupational Health and Safety bill. Standards to assure safe and healthful working conditions would be set up under provisions of these proposed laws.

Extension of provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act is needed to gain compliance in the construction and reconditioning of Post Offices and other government owned or leased buildings, and to permit prevailing wage provisions of the act to include subsistence allowances. Several bills are pending which would enhance the value of existing Davis-Bacon legislation.

We are concerned, too, about the log export situation and lumber pricing, and bills have been introduced to benefit American lumber users. The Carpenters' stake in bills pertaining to lumber and timber reserves must be made known. Contributions to CLIC can make this possible.

The construction of more than 500,000 homes for needy families next year, and the building and rehabilitating of 26 million living units in the next decade is, of course, important to our membership. The efforts of our government in the areas of Housing and Urban Development must reflect sound construction techniques and policies. Our representatives in Washington will insist on high standards in these programs.

As consumers and heads of households, we are also deeply concerned about the progress of consumer legislation, and several bills have been introduced to implement and strengthen measures which would protect the consumer. We will have to fight for passage of these favorable bills, just as we will have to fight against passage of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code, which would nullify gains won in the last Congress in the Truth-in-Lending Act.

Tax reform is vital so that we need pay only our fair share of running our government, and see that others —the rich and the privileged—pay their fair share, too. Our voices must be heard so that promises of tax equity for all will not be left unfulfilled.

Our most effective tool in changing our legislative needs into action is CLIC, and now is the most effective time to make these needs known . . . while government policies are being formulated, in time to prepare our case before congressional hearings, and with a strong voice to rally support for our causes in the halls of Congress.

It doesn't take much to make CLIC work for you. But it will take your $1 or $10 contribution now.

What Do You Think Of These?

Carl M. Halverson, President of the Associated General Contractors, last month proposed to the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department that a "no strike; no lockout" agreement containing the following provisions, among others, be entered into:

1. **Wages on all government construction contracts should be settled by arbitration.**
2. **Skilled manpower should be used only to perform skilled work.**
3. **Relaxation of standards on apprenticeship training.**

There already is some sentiment among a few reactionary Congressmen for legislation along these lines. That a legislative battle may eventually develop on these items is not beyond the realm of possibility.

MANPOWER AGENCY OVERHAULED BY LABOR SECRETARY SHULTZ

New administration's organizational reshuffle does not affect Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training

Labor Sec'y George Shultz

■ Much to the relief of many trade unions, including the United Brotherhood, the recent reorganization of the U.S. Labor Department's Manpower Administration has left the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training intact.

The organizational reshuffle in no way affects BAT. The Bureau is retained without modification and its reporting responsibilities, structure, function and relationship to the field remain unchanged.

President Nixon described the general reorganization as one of the first steps to "eliminate duplication, to consolidate functions, to bring better management to all areas of the federal government."

"If there is one area of government that should serve as a model for the best use of manpower, it is the Manpower Administration," the Chief Executive said.

"Accordingly, the Secretary of Labor has moved quickly to overhaul and to modernize operations of this $2-billion-a-year agency."

A Single Line of Authority

President Nixon said the new Manpower Administration would decentralize its functions. A single line of authority from Washington to the field will be established and regional offices will assume greater responsibility.

One phase of the reorganization—that related to the Job Corps—has stirred a real controvery on Capitol Hill and in parts of the trade union movement. A vigorous attempt is underway to prevent the slash of many Job Corps centers and programs.

According to the Labor Department, the reorganization separates the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower from the Office of the Manpower Administrator. With responsibility for operational management of ongoing programs, the Manpower Administrator will report to the Assistant Secretary.

A Consolidated Staff

Regional Manpower Administrators and the D.C. Manpower Administrator will be responsible for administering the full range of Manpower services, including the development and execution of training contracts, to meet the needs of the states, local communities and other client groups. They will direct a consolidated staff which has been part of the field offices of the Bureau of Employment Security and the Bureau of Work-Training Programs.

A single new component, the U.S. Training and Employment Service (USTES) will handle all employment, work-experience and training programs that are the responsibility of the Labor Department. USTES combines the major program activities of the present U.S. Employment Service and the Bureau of Work-Training Programs. The new component also will administer such programs as on-the-job training under the Manpower Development and Training Act and Apprenticeship Outreach.

"The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training remains unchanged," said the order of Labor Secretary George P. Shultz, which was effective as of March 17.

An Editorial

These Are Victims Of, Not Contributors To, Inflation

■ As President Nixon tackles the tremendous problem of stemming inflation and balancing the budget, he seems to be moving in the direction of penalizing at least one group that can ill afford it—those getting Social Security benefits.

Before he left office, President Johnson recommended raising Social Security taxes from 9.6 to 10.4%. Coupled with this increase in Social Security taxes, President Johnson also proposed a 10% increase in Social Security benefits.

Now President Nixon proposes to keep the increase in Social Security taxes, but at the same time he proposes reducing the increase in benefits from 10% to 7%. Instead of an additional $1.6 billion going to Social Security recipients, the Nixon proposal would trim the increase to $600 million.

While no one quarrels with the need for stopping inflation, it is hard to conceive of a spot where a cutback would be more undesirable.

In the first place, people who are receiving Social Security benefits do not have enough income to contribute materially to inflation. In fact, most of them are struggling to make ends meet. They have been victims of rather than contributors to inflation.

There are plenty of spots where inflationary pressures can be tackled effectively. Closing tax loopholes is one. Cutting some of the fat out of the military budget is another. These are areas where billions upon billions of dollars are involved.

Certainly, taking away from Social Security recipients who are already living below the poverty level in a great many instances is neither wise nor effective.

What the Nixon program really proposes to do is to take a billion dollars from the incomes of the poorest group in the nation—a group which already is getting far less than decency dictates.

Surely there are better and more equitable ways to fight inflation and balance the budget. ■

WORDS TO BE *EATEN*

by Jane Goodsell

"Say, I know a sure cure for the hiccups. Here's a glass of water. Now what you do is hold your breath and take little sips while I place my fingers on this spot in front of your ears. It works every time."

* * *

"Don't bother setting the alarm. I have this funny knack of being able to wake up any time I set my mind to."

* * *

"What we need is a real livewire chairman to set up a committee to study the problem."

* * *

"Me, jump rope? Say listen, I used to be the neighborhood champion when I was a kid, and I'll just bet I'm as good today as I ever was. Too bad there isn't a rope around so I can show you."

* * *

"Twenty-five cents? Listen, if we're going to bet, let's make it a *real* bet. I hate to take your money because I know for a fact I'm right, but if you insist on being stubborn, I'll put up ten dollars against your five, okay?"

* * *

"No need to make a reservation. The maitre d' is a good friend of mine, and he'll fix us up with a choice table."

* * *

"Pick a card, any card. Now place it face down on the table while I cut the cards—like so. Now I'll just close my eyes for a moment and concentrate. Okay, now I've got it. It's the seven of hearts, right?"

* * *

"Well, naturally I can read my own writing. Just hand it over."

* * *

"Of course, they'll be glad to see us. They told us to drop in anytime, didn't they?"

* * *

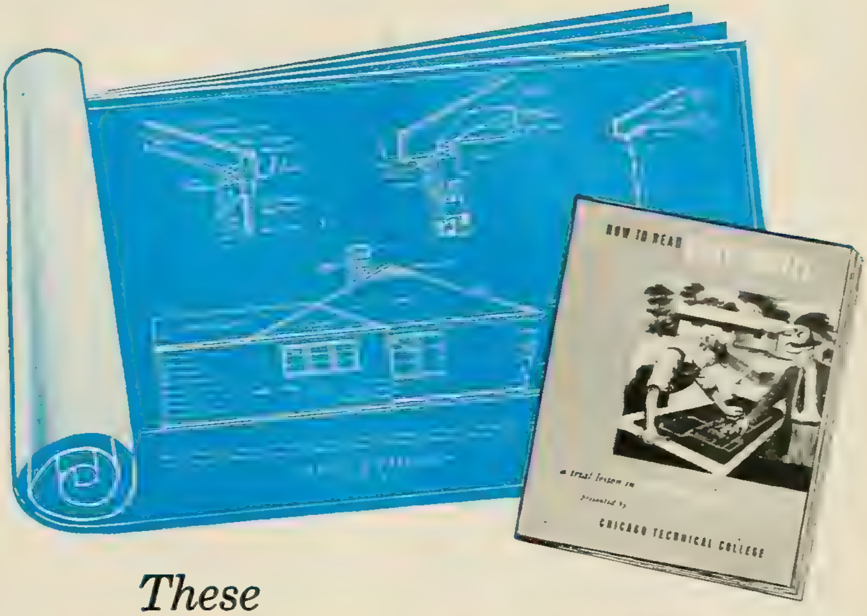
"What do you mean, you don't know how to tie a square knot? Why, there's nothing to it. You just slip this end through this loop and this end through here, and pull it tight and . . ."

* * *

"Well, so what if there aren't any prices on the menu? After all, you only live once, and dinner for two couldn't possibly cost more than fifteen dollars."

* * *

"Oh, go ahead and park here. I'll stay in the car and if a policeman comes, I'll explain that you've just run down the street to get some change."



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TWO 99-YEAR-OLD CARPENTERS APPROACH MILESTONE

There are now 3,200 Americans who are more than 100 years old. These centenarians are able to recall many of our nation's most important events, having lived through more than half its existence. Their perspective casts our history and current events in a new light.

One event in U.S. history which few of them viewed with importance in 1936—the passage of the Social Security Act—is perhaps the one most important facet of their lives today. Most of our 100-year-old citizens, if not all, depend largely on Social Security checks for their total income. Most of these individuals were at or beyond retirement age when the law was passed.

Most of the old folks recall thinking at the time that it was a "good thing," but did not feel that it would apply to them. Some of them are receiving benefits as dependents of deceased offspring; others are getting special benefits based on a 1965 change in the Social Security Law which provided special payments at age 72 to those who do not have sufficient social security coverage for regular social security benefits.

Yet many of America's centenarians get Social Security benefits based on their own work records, whose employment extended beyond their 75th birthdays; one individual recently retired at the age 102, convinced "that the time has come for some relaxation."

Early this year, Thomas Caddick of Chicago Carpenters' Local 80, died at the age of 101. He had been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for 63 years, having joined on January 14, 1906.

In the past, the Brotherhood's Lakeland Home in Florida has honored several centenarians with special birthday celebrations. Today, the oldest Lakeland resident is J. Hada, age 96. Mr. Hada is a member of Local 1209, Spring Lake. N.J.

The rolls of beneficial members of the Brotherhood now list two men aged 99, but 16 who are 97 or older. There are nearly 150 Carpenters on the rolls 90 years or older.

The recently issued Volume VII of *"America's Centenarians,"* published by the Social Security Administration, recalls, however, that several among those interviewed had learned and used carpentry skills early in their lives, when the ability to build a house on the American frontier was essential for family survival.

The Social Security Administration's book probes the memories of many of these oldest citizens, revealing little-known facts and interesting sidelights in the history of our country. Sparring with the great John L. Sullivan; watching the distant fiery glow of the Chicago

Continued on page 14

March 10 was a happy occasion for Lewis Breithaupt as members of Local 251, Kingston, New York, helped him celebrate his 96th birthday. Brother Breithaupt was awarded a 60-year pin by George Carlson, financial secretary.
(A) Other members of Local 251 honoring Lewis Breithaupt, left to right, were Alfred Kandzia; Vincent Markle; Herman Gunter; and George Eichler, president. Brother Breithaupt is seated.

It's new...extra light...feels right...fits perfectly in your hand

The new MEZURLOK® power tape, in 12 and 16 foot lengths, fits your hand as if it were made for it—which it was. It's incredibly light because the chrome-plated case is Cycolac®, the rugged lightweight material you find in football helmets. The case is roomy, too, for better blade action. You need room for 12 to 16 feet of heavy-gauge steel blade to move freely. Inside, a bearing-supported nylon spool guides the blade and helps to ease it in and out of the case. And here is another plus: the base of the case is a full 3 inches wide for easier reading of inside measurements. See the MEZURLOK, with all of its advanced design and operating features, at your favorite hardware store or building supply center. It's there now, at special introductory prices, for a limited time only.

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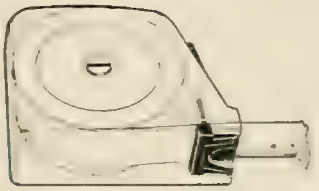
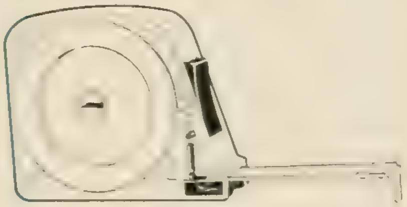


RUBBER BUMPER. Exclusive rubber cushion helps absorb blade return shock, prevent end hook breakage.



TOGGLE LOCK. Push forward until it clicks; blade stays put. Pull back, blade glides smoothly into case.

Brother Frank Platt, born in Oldham, Lancashire 92 years ago, has the distinction of having 70 years continuous membership in the Carpenters' Brotherhood, being a member of Local 452, Vancouver, B.C. He went to Vancouver in 1911, and except for a year in San Francisco has been there most of the time. He worked for the Vancouver School Board for a time. Brother Platt is hale and hearty, visits his Union office regularly, and takes a good walk every day.

3200 U.S. Citizens

Continued from Page 12

fire; taking care of Jesse James' horses—these are some of the vivid experiences they describe. Some of them remember the wars of other lands and tell how they made a living on the frontier or in the industry or commerce of their adopted country.

The oldest living Social Security beneficiary is Charlie Smith of Bartow, Fla. He celebrated his 126th birthday last July. Smith was brought to America from Liberia at the age of 12 and sold as a slave in New Orleans.

Catherine Ward, who publicly admits to being "100 years plus," was born in Sligo, Ireland, and is now living in New York City. She was fired from her first job as a boxmaker in New Haven, Conn., in January, 1889, because she joined the Knights of Labor, and her employer believed she was one of the ringleaders.

Social Security interviews of the oldsters reveal not only keen memories but an awareness of current happenings.

Charles Steurer of Tarrytown, New York, finds no cause for alarm in the younger generation's contempt for authority, nor in hippies, pot, flower children and the old lament of alienation.

"No generation is perfect," he said. "They are no worse than my generation and a lot smarter and better looking. The so-called bad ones get more publicity, that's all." He concedes, however, that there was a considerable difference between the leisurely pace of living in his youth and the frenetic pace of today and perhaps a greater appreciation for simpler things. He recalls the thrill of getting his first ready-made clothes, an overcoat, at the age of 12. He bought it with money he saved from the $3.00 a week he earned in a guitar factory. "You see," he said, "we had guitars even then."

Robert Grigsby of Kansas City, Kansas, was born in Hannibal, Missouri, the home of Mark Twain and the immortal characters Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn. Mr. Grigsby recalls childhood play with Mark Twain and visiting the bluffs and caves near Hannibal which mark the adventures of Tom Sawyer.

An active person who earned his social security credits working as a *carpenter,* Mr. Grigsby laughingly recalls a few years ago when his granddaughter called and said, "Mother! Grandpa is on the neighbor's roof."

"That's all right, he knows what he is doing," her mother replied.

Eugene Hodge of Dallas, Texas, credits himself with a great deal more hindsight than foresight. He recalls that social security started when he was working for a home for the aged. He figured it was a big fake and that the government had just figured out a way to take money from the working man. He admits that the money taken from his pay "sure is important to me now" since his social security checks are the main part of his income today.

What are the worries of the centenarians? If they have them, they certainly are not those one would normally expect. Mrs. Anna Burgess of Camp Springs, Maryland, attributes her longevity to the fact that "I've never worried about a thing, especially about getting old."

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Major Construction Project In Headquarter's Front Yard

Union pile drivers and carpenters on the job

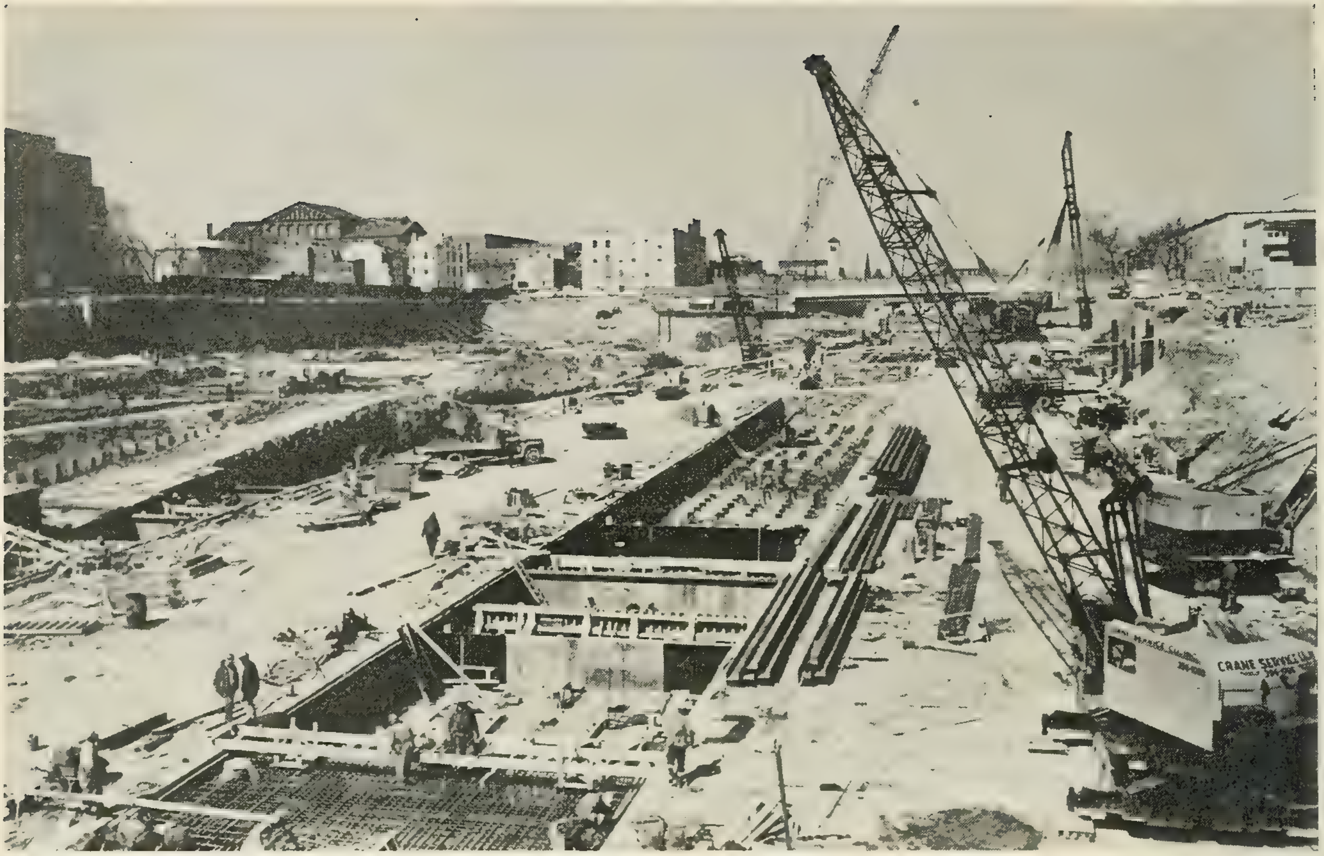
■ The steady pounding of piledrivers and the roar and clatter of cranes, sounds, this month, west of the Brotherhood Headquarters Building in Washington, D.C. as work continues apace on a major face-lifting project for the nation's capital.

Union piledrivers of Local 2311 and carpenters of the District of Columbia Area Council are working with other building craftsmen to complete approaches for an inner-loop roadway which will run under the Capitol Mall and feed fast-moving auto traffic away from downtown congestion. Once this work is completed, contractors expect to begin work on a big, new Labor Department Building, which will set squarely atop the roadway, adjacent to the Brotherhood Headquarters.

The foresight of Brotherhood leaders and convention delegates in selecting the present Headquarters location becomes increasingly clear, as the work continues through 1969. Piledrivers expect to be working a few months more on the traffic artery, and this project will not be completed until 1974. The U.S. Labor Department, now located at Constitution Avenue and 14th Street, N.W., in the so-called Federal Triangle of government buildings, will then begin preparing for its new edifice.

The construction work is an outgrowth of plans drawn up by the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue, established by President Kennedy shortly after his inauguration in 1961. It is part of a master plan to "revitalize the grand axis of the great capital city." (For a complete story on this, see the February, 1965, issue of The CARPENTER.)

Before work could begin on the traffic artery, a six-story building



A view of the traffic underpass looking north from Pennsylvania Avenue. Construction is still in its early stages.

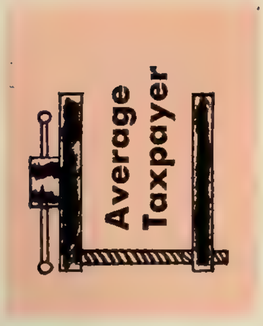
across the street from the Brotherhood Headquarters had to be demolished. This activity took up much of 1968.

Construction activity has caused some inconvenience for visitors and employees at Brotherhood's Headquarters. Traffic has become one-way on Second Street, N.W., directly in front of the Headquarters, and the movement of trucks and building materials has cramped parking facilities in the surrounding area. At various stages of construction test borings have been taken in the building parking lot and on the adjacent land, but these have been minor disturbances.

In time, the work will all be done, and we can welcome new neighbors to the foot of Capitol Hill.

Members of Piledrivers Local 2311 are also employed in the shoring up of excavation walls.

Piledrivers Business Representative Jack Smith, fourth from left; his assistant, Russell Gray, fifth from left; and Jim Merkle, BR for the district council, second from right, with members on the job.



Congress Urged to Restore Fair Income Tax Structure

LOOPHOLES COST THE GOVERNMENT MORE THAN $15 BILLION A YEAR

■ American labor called on Congress to restore fairness to the federal tax system by plugging tax loopholes and easing the burden on people in the low and middle income brackets.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said union members are willing to pay their "fair share" of taxes. But they are tired of subsidizing those "whose income is greater and whose taxes are lower—the 'loophole set' in today's society."

Meany charged that the present federal tax structure is "rigged" against persons whose income comes from wages and salaries.

He told the House Ways & Means Committee that there has been a loss of confidence in the fairness of the tax system because of glaring "loopholes and gimmicks" favoring those whose money comes from unearned income such as investments.

Meany gave this example of the abuses labor is protesting:

"A married taxpayer with $8,000 in capital gains pays a tax of $354 while an $8,000 married wage earner is taxed at $1,000."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger presented Meany's testimony at the House hearings. The AFL-CIO proposals were also supported "wholeheartedly and in their entirety" in separate testimony from the federation's Industrial Union Department.

If enacted, the AFL-CIO "tax justice" proposals would close loopholes which cost the government an estimated $15-to-17 billion a year in revenue.

This would permit "much needed and long overdue" tax relief for Americans in the low, moderate and middle income brackets.

Meany proposed specific changes in standard deductions and tax rates which would lower taxes for everyone, with the biggest percentage reductions in the lower income brackets. Thus the tax paid by a married worker with two children would be reduced 42.1 percent if he made $5,000 a year and 15.9 percent on a salary of $15,000 a year.

The AFL-CIO said it was submitting its proposals on behalf of "the largest organized group of taxpayers in America"—union members who "pay their taxes regularly, payday after payday, through the payroll withholding program.

Congress could ease inflationary pressures and high interest rates by repealing the 7 percent investment tax credit—which allows business firms to subtract from their federal tax bill an amount equal to 7 percent of the cost of new equipment and machinery.

This amounts to a $3 billion-a-year giveaway, the AFL-CIO said, and means "the nation's taxpayers are picking up the tab so that a private firm can get a discount on the costs of its equipment."

Meany told the Ways & Means Committee that the investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation on real estate "fuel the fires of the only source of inflationary demand in the national economy—business investment in plants, machines and equipment."

He called also for an end to "the special provisions which permit oil operators, real estate investors and hobby farmers to write off nonexsistent costs."

Thus "the nation's 20 oil giants pay an 8.5 percent tax rate" and "a real estate operator with a total income of $7.5 million pays taxes at the same rate as a $10,000 married wage earner with two children."

In another area of tax avoidance by the wealthy, the AFL-CIO proposed a substitute for the present system of exempting from taxation the income from state and local bonds.

The present exemption costs the treasury more than the states and municipalities gain, Meany said. He proposed, instead, that the federal government guarantee the bonds and pay one-third of the interest costs. Even with such a subsidy, the government would come out $100 million ahead in revenue.

Both the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Dept. urged a crackdown on tax loopholes that encourage conglomerate mergers and takeovers. IUD Administrative Dir. Jacob S. Clayman told the House committee that "the onrush of mergers can be and should be reduced" by changing the tax laws.

If all sources of presently tax-exempt income aren't fully taxed, the AFL-CIO said, Congress should at least impose a 25 percent minimum tax on exempt income.

The federation proposed two key methods of reducing the tax burden on low and middle income groups.

One would be to increase both the standard deduction that persons who do not itemize their returns can claim and the minimum standard deduction, which lowers the tax burden on the poorest families.

The other would provide relief for all taxpayers by dropping the tax rate on the first $1,000 of taxable income — after deductions — from the present 14 percent to 9 percent, and on the next tax bracket from the present 15 percent to 13 percent.

Meany urged the Ways & Means Committee to reject all proposals for tax "incentives" which, he said, "would provide additional loopholes . . . and further erode the fairness of the tax structure."

He called for rejection also of all proposals for a federal retail sales tax, no matter whether described as a "value added" tax or identified clearly as a tax on consumers. ■

Canadian Report

Federal Government to Consider Labor Reports

The federal Task Force on Labor Relations headed by Dean H. D. Woods of McGill University has produced a long series of recommendations covering the federal labor jurisdiction which is bound to have a considerable impact on industrial relations in Canada.

One of the first things it might accomplish is to pull the teeth from the Rand Report on labor relations in Ontario.

The Rand Report has been getting nationwide prominence for the vehemence with which it has been, and is being, attacked by the trade union movement.

But the Woods Report does not suggest the all-powerful tribunal which Rand proposed and which has drawn labor's, and even management's, wrath.

However it does suggest two new actions, one, the drafting of a new industrial relations act, and two, a public interest disputes commission.

The reaction of CLC President Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress was moderate, subject to further study.

The report also suggested an Incomes and Costs Research Board as an "educational and advisory body" which would not publish guidelines.

It supports the right to strike of federal employees. It suggests a code for primary and secondary picketing which would give workers the right to refuse to cross picket lines to do work normally done by strikers.

The 100,000 word report cannot easily be summarized, especially since it contains a great deal of social comment and theory. But it has had a reasonably good reception, so it will be interesting to see what the federal government does with it.

Postal Rate Increases Kill Two Labor Sheets

Two major union newspapers have folded, and two have cut frequency of publication as a result of the new, sharply-increased postal rates.

This was the scene as President Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress issued a statement for the CLC and 10 provincial labor federations.

"Fantastic postage increases are pricing labor and other non-profit periodicals out of existence," said the statement, released at the close of the annual conference of CLC executive officers and leaders of the federations.

"For some unions the postal bill has been raised by more than 2,000 percent."

The Canadian Packinghouse Worker was cancelled after its March issue. Its postage bill would have gone from $1,000 to $20,000 a year because of the new rates, and added circulation resulting from formation of the 40,000-member Canadian Food and Allied Workers.

This increased circulation resulted from the merger of the United Packinghouse Workers and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters.

The CPW's last editorial was a blast at Eric Kierans, the postmaster-general who has refused to modify the huge postal rate increases for non-profit publications. "Eric Kierans—you're a fink," declared the editorial heading.

Editor Isaac Turner, who had not then known that the CPW would stop publishing, commented afterward that he might have written something a "bit stronger" if he had known.

He recalls that the CPW was the first wholly Canadian newspaper published by an international union. Its first issue came out in February, 1952.

The Labor Statesman, official organ of the British Columbia Federation of Labor, has also been suspended after 45 years of publication. It will be published periodically on special occasions.

Canadian Transport which has been issued twice monthly by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, will have only one issue during June, July and August.

Le Monde Ouvrier (Labor World), official publication of the Quebec Federation of Labor, is to appear six times a year instead of monthly.

Mr. MacDonald commented: "We deplore the philosophy behind the legislation: Profit-making periodicals such as **Reader's Digest** and **Time** magazine are subsidized by privileged postal rates which are denied to periodicals of Canadian non-profit associations.

"Not only are the postal rate increases curtailing freedom of expression by pricing it out of existence but they will also result in loss of employment in the printing, pulp and paper and related industries."

The new regulations immediately raised the rates for non-profit publications from five cents *a pound* to four or five cents *an item.*

Canadians Boycott California Grapes

Tired of trying to live on $2,000 a year, thousands of grape farm workers in California are in the fourth year of a strike to gain union recognition and have no intention of giving up.

This is what Marshall Ganz, an organizer for the Farm Workers Union, is telling Canadians at public meetings arranged by the trade union movement. California is the wealthiest agricultural state in the United States, but its 400,000 farm workers don't benefit from this affluence. For them it is still 1930 and the "Grapes of Wrath" are still growing, said Ganz.

Ganz said Canadian unionists could aid the American farm workers by supporting the boycott against California grapes, Twenty per cent of California grape sales are to Canada. The city of Toronto for instance, is the third largest grape market in North America. It is exceeded only by New York and Los Angeles.

Ganz has been working hard mobilizing aid for the grape boycott, particularly through chain supermarkets where the union is applying the most pressure. He said May 10 has been declared grape boycott day.

Benefits Published for Canadian Immigrants

The Metro Toronto Labor Council has set up an Ethnic Labor Committee to campaign against the exploitation, abuse and unfair treatment of immigrants arriving in Canada.

Immigration to Canada has been heavy in the last decade. Half of all immigrants settle in Ontario, and half the Ontario immigrants settle in Metro Toronto.

The committee has already published a series of informational leaflets in Italian, Portuguese and Greek.

These leaflets include material about unemployment insurance and worker's compensation benefits and other rights to which Canadian workers are entitled.

Housing Project First in Ontario

The Windsor and District Labor Council is the first to sponsor a co-operative housing development in Ontario.

It formed the Co-operative Dwellings Association of Windsor and set about planning a 26-story project containing 300 one, two and three-bedroom units.

The site of the project is an excellent one beside the Detroit River. The building costing about four and a half million dollars should be ready within a year.

Windsor, incidentally, is one of the few areas in Canada, where the building trades have successfully organized residential construction.

130-Unit Dwelling For Vancouver

The British Columbia Federation of Labor is perhaps the first Federation in

Canada to get directly involved in the housing field. It has joined the Western Co-op Housing Association, which is planning to build a 130-unit project on 6.6 acres of serviced, city-owned land in Vancouver.

Cost of Living Increase Granted

After conducting a rotating strike, the Ontario Hydro employees' union got virtually the settlement it wanted—a total of 18½ per cent over two years allowing for a three per cent cost of living increase.

Whereupon the chairman of the publicly-owned Ontario Hydro Commission said that rate increases are virtually inevitable.

The union, which conducted a high-powered publicity campaign during the five-week strike, contested this.

They pointed out that in the 10 years ending in 1967 the big power company increased the power it generated by 181 per cent. In the same period, however, productivity of hydro employees went up 249 per cent while the number of employees went down 10 per cent. At the same time wages went up only 146 per cent.

You can't blame the need for a power rate increase on the union, said officers of the 10,000 member local.

ILA Fund Guarantees Adequate Employment

Federal Labor Minister Bryce Mackasey has dubbed himself the Babe Ruth of the bargaining table after settling four major disputes in a row. All could easily have ended in strikes.

The self-satisfaction of the federal cabinet minister in charge of industrial relations may be immodest but this extrusion of ego is warranted by the results.

His latest triumph was an agreement between the International Longshoremen's Union covering 2,000 workers at the port of Montreal and the port employers.

Due credit should also be given to Associate Chief Judge Alan Gold, who was the federal mediator on the scene, and Louis Laberge, president of the Quebec Federation of Labor, who was the union nominee in the negotiations.

The settlement is a 21 per cent increase over three years. But more important is the establishment of a technological displacement fund to guarantee the ILA members covered by the agreement 40 hours' work a week for 37 weeks a year.

The fund will also assist those who may be dropped from the rolls at the end of the contract period.

On its part the union agreed to allow freedom of the employers to use containerization, the growing trend in overseas transport.

Ontario Fed to Improve Labor's Image

The public relations campaign of the Ontario Federation of Labor is making a considerable impact in the province.

Geared to a major TV spot presentation of information which the public would not normally obtain, the campaign also includes information kits of booklets and leaflets, and newspaper advertisements.

Five hundred TV spots on seven major stations have been booked over a three-month period starting early in April. The areas covered are Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie and the Lakehead.

Newspaper advertisements are run with the co-operation of the local labor council, paid for 50-50 by the council and the OFL.

A sum of about $100,000 is involved in this PR effort. If it succeeds in getting labor's view across and improving labor's image, it will undoubtedly be continued.

OFL officers David Archer, president, and Douglas Hamilton, secretary-treasurer, are watching the results closely. If they are relatively good across the province, some recommendations will likely go to the next convention based on a continuation of the campaign in some form or other.

At the moment the OFL has a new pamphlet off the press called "Unions Protect YOU too!"

This goes to everyone sending in the coupon from the newspaper advertisements. A heavy demand from the public as well as unions is expected.

U.S. Affiliation Brings Strong Unity

Canadian unions have by no means lost their independence, and are far from being dominated by their U.S. labor affiliations, according to a report made by a special commission studying the structure of the Canadian Labour Congress. In fact, in their battles with giant international corporations, Canadian unions have profited by their affiliations with such international labor organizations.

Hazard for Birth Control Pill Makers

The most unusual occupational hazard of the century has resulted in the Ortho Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. of Toronto, Canada having to provide astronaut suits to its workers. The company manufactures birth control pills and learned very early that if their workers weren't protected by oxygen-fed space suits, they would develop enlarged bosoms and falsetto voices. Women are not affected by hormones, but women can't be used because the work is too heavy. Ortho is the largest producer of birth control pills in Canada, with an output of more than a million pills a month.

This point lets you bore holes up to 1½" with small electric drill

IT'S HOLLOW GROUND to bore cleaner, faster at any angle

Now step-up the boring range of your small electric drill or drill press to 1½" with Irwin Speedbor "88" wood bits. ¼" shank chucks perfectly. No wobble. No run-out. Sharp cutting edges on exclusive hollow ground point start holes faster, let spade type cutters bore up to 5 times faster. You get clean, accurate holes in any wood at any cutting angle.

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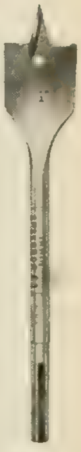

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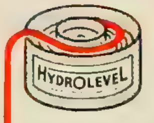

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Clip this ad to your business stationery and mail today. We will rush you a Hydrolevel with complete instructions and bill you for only $7.95 plus postage. Or send check or money order and we pay the postage. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Ask your tool dealer to order it for you. We allow the usual dealer discount on ¼ Doz. lots and give return-mail service.

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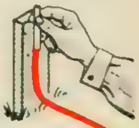
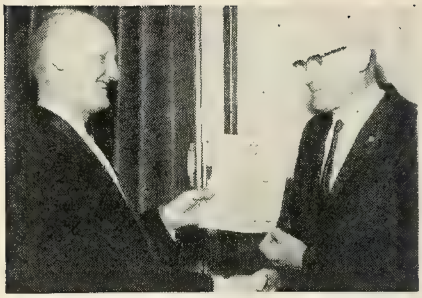


"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

BENT NAIL—Recipient of the 1969 Bent Nail Award, presented annually by California Carpenters to outstanding leaders is Joe Cambiano, former General Executive Board member now in retirement. He is shown here, second from left, with GEB Member Charles Nichols, center, and other well-wishers.



CRAFTSMANSHIP AWARD—Oliver J. Nygaard, right a veteran Grand Forks, North Dakota, carpenter of Local 2028, was presented a craftsmanship award during the recent annual convention of the North Dakota chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Brother Nygaard has been an active member in his local union for 36 years. The award was presented by Irvin C. Holman, Fargo, president of NDAIA, at the awards banquet. (Photo by Kenneth Kleven, Grand Forks Herald.)

EFFORT FOR ELDERLY—General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick has been named chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee on Problems of the Elderly, which was established recently by the AFL-CIO. The committee, made up of leaders of several international labor unions, is looking into ways in which senior citizens can continue to serve vital roles in modern society. The committee was established at the February meeting of the Federation governing body.

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Fiberglass handle adds flex action to your swing, more drive to each stroke.

3-way tempered steel head guarantees strength in the striking face, claws and eye (or middle section).

Epoxy-bonded filaments of unidirectional glass fibers deliver punch all their own. Head is permanently bonded to handle.

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Fiberglass-Handled Hammer — 16 ounce. (#FG16)

Steel-Handled Rocket® Hammer. With all the quality features! Strong tubular steel handle. 16 ounces. (#A16R)

Hand Sledge. Perfect for all-purpose use, lightweight. Ideal for use anywhere nail-pulling claws are not needed. Nonslip grip. 3 pound. (#403H)

Action products for action people. Home, garden and lawn tools, golf shafts, fishing and ski equipment. TRUE TEMPER®

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Dates, Locations for GE-Westinghouse

Dates and locations for a series of 16 "grass roots" meetings throughout the country were announced recently by the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee of General Electric-Westinghouse unions.

The meetings will be conducted to explain the national bargaining goals of the Coordinated Bargaining Committee (CBC) to the 200,000 GE and Westinghouse workers involved.

James D. Compton, CBC steering committee chairman, announced that the 16 meetings will be held during the next three months prior to the opening of negotiations with the two companies.

Compton said emphasis at the meetings will be on "grass roots" participation by members of the 270 locals involved and on question-and-answer periods.

In each city, a local of one of the ten unions participating will act as host for delegates from all unions.

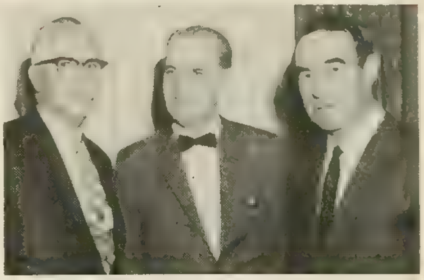
Principal speakers are also being selected from the top leadership of the ten unions.

The first meeting was held April 18 in San Jose, California. Principal speaker was William Drohan, vice president of the International Union of Electrical Workers.

Other meeting dates and locations are: April 21, Louisville, Ky.; April 24, Atlanta, Ga.; April 28, Philadelphia, Pa.; May 1, Memphis, Tenn.; May 6, Fort Wayne, Ind.; May 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.; May 13, Cincinnati, O.; May 15, Lynn, Mass.; May 19, Newark, N. J.; May 22, Columbus, O.; May 24, Pittsfield, Mass.; June 3, Cleveland, O.; June 10, Syracuse, N. Y.; June 17, Chicago, Ill.; and June 20, Dallas, Tex.

The ten unions participating are the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the United Steelworkers, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, International Association of Sheet Metal Workers, and the American Federation of Technical Engineers.

COPE Banquet In Philadelphia



The Board of Directors of The Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, Philadelphia Branch, recently held its 20th Annual COPE banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel to which local members, wives and guests of the Metropolitan District Council (Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks Counties) were invited to attend. Each person who attended the affair contributed $25. Distinguished guests attending the celebration of COPE were, left to right: Mayor James H. J. Tate; Robert H. Gray, secretary, Metropolitan District Council; and Senator Harrison A. Williams of New Jersey.

Retirement Dinner Held in Indiana

A recent dinner, sponsored by the Overhead Door Company of Indiana, was held at the Blackford Country Club for the purpose of honoring retiring members of Local 2047, Hartford City, Indiana. Senior citizens honored, front row, left to right: Carroll Sones, Frank Farling, Virgil Kellogg and Clarence Dickey, retirees. Back row, left to right: Carl Bennett, shop steward; Sam Lanning, Charles Candlish, and Walter Dutro, retirees.

Other retirees unable to attend the affair were Raymond Melick, Ray Hackney and Earl Warren.

Pension Checks For Husband, Wife

The headquarters of Local 2907, Weed, California, was the scene of a recent ceremony at which Eugene Martin and his wife, Catherine, were presented with their first Brotherhood pension checks. The Martins both joined Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2835 in Westwood, California, in 1938.

Harold "Mac" McKenzie, Brotherhood representative, is pictured congratulating Brother and Mrs. Martin for their long and active service.

* * * * * *

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61st Anniversary Fete Held in New York

Members of Local 1921, Hempstead, New York, held an anniversary banquet late last year to commemorate 61 years of service in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with officers of the Nassau County District Council attending. Distinguished members seated at the table, left to right: Benjamin Edwards, financial secretary; Eugene Hartigan, president and business representative; Peter Terzick, General Treasurer; John G. Rosenstrom, secretary and business representative; and John Rogers, General Representative. Standing, left to right: Fred Bottcher, treasurer; Jack Ferris, District Council delegate; Bill McCaw, trustee; Ozzi Vik, warden; Val Cantwell, trustee; E. G. "Jerry" Schork, recording secretary; Harry Rhodes, District Council delegate; and Pete Track, conductor.

Six Sons—All Carpenters in New Jersey

William Den Dulk is the proud father of six sons, each a carpenter. Brother Den Dulk and five of his sons are affiliated with Local 391, Hoboken, New Jersey, while one son is a member of Local 299, Union City, New Jersey. Members of the Den Dulk Family are, seated, left to right: Jahn Den Dulk, Local 299; William Den Dulk, father, Local 391; and Henerick Den Dulk, Local 391. Standing, left to right: Leonard Den Dulk, William Den Dulk, Jr., Marinus Den Dulk, and Arend Den Dulk, all members of Local 391.

●

Membership contributions are needed in the 1969 Drive of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee. Let's click with CLIC!

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

■ BA Takes a Buck

According to recent letters, it appears that Brotherhood nimrods, and the members of their families, got their share of game. Some of them didn't stray too far from their kitchen door to do so. Before getting deeply involved in the forthcoming angling scene, here's a recap on some of the past hunt season's action:

One of the top, near-home deer kills we've heard tell about for quite a spell can be credited to James Chiasson of Laconia, New Hampshire, a member and business agent for Local 1247. Here's a photograph of Brother Chiasson with his mammoth buck which he downed on Mt. Cube in his home state. He nailed it at 3:45 p.m. but didn't get it out of the woods until 10:30 p.m., understandable when one considers that it dressed out at 216½ pounds, an unusually heavy deer for New Hampshire, we hear.

James Chiasson (BA Takes a Buck)

■ Younger Readers

The following letter was received from a youngster:

"Please send me information, in fact, all you've got on the outdoors. I'm in a tight spot in school. If I fail in science while you throw this letter around, it's your fault. (Unfortunately the young lady may have failed her science tests as she neglected to include her last name as well as omitting her return address.)

Another request for information was curt and right to the point:

"I would like to have some information about wild life. I want to know how it started and who started it?"

Gerhard Gramer (Archer's Success)

■ Archer's Success

Avid archers are all members of the Gramer family of Bensenville, Illinois. Dad—Gerhard Gramer, a member of Local 80 in Chicago—nailed his deer via the bow-and-arrow route on his first time out, a doe which dressed out around 100 pounds, brought down in the deer-lush state of Wisconsin. Here's a photograph of Brother Gramer with his prize. Wife Stefanie, daughter Diane and son Ronnie share his interest in the archer's sport.

■ Near Kitchen Door

James Leo Johnson of Reno, Nevada, a member of Local 971, says his home state has more to offer besides gambling, claims it is one of the best hunting states in the nation and sends in the following photograph as proof of his claim. He is holding a monstrous Canadian honker which he brought down just a few stone throw's from his kitchen door.

Bennie Hughes and dad (La. Luck)

■ Louisiana Luck

Hunter of Louisiana's Lake Ponchartrain swamplands is 13-yr.-old Bennie Hughes, whose mother is a member of Local 3177. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and Bennie reside in Livingston, in the south-central portion of the state. Bennie downed his first deer shortly after rounding five years of age. He traps, fishes, and hunts for such species as rabbit, squirrel, duck and dove. Here's a photograph of the lad with his recent trophy, and dad crouching in the background.

■ One-Shot Wheaton

It must be particularly satisfying for Charles F. Wheaton Jr. when he gets his big game inasmuch as he downs it with a rifle he built himself—from scratch. Brother Wheaton, who lives at Anaheim, California, is a member of Local 1815 at Santa Ana. We hear, via the outdoor grapevine, that he scored a double header last year—a whitetail in the San Bernardino Mountains which dressed out at 125 pounds and a mulie from a remote section of King's Canyon in northern California which dressed out at 165 pounds. And both were downed with one shot: The whitetail a shoulder shot at over 250 yards and the mulie with a neck shot at 150 yards. Other California targets for Wheaton include bear, cougar and wild pig.

continued on page 24

J. L. Johnson (Near Kitchen Door)

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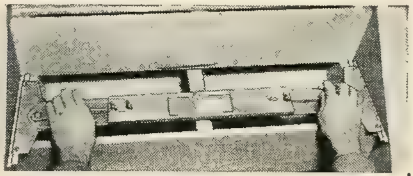

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Outdoor Meanderings

Continued from preceding page

Heavyweight Beaver

Some time ago, we wrote about a giant beaver, trapped by Leslie Link of Bend, Oregon. It weighed 76 pounds. Since then we've been informed of a larger one, trapped in Western Maryland, and believed to be the oldest ever reported trapped in the U. S. According to conclusion by Dr. Joseph S. Larson of the University of Maryland's Natural Resources Institute, a beaver, trapped by Virgil Sisler of Terra Alta, West Virginia in the Muddy Creek area of Garrett County, Maryland, was 21 years old. It tipped the scales at 100 pounds. Age of beaver was determined from dental examination technique developed in 1964.

Moose in BC

According to a note from C. Erickson, financial secretary of Local 452, Vancouver, British Columbia, fellow member Andy Torgerson, a hunt vet of long standing, distinguished himself this past season, celebrating his 80th birthday with a "go" at moose. A big-game hunter all his adult years, he nailed one on a successful junket with friends in the wilds out of Vanderhoof in central B. C. (Unfortunately we could not use color pic which was too faint for reproduction.)

26-Inch Trout

Not all of those lunker rainbow trout are caught in the west. Recently received was a report of a seven pounder, caught by C. H. "Chuck" Hancock of Petersburg, West Virginia, a member of Local 1590. He nipped it in nearby Spring Run, and it measured 26 inches from nose to tail. Chuck was down to 12-lb. test line, topped off with cheese eggs for bait.

Slow Rubber Worm

A recent catch by Carl F. Schomer of Allison Park, Pa., a member of Local 6018, points out that artificials can be, at times, just as effective as bait. He nipped a chunky northern largemouth from Three Rivers, Michigan, on a slow-retrieved rubber worm. It tipped the scales at 41 pounds and measured 14½ inches down the back. "Gave me quite a tussle," said Carl.

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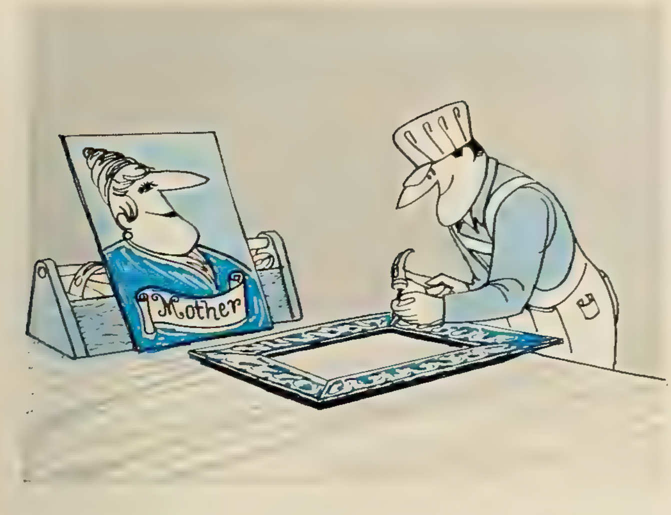


PLANE GOSSIP

Send In Your Favorites! Mail To: Plane Gossip, 101 Constitution Avenue N.W. Washington D.C. 20001. SORRY, NO PAYMENT.

Closer to Home

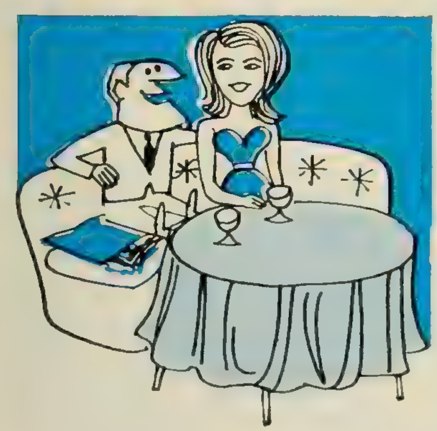
The minister saw 9-year-old Jimmy with a black eye and torn clothes. "Oh Jimmy," said the preacher, "I pray you may never fight again and never receive another black eye!" "That's okay, Reverend," popped back Jimmy. "You wait until you get home and pray over your own kid. I just gave him two of 'em!"—Shelia Proctor, Erin, Tenn.

FOR BETTER LAWS, GIVE TO CLIC

Auto Be Disgusted!

The boss took his new car back to the dealer for its 1500-mile checkup. "What seems to be the trouble?" they asked. "Well," said the boss, "I'll put it to you this way: Everything on it makes a noise except the horn!"

R U A UNION BOOSTER?



Money Talks, Women Listen!

The runty little playboy was not making much progress with his tall, statuesque blonde date until he happened to mention: "I may appear to be somewhat taller than I actually am, because I'm sitting on my wallet!"

Giving Him the Bird

After he had bought a parrot at an auction, a man said as he paid for it, "I hope this bird can talk!" "Sure he can," replied the auctioneer. "Who do you think was bidding against you for the last ten minutes?"—Jakob Keller, Lodi, Calif.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Colorful Speech

The Local Union Lush describes a pink elephant as "a beast of bourbon."

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Improper Measures

It's a measure of our secretary's interest that she's certain two pints makes one cavort!

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE

Consider the Hammer

A good hammer doesn't lose its head and fly off the handle. It hits the nail right on the head and drives its point home solidly. Occasionally, when it makes a mistake, it acts to clinch matter firmly and is prepared to rectify it at once. For the most part, it keeps pounding away until the job is done. It is the world's only knocker that does a constructive job. Small wonder it is always being given a good hand grip—Louis Delin, Local 608, N.Y.

This Month's Limerick

There was once a carpenter named Mack
Who drove a spike instead of a tack.
He tried pulling it out,
But he lost that bout,
Now Mack has a crick in his back.
—John R. Hall, Oxnard Calif.

He Was Really Bugged!

A wealthy man travelling overnight on a railroad, was chewed by bedbugs. On his return he wrote an angry letter to the railroad's president. In due time he received an apologetic letter saying this was the first time the line had ever had such a complaint and that, due to his letter, precautions were being taken to insure that it never happened again, etc., etc. He was feeling good about the whole thing until a scrap of paper fell out of the opened envelope. It said "Send this grouch the bedbug letter."

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH

Not Much Choice

Adam said to Eve: "Do you really love me?" And Eve niftied back: "Sure . . . who else?"

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

Polite Husband

Joe: I haven't spoken to my wife in three weeks.
Moe: Why not?
Joe: I don't like to interrupt!
—Richard J. Yoller, Port Arthur, Ont.

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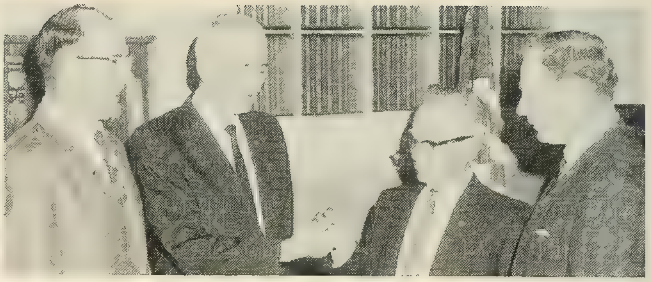

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1A

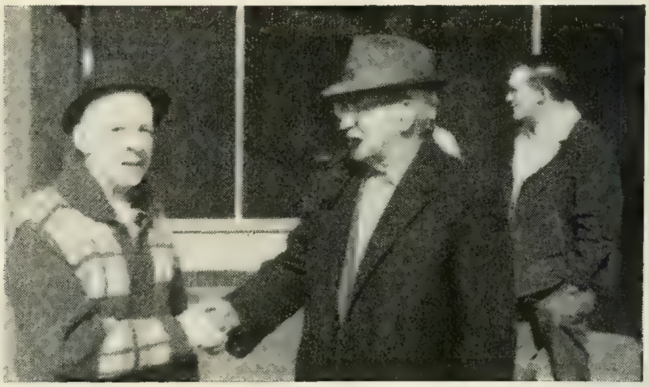
(1) CASPER, WYO.—A gold 50-year membership pin was awarded to Ward Lewis, Local 1564, at a banquet held at Carpenters Hall earlier this year. Brother Lewis joined the Brotherhood as an apprentice in 1919 at age 17 and is the youngest member ever to receive a 50-year pin from this local. He has served as an officer of Local 1564 in every capacity except that of business representative.

Robert Harris, international representative, is pictured presenting the 50-year pin to Ward Lewis. H. Paul Johnson, business representative and John Neifert, president, also offer their congratulations to the honored member.

Twenty-five year members also honored at Local 1564's ceremonies were Carl Farstad and Ralph Mathisen. Members eligible to receive 25-year pins, but who were unable to attend the pin presentation, were Guy McConnell and Claude Selby. Apprentice Edward Hodgins was eligible to receive his Journeymans Certificate but was unable to be present at the affair.

(1A) Members and officers pictured, left to right, are H. Paul Johnson, Carl Farstad, Ralph Mathisen, Robert Harris and John Neifert.

Members of the Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary 104 served at the banquet.



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(2) VANCOUVER, B. C. Tom Jones of Local 452 (left), congratulates Andy Torgerson on his 30 years' membership in the Brotherhood, while Andy returns the compliment to his friend who has been in the Union for 20 years.

1969 Apprenticeship Contest Calendar

State	Date	Carpenter	Mill-Cabinet	Mill-Wright
Alabama	April 10, 11, & 12, 1969	X	X	X
Alaska	June 20 & 21, 1969	X		
Arizona	April 26, 1969	X		
California	June 18, 19, 20 & 21, 1969	X	X	X
Colorado		X	X	X
* Delaware	June 7, 1969	X		
District Of Columbia	Apr. 26 & May 3, 1969	X	X	X
Florida	May 15, 1969	X		
Illinois	May 8 & 9, 1969	X	X	X
* Indiana	April 24 & 25, 1969	X	X	X
Iowa	June 13 & 14, 1969	X		
Kansas		X	X	X
Louisiana	June 21 & 22, 1969	X		X
* Maine		X		
Massachusetts	June 13 & 14, 1969	X	X	
Michigan	May 26 & 27, 1969	X		X
Minnesota	June 19, 1969	X		
Missouri	May 17, 1969	X	X	X
* Nebraska	June 28, 1969	X		
Nevada	April 18 & 19, 1969	X	X	
New Jersey	May 9 & 10, 1969	X	X	X
New Mexico	June 7, 1969	X		
New York	July 16, 17 & 18, 1969	X		
Ohio	May 27 & 28, 1969	X	X	X
Oklahoma	June 19 & 20, 1969	X		
Oregon		X	X	X
Pennsylvania	April 11, & 12, 1969	X	X	X
Tennessee	May 2 & 3, 1969	X		
Texas	April 24 & 25, 1969	X		X
Utah	May 17 & 24, 1969	X		
Washington	June 5, 6 & 7, 1969	X	X	
Wisconsin	May 2 & 3, 1969	X		
Alberta	April 24 & 25, 1969	X		
British Columbia		X		
Manitoba	June 6 & 7, 1969	X		
Ontario	May 29 & 30, 1969	X		X
TOTALS		36	15	16

*New States entering 1969 contest.

New Jersey BA Wins $10,000 Prize

David R. Hedlund of Florence, N.J., business agent for Burlington County Local 1849, recently accepted a check for $10,000 from the Getty Oil Company in a colorful presentation at Fritchman's Flying A station at Front and Summer in Florence. Hedlund won the $10,000 by spelling the words "Something Extra" in the oil company's current contest.

After receiving the $10,000 and a congratulatory kiss from Miss Something Extra, Hedlund announced that he would contribute $1,000 of his winnings to the First Baptist Church of Florence. The remainder will go towards buying a new home for his family which includes four children.

Hedlund, second from right, accepts his $10,000 prize from Miss Something Extra. Others watching the joyous event are, from left: Mayor Wilkie of Florence, Herb Fritchman, Flying A dealer, and Rolphe Lundgren, assistant division marketing manager of Getty Oil Co.

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What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

THE FRAMING SQUARE

The Home Study Course on the Framing Square has now been compiled into a unit and is available through the regular ordering sources at the cost of 30 cents per copy.

(A) ABOVE AND BELOW, apprentice graduates, members of the Brotherhood, and guests have their pictures taken following graduation ceremonies at Detroit.

Apprentice Grads Get Certificates In Recent Detroit Ceremonies

Certificates of apprenticeship training completion were presented recently to 181 carpentry graduates of the Detroit, Mich., Apprenticeship Training School. Ceremonies for the big presentation were held at the Raleigh House in Southfield, Mich., before a large gathering of members and guests.

It was the 23rd annual testimonial banquet and graduating class ceremony. While many dignitaries were on hand, only four formal speeches were delivered. They were by Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President; John Harrington, Carpenters District Council Secretary-Treasurer; Paul Westergaard, a member of Local 998 and a graduate; and Raymond Fair, JAC Chairman and DDC President.

The 1968 apprentice graduates included:

LOCAL UNION 19—Gerald Albert Ahonen, Raymond B. Alexander, Randolph Joseph Bergeron, Ronald Franklin Bober, Kellon Doyle Counts, Dennis Allan Hacke, Walter Hajec, Jr., John Montgomery Harris, Jack Holt, Gary N. Howard, Roy Andrew Johnston, Karl Kay Kaminski, David L. Konopka, Harold Francis Lear, Leonard Philip Lewandowski, Charles Frederick Louwerse, Ronald Roy McEachran, Michael Scott Minch, James Madison Roberts, John Alfred Shilliday, James David Smith, Ray Michael Sweitzer, Kenneth Dwight Thornton, Mario Christaleno Uchergi, Ralph Gerald Walker, Thomas Clifford Wolff, Thomas Gordon Zambeck.

LOCAL UNION 26—Charles Roger Anderson, Rodney Don Beebe, Gerald Lewis Burgess, Robert William Carbone, Joseph Frank Casali, William Roger Chontos, Wallace John Czerwenka, John Walden Davis, Salvatore Joseph DeAngelo, Thomas Frank Denek, Robert Joseph Denomme, Lloyd Herman Duty, Joseph Stanley Golaszewski, William Lewis Hall, Lloyd Jacob Isotalo, Robert Cecil Jackson, Kenneth Glen Koebele, Robert Richard Krist, Ronald Land, Gerald F. Lange, Ralph Lafayette Lowe, Jr., Richard Major, Aaron F. Mordell, Anthony Joseph Orlando, Dominic John Orlando, Douglas Eugene Pierce, Carl William Queck, Gerald Bailey Routen, Max Anthony Schuster, Jack Harold Sobjack, Lawrence Carl Stancato, Charles Donald Sugg, Pete Marino Terenzi, Robert Jerome Titus, Marvin George VanHuyse, Lynn Daniel Walters, Timothy W. Weiler, Richard Allen Wieske, Patrick Robert Wozniak.

LOCAL UNION 337—Roger Wilfred Bergeron, Ronald Ray

Cherry, William Francis Donahue, Dale Leroy Engberg, Pedro Esquina, Dingus Gibson, Richard Edward Hansen, Henry Donald Kidd, Edward Earl Miller, Anthony Ignazio Montalbano, Robert Gene Morefield, Raymond Charles Ryan, John Paul Schleben, Ronald James Urbanczyk, Willard Walter Wheeler, Clarence Winston.

LOCAL UNION 674—Roger Eronie Bauman, Thomas John Chillog, Frank David Detzler, Harold Vernon Detzler, Richard Larry Diggs, Richard Matthew Drinkhorn, Anthony Morris Farenger, Robert Charles Farrow, William Bernard Fisher, Lee Guy French, Daniel J. Griffiths, Thomas Gregory Grzadzinski, James Elmore Hopper, Herbert Carl Hernaghan, James Allen McClellan, Robert Dale Matthews, Stephen Anthony Media, Dennis Allen Orell, Gary Michael Ottenbacker, Peter Alexander Santo, Harold Wayne Rogers, John Peter Schietecatte, Nelson Howard Werdernan.

LOCAL UNION 982—Raymond James Ackerson, Dannie Earl Alexander, Jr., Kenneth Lee Allison, Richard Randolph Ascherl, William Adams Avery, Cornelis Borst, Jr., Robert Urban Boyer, Jerry Ted Brandow, David Marshall Caurdy, Gerald C. Convery, Roy Chando Elmore, Ted Ernest Glatfelter, Jr., Richard Eldon Gress, Edward Thomas Guldner, Robert Glenn Hanson, Dennis Blair Henry, Joseph Patrick Herz, Gerald Lamar Hibbs, Jay Richard Jerore, Gary Walter Kinsel, Walter Francis Lindsey, Frederick Luitink, James Edward Maloney, Jerry D. Mix, John Morgan O'Connor, Peter Schmidt, Frank Strehl, William George Styrk, Fred Arnold Tiffin.

LOCAL UNION 998—John Barber, Edward James Bedore, William Michael Bordynoski, George O. Braxton, Jr., James Reynold Broome, Michael Lynn Buck, Donald Dwain Bullock, William Leonard Crowell, Richard H. Doty, Daniel Wesley Easton, Francis Roy Floyd, Gary Lee Hewitt, John A. Kelley, Patrick Henry Ketterer, Thomas Robert Kohlhorst, Thomas Michael Krupinski, Jerry Joe Kumler, James Edward Lasley, Richard Donald Leemhuis, Dennis Robert Maki, Edwin Jon Miller, Daniel Oberbaugh, Robert Earl Pinner, Thomas Pisa, Thomas Sterling Powell, Louis Schimento, Kenneth Dale Smith, Robert Daniel Stanichuk, James William Stewart, Theodore Geoffrey Tarsney, Robert Henry Warthman, Larry James Watson, Paul Stanley Westergaard, Dennis Earl Wright.

Paul Westergaard of Local 998 receives his certificate from Finlay C. Allan, first vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Pictured, from left, are Ralph Wood, business representative of Local 982 and a member of the Detroit Joint Apprentice Committee; Raymond Fair, JAC chairman and president of the Carpenters District Council; Westergaard; Jack Wood, secretary-manager of the Detroit Building Trades Council; Allan; Anthony "Pete" Ochocki, project coordinator for Manpower Development and Training for the Brotherhood, and John Harrington, CDC secretary-treasurer.

LOCAL UNION 1067—Lewis Roy King, Frederick John Osmer.

LOCAL UNION 1433—Paul Arthur Belden, Robert L. Borne, George Nick Cadovich, Thomas Myron Durkee, Charles Richard Ingersoll, Donald Dale Lucas, Robert Jacob Lustig, James Thomas Nelson, Joseph John Rusk.

LOCAL UNION 1513—Jack Klain, Henry Earl Plowden.

Detroit Area Apprenticeship Contest Completed; Molnar, Carpenter Winner

There were congratulations all around in Cobo Hall after Joseph Molnar, of Detroit Carpenters Local 19, finished on top in the fourth annual Area Carpentry Apprentice Contest. Molnard is shown below clutching the walnut plaque he received. Pictured, from left, are Raymond Cooks, coordinator; Stuart Proctor, a contest judge and international representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters' Apprentice Committee; Raymond Fair, chairman of the Detroit Carpenters Apprenticeship Committee and president of the Detroit Carpenters District Council; Molnar; John Harrington, CDC secretary-treasurer; David Orrell, JAC secretary; and Ralph Wood, business representative of Local 982 and member of the Detroit JAC. The picture above shows contestants and sponsors, and the picture below right shows the contest area in Cobo Hall.

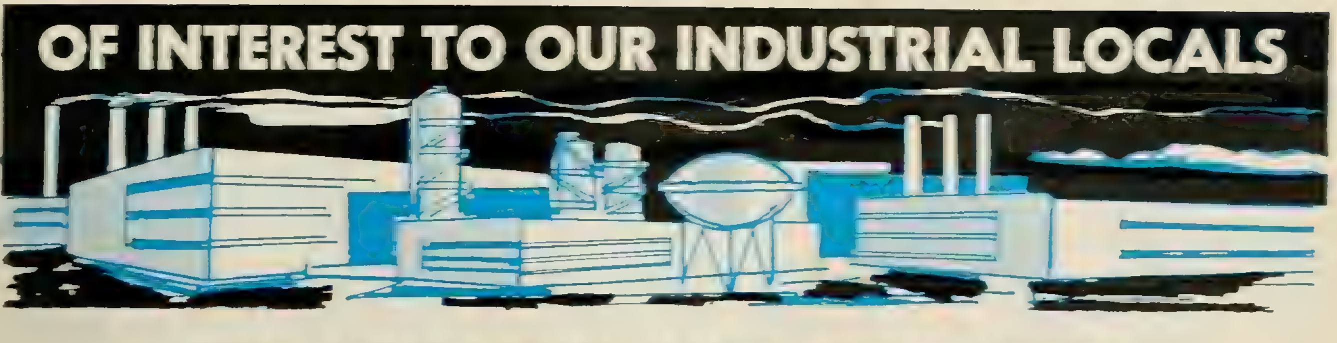
Southern States Apprenticeship Conference Leaders Lay Plans

Members of the host committee, steering committee and advisors are pleased with plans for the 21st Annual Meeting of the Southern States Apprenticeship Conference scheduled for Memphis, Tenn., July 24-26. Approximately 2,000 are expected to attend, representing management, labor and government. Two hundred and fifty apprentices will be honored at the conference. Discussions are planned for major trades, including carpentry and joining. Shown here are, left to right: Charles Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the SSAC steering committee (maintenance engineer for Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Coosa River Newsprint Division, Coosa Pines, Alabama); L. E. Marler, vice-chairman, SSAC steering committee (supervisor of training, Sheffield Steel Company, Houston, Texas); Charles N. Conner, regional director, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor, Atlanta, Georgia; William E. Allen, chairman, SSAC steering committee (secretary-treasurer, Florida AFL-CIO Labor Council, Tampa, Florida); William V. Hood, chairman, 21st SSAC host committee (coordinator, Memphis Carpenters' Apprentice Training Program, Memphis, Tennessee); Fred W. Erhard, regional director, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor, Dallas, Texas; James E. Childs, co-chairman, 21st SSAC host committee (vice-president, Allen and O'Hara, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee).

Graduation Ceremony In Chicago Council

The Chicago District Council held apprentice graduation ceremonies March 27. Sixty young men received certificates. They are shown above with officials of the Builders Assn. of Chicago, the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, and the United Brotherhood. At right, District Council President George Vest, Jr., presents a certificate to a graduate. Also shown are Charles Thompson, Council Secretary; First General Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan; and Hugh J. McRae, assistant secretary of the Building Construction Employers Assn.

OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS



WHAT ADVANCE-NOTICE CLAUSES SHOULD CONTAIN

■ In our last article we discussed advance-notice clauses and automation. In this article we will talk about what advance-notice clauses should contain and give you an example of such a clause.

In writing an advance-notice clause, as in writing any clause, the language should be clear and concise. You should cover the situation completely, allowing for any contingency.

After outlining all problems that could occur, you must provide remedies to rectify situations outlined.

With this in mind you can begin to write your advance-notice clause.

First, you must define what situations you wish to cover. Great attention should be given to this subject. It is not enough to simply specify that advance notice shall be given if the firm decides to automate. The term automation means many things to many people, and as stated above, your language should be clear and concise. You should cover the introduction of any labor-saving equipment or devices, engineering methods, modification of production, or any reduction in the labor force.

Now that we have defined what we wish to cover in this clause, we must set a length of time for the advance notice to be given. In most cases at least one year should be the period of notification. This is usually enough time for employees to make necessary adjustments, such as retraining, or to seek other employment. Also it allows enough time for negotiations.

This brings us to the next part of our advance-notice clause, the obligation to negotiate the proposed changes. You can have all the advance notice you want, but unless the employer is obligated to bargaining over the proposed changes, the notice is of little or no value.

This section of your clause must be coupled with a requirement for the company to provide the union with complete information regarding the proposed changes. This information should include, but should not be limited to, machinery, engineering, or new production methods to be introduced, number of workers affected by the change, the up or down grading of job classifications, what new jobs will be opened, skills required for new jobs, and proposed rates of pay for up-graded or down-graded jobs.

Last, there should be machinery set up for arbitration if the union and the company reach a stalemate in the negotiations, or the union should not relinquish its right to strike as a means of settling the dispute.

We have now set forth the principles that should be contained in an advance-notice clause. Below we have printed an advance-notice clause which contains these principles. We realize that it would be impossible to write an advance-notice clause that would fit all situations that exist in the various shops, mills and factories which have an agreement with the United Brotherhood. Therefore, this clause is printed only to enable you to better understand the principles involved. Your advance-notice clause should incorporate these principles and should be tailor-made to reflect the circumstances in your particular plant or agreement situation.

SECTION I.

The union recognizes the right of the company to make technological, operational and organizational changes. The company recognizes the right of the Union to establish protective benefits to minimize the economic hardships resulting from such changes. Technological, operational and organizational changes encompass, but are not limited to, the introduction of new machinery, equipment or any labor-saving devices, as well as any new engineering methods or any modification of production methods which result in a change of the work force either increase or decrease, or the transfer of employees or change of classification of employees.

SECTION II

Except as provided in Section III hereof, the company shall give at least one year's written notice to the Union of any intended change or changes referred to in Section I of this article. Such notice shall contain a full and comprehensive statement of the proposed change or changes, including but not limited to machinery, engineering, equipment, new production methods, or any other change to be introduced, the anticipated number of workers to be affected by such change, together with an indication of the anticipated change is skill level, and any other information pertinent to the change. The company further agrees that if it should fail to provide the Union with such notice, then the proposed changes shall not be put into effect until one year from the date of such notice, unless a prior date is mutually agreed upon.

SECTION III.

When the company proposes any change or changes as referred to in Section I of this article which involve ——— employees or less, it shall give 60 days' written notice to the Union of such proposed changes. However, if such proposed changes involving ———* or less men would require any of the employees involved to change their place of residence, then the company agrees to give six months' written notice to the Union.*

SECTION IV.

Within 10 days following receipt of such required notice, the company and the Union shall commence negotiations to establish the protective benefits and procedures to minimize the economic hardships which might result from such changes. Any such changes cannot be put into effect until an agreement is reached. Any items which cannot be agreed to, shall be subject to the normal grievance procedure. ■

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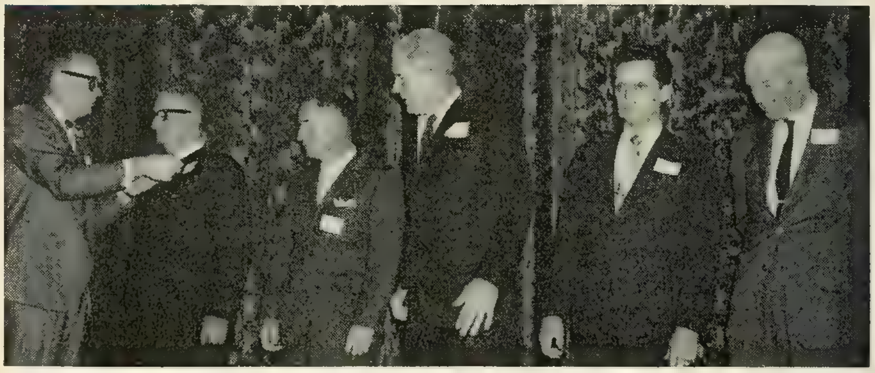
* Number or percent should be determined by circumstances in any given plant.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1



2

(1) WOODLAND, CALIF. — President Delbert Wright recently presented 25-year service pins to members of Local 1381 at a special meeting honoring, left to right: Alexander Hunter; Carl Dellaquila; Lloyd L. Fleming, recording secretary; George Gormley and Arthur J. Anderson.

Other members eligible to receive awards, but not in attendance, were Glen Claypool, H. A. Cleary, Willis Earls, Harry Gravink, Harold Nissen, Lonny Scovel, Jack Hollar, Daniel Lucas, Chris Reyn, and Robert Tozzi.

(2) WICHITA, KANSAS—One 50-year member and four 25-year members of Local 201 were recently presented with membership pins at an awards dinner held in their honor. Frederick N. Bull, Executive Board Member, 6th District Council, awards members, left to right: Ed Miller (50 years); A. L. Lindenmuth (25 years); Theodore Schmuck (25 years); Alvin Weideman (25 years); and W. W. Martin (25 years). Members who were not present to receive their awards were William Carlton, S. F. Dasher, Arthur Dennis, Monroe Douglas, E. L. Dugas, Youal Hayes, Ralph Lyon, Norman Wohlford and Martin Pinaire.

Howard J. Lane was master of ceremonies, and out-of-town speakers included Charles E. Miller, secretary-treasurer, Kansas State District Council; and Frederick N. Bull.

(3) ANDERSON, IND. — Six members were presented with 25-year service pins at a special meeting held at the headquarters of Local 352. Seated, left to right: Don Wainscott (27 years); Herman Fisher (27 years); David Geyer (26 years); and Everett Elsenrath (35 years). Standing, left to right: Paul R. Hull, committee member; Don Large (28 years); Joe Carroll, president; Vernon Hannah, recording secretary; John Wheeldon, committee member; and A. E. Woods (28 years).

Members of Local 352 eligible to receive awards, but unable to attend the pin presentation ceremonies, were C. E. Brown (28 years); Cecil Faris (27 years); Marshall Faris (25 years); Clarence Swift (26 years); Samuel Gray (56 years); Ed Stevens (48 years); and Albert Willis (34 years).

3

4

4A

4B

(4) OTTAWA, ONT.—Local 93 held a special meeting recently honoring those members who have achieved 25 years of active service in the Brotherhood. Twenty-five-year pin recipients are pictured, left to right: Amede Levesque, Marc Landry, Rene Bisson, Stanley Moore, Joseph Petrukowich, Albert LaLonde, and Rene Lebrun. The awards were presented by senior officers Albert LaLonde and Marc Landry.

(4A) Robert Thompson, secretary, was presented with a silver tray from Albert LaLonde, international representative, in appreciation for his outstanding services as secretary of Local 93 for more than 20 years.

(4B) Officers and business representatives of Local 93 are seated, left to right: Mark McKenny, business representative; Marc Landry, president; Wilfrid Chretien, vice president; W. H. "Harry" Birmingham, financial secretary; Lawrence Sawyer, treasurer; and Albert LaLonde, international representative. Standing, left to right: William Guigue, trustee, Robert Thompson, recording secretary; William Todd, conductor; George Hoppin, warden; Alvin Brownell and Joseph O. LaLonde, trustees.

(5) MAYWOOD, CALIF.—Four members of Furniture Workers Local 3161 were awarded 25-year membership pins late last year. Pictured, left to right: Frank Sanchez, president, presenting awards to Carlos Aquilar, Hilda Loomis, Frank Macias, and Celestino Ramirez.

Brothers unable to attend the ceremonies, but eligible to receive 25-year emblems, were: Harold Bell, Jesus Bojorques, James Chipp, Sam Liberto, Salvador Munoz, and Horace Taylor.

Following a short business meeting and the pin presentation, members of Local 3161 enjoyed a delicious buffet supper.

5

6

(6) ARLINGTON, TEXAS—Local 1421 (Millwright & Machinery Erectors) recently honored eleven 25-year members at a special pin presentation ceremony. Wives and families of the members were invited to attend the affair.

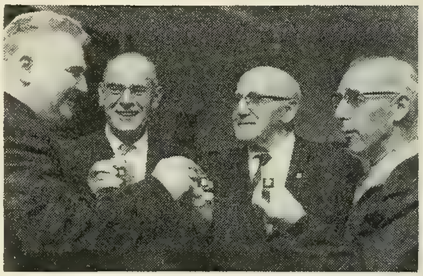
Paul H. Anderson is seated in the photograph. Standing, left to right, are: Charles M. Campau, International Representative; C. R. Holder; Gerry L. Wagnon; Floyd W. Durham; C. M. Yeatts, Jr.; Royce H. Allen; D. W. Seabolt; and Leon F. Pierce, business representative.

Other members of Local 1421 unable to attend the ceremonies included: Charles H. Graff, F. Lee Hardin, Wayne Johnson and Leonard W. Wilson.

Charles M. Campau, Local 1421, presented pins to each member attending, and refreshments were served following the presentation of awards. A large cake was specially prepared for the occasion.

(7) MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE — Three membership pins were presented to veterans of Local 1688 (Millmen) at a recent meeting. Merton Campbell received a 30-year service pin and Alvin Neubert and Richard Smith were recipients of 25-year pins. Pictured, left to right: Arthur Gimas, local president, presenting awards to Alvin Neubert, Merton Campbell and Richard Smith. Absent from the photograph and eligible to receive 25-year membership pins were Peter Meindl and Leonard Yanez. (Photo courtesy The Manchester Union-Leader).

Guest speaker at the session of Local 1688 was Ken Klene, general manager of Hermsdorf Fixture Company. New members sworn in at the ceremonies were Paul Doyon, William Grant, Kenneth Heiring, Richard Heiring and Roger Racette. Raymond Paquette was elected treasurer of the local, and Arthur Gimas, president, presided at the meeting.



7

(8) WILMINGTON, CALIF. — Thirty-one members of Local 1335 (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers) were recently awarded 25-year membership emblems at "Pin Award Night" festivities held at the Wilmington headquarters.

Recipients of 25-year pins are pictured, seated, left to right: Lauri Naapila; Dan Bommelje; Harold Huskey; Walter I. Hayes, oldest member honored; Mate Vukov; Davis N. Jones; James Skelton, veteran member of Local 946 and a former District Council business representative; George Thomsen; Ray Yoakum; and John Hoerner. Second row, left to right: Dale M. Bailey, business representative; Earl Terry; Charles Ducan; Don Van Meter; William Hunt; Emil Anderson; Henry Poellot; Daniel Murray; Alton Page; Thomas Smith; Harland Wright; and Orville L. Carraway. Back row, left to right: Wallace Blatt; Ernest Partridge; David Wells; Curtis Harrison; Archie Paterson; Phillip Florine; Howard Smith; Everett Johnson; Jack Hilliard; and Thomas O. O'Neal. The awards were presented by James Skelton.

8

IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 1, CHICAGO, ILL.

Diekelmann, Carl
Gutbier, Bruno
Rudolph, Louis
Sagmeister, Vincent
Stanley, Anton
Steffey, Roy
Voss, George

L.U. NO. 10, CHICAGO, ILL.

Dorsey, Roy J.
Guger, Mike
Knudsen, Martin
Mosher, James K.
Rudolph, Eugene H.
Tapley, Lawrence
Vinci, Nick

L.U. NO. 15, HACKENSACK, N.J.

Blemendaal, Peter
Pepe, Rocco

L.U. NO. 23, DOVER, N.J.

Gallo, Vincent

L.U. NO. 34, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Brown, Walter
Burnside, M. R.
Burrows, F. J.
Bybee, Ellis
Comiskey, William
Duke, Leslie
Erwin, Joseph
Frasier, R .W.
Groskoff, Irving
Hagedohm, William C.
Hughes, Charles R.
Hunt, Jim
Johanson, H. A.
Laub, George
Lehman, Ernest
Leonard, Ralph
Lessard, John
Luchessi, John
Miller, Max
Mitchell, William
Moulton, William
Murphy, Arnold
Olson, Harry
O'Neal, George
Patton, L. N.
Paulson, Ray
Pollack, Irving
Presto, Paul
Ramsey, C. D.
Roberson, R. E.
Schnittgrund, Ralph
Smith, Frank
Thorwald, Ona P.
Tonini, Pares
Wise, Fred

L.U. NO. 35, SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.

Edwards, Floyd

L.U. NO. 40, BOSTON, MASS.

DeKow, Fred
Levangie, William
Melanson, Arthur
Pearson, John

L.U. NO. 50, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Reeser, Robert
Stamps, Vance
Townsend, Paul
White, Robert

L.U. NO. 51, BOSTON, MASS.

Antonuccio, Salvy
Saroff, Hyman

L.U. NO. 53, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.

Franck, Edward
McGlasson, Robert
Peterson, Einar

L.U. NO. 65, PERTH AMBOY, N.J.

Shipkin, Hyman
Nielsen, Albert

L.U. NO. 77, PORT CHESTER, N.Y.

Engelstad, Fritz
Prata, Anthony

L.U. NO. 101, BALTIMORE, MD.

Collison, George T.
Darney, John H.
Hall, Robert S.
Meadows, Bernard O.
Turner, John W.
Williamson, Robert

L.U. NO. 121, VINELAND, N.J.

Walker, Alfred

L.U. NO. 129, HAZLETON, PA.

Goodall, George E.

L.U. NO. 132, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Johnson, Aubrey W.
Judge, Lawrence
Turney, Gilmore F.

L.U. NO. 153, HELENA, MONT.

Benson, Wallace R.
De Tour, Edward

L.U. NO. 155, PLAINFIELD, N.J.

Harlin, Edwin
Kennedy, James E.
Martin, Andrew J.

L.U. NO. 176, NEWPORT, R.I.

Morrow, John
Perlingiero, Pasquale

L.U. NO. 181, CHICAGO, ILL.

Allendorfer, Fay
Johnson, Eric H.
Sorbers, John L.

L.U. NO. 185, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Karr, Ralph
Smythe, James L.

L.U. NO. 188, YONKERS, N.Y.

Colonna, Michael

L.U. NO. 198, DALLAS, TEX.

Jones, Curtis F.
Mims, Ben, Sr.
Trull, Jeff

L.U. NO. 200, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Dennis, K. H.
Hemingway, Lois
Monroe, Herschel
Plants, Donald

L.U. NO. 207, CHESTER, PA.

Feist, William
Sewerd, George B.

L.U. NO. 218, BOSTON, MASS.

Garrett, Raymond
Comeau, Freeman

L.U. NO. 226, PORTLAND, ORE.

Freeden, E. A.
Hill, Harry
Olson, Rudolph
Taylor, John M.

L.U. NO. 246, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Svanda, Nicholas

L.U. NO. 272, CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.

Zander, George T.

L.U. NO. 278, WATERTOWN, N.Y.

Wells, Theodore F.

L.U. NO. 284, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Battista, Joseph
Mullane, Joseph
Nora, Marino
Thomsen, Otto

L.U. NO. 322, NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Clemenger, William
Hopkins, Alex
Miller, Fred
Olson, Fred
Sullivan, Elmer

L.U. NO. 355, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Piechocki, Joseph

L.U. NO. 359, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Inacker, Henry J.
Zarenkiewiez, Thaddeus

L.U. NO. 366, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Levine, Elias

L.U. NO. 385, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Bellavia, Charles
Chmar, A. J.
Cioffi, Emilio
Dalidda, Peter
DeDea, John
Gargiula, Anthony
Leishman, David
Luppi, William
Mango, Anthony
McLean, Kenneth
Olivo, Angelo
Prokopiak, Joseph
Pienkowski, Stanley
Polizzano, Clino
Shesko, Michael
Williams, Clarence
Zaretsky, Isadore

L.U. NO. 429, MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Collerd, Alferd
Jelstrom, Hilding
Lougheed, Samuel
McChesney, Raymond
Ruggerio, Michael

L.U. NO. 488, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Jackl, Frederick
Kaljot, Elmar
Laisi, Martin
Nier, William
Williams, Archie

L.U. NO. 517, PORTLAND, ME.

Downs, Harry
Galbraith, Wesley
Jackson, John C.
Konan, Ignatius
McCrum, James
Olsen, Herbert
Therio, Ernest
Tyler, Arthur
Valente, Michael

L.U. NO. 584, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Di Carlo, Joseph
Roder, Oscar R.

L.U. NO. 620, MADISON, N.J.

Blatt, Theodore

L.U. NO. 696, TAMPA, FLA.

Bryant, E. E.
Christmas, C. D.
Corbitt, J. M.
Jones, S. L.
Keene, M. W.
Peterson, M. H.
Schow, E. N.
Studstill, Zebra
Whitt, L. E.

L.U. NO. 715, ELIZABETH, N.J.

Aakjer, George
Bowers, Richmond
Byleir, Sigler
Currie, Robert, Sr.
Johns, William E.
Pischedda, Raymond
Schwarz, Paul
Zingler, Fred

L.U. NO. 764, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Addison, W. F.
Allwhite, L. G.
Ashley, E. M.
Barmore, Joseph B.
Barnes, Carl L.
Boynton, F. M.
Brooks, Louis M.
Carter, C. K., Sr.
Chance, Lee
Crutchfield, H. L.
Davenport, Claude C.
Hardwick, H. V.
Hastings, Carl H.
Hernandez, Felix
Hightower, W. C.
Hill, Ben F.
Lambert, Dave O.
Long, Charles B.
Loy, E. D.
McKinley, H. J.
Madden, Otto
Mitchell, Strother
Nugent, J. D.
Oden, R. H.
Phillips, H. J.
Rowlen, K. F.
Scott, Floyd M.
Scriber, E. F.
Simpson, M. O.
Smith, R. E.
Stephenson, L. H.
Thaxton, Jim B.
Walker, Earl R.
Whitten, Millard F.
Wimberly, Teer

L.U. NO. 950, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Lemyre, Ambrose

L.U. NO. 956, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Wapper, John

Continued on Page 36

IN MEMORIAM *Cont'd*

**L.U. NO. 982,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Armstrong, Roy

**L.U. NO. 1006,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.**

Arman, Steve
Bean, Albin
Eastland, Arthur
Jenniker, August
Keegan, Eugene, Sr.
Wilson, George
Yoerg, Fred

**L.U. NO. 1020,
PORTLAND, ORE.**

Goodwin, Lloyd E.

**L.U. NO. 1022,
PARSONS, KANS.**

Foster, Robert L.
Shaw, Jack Lee

**L.U. NO. 1093,
GLEN COVE, N.Y.**

Hopp, Anders

**L.U. NO. 1098,
BATON ROUGE, LA.**

Haslip, John R.

**L.U. NO. 1128,
LA GRANGE, ILL.**

Brodie, Fred

**L.U. NO. 1266,
AUSTIN, TEX.**

Whisenant, Doyle C.

**L.U. NO. 1292,
HUNTINGTON, N.Y.**

Horn, Frank

**L.U. NO. 1302,
NEW LONDON, CONN.**

Nyvelt, Albert

**L.U. NO. 1394,
FT. LAUDERDALE,
FLA.**

Aubel, Paul J.
Heath, Thomas

**L.U. NO. 1397,
NORTH HEMPSTEAD,
N.Y.**

Traynor, James

**L.U. NO. 1423,
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.**

Latimer, W. C.
Machen, W. G., Sr.

**L.U. NO. 1433,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Edwardson, Peter
Hamilton, James
Krause, Walter
McCague, H. C.
Megdan, John
Peake, Garry
Poynter, Fred S.
Salyer, Richmond
Schoeneberger, Adolf
Zacharski, Chester

**L.U. NO. 1449,
LANSING, MICH.**

Colegrove, Don
Lowe, Lewis

**L.U. NO. 1483,
PATCHOGUE, N.Y.**

Carter, David
Furman, Thomas
Lindtvit, Terkel

**L.U. NO. 1511,
SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y.**

Lingwood, Raymond

**L.U. NO. 1598,
VICTORIA, B.C.**

Croft, James J.

**L.U. NO. 1667,
BILOXI, MISS.**

Raley, Calvin

**L.U. NO. 1725,
DAYTONA BEACH,
FLA.**

Avery, Ace
Carter, Elmer T.
St. John, Cleon
Whitely, Alfred

**L.U. NO. 1772,
HICKSVILLE, N.Y.**

Clement, Carmine
Fitzroy, Samuel, Sr.

**L.U. NO. 1822,
FT. WORTH, TEX.**

Finch, Norman O.

**L.U. NO. 1846,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Hatfield, H. E.
Molero, Vincent M.
Nuessly, Herbert J.
Porche, Isaac
Walker, Gerald

**L.U. NO. 1921,
HEMPSTEAD, N.Y.**

Alla, Rudolph
Anderson, Steve
Carlsen, Ted
Davis, Winfield
Klink, Buddy
Mosely, Eugene
Palk, William
Ponichter, Stanley
Raccuglia, Frank
Semke, John
Shelly, David
Sheriff, Irving
Southard, Joseph
Stefansen, Joseph
Stein, Gunther
Tomins, Janis
Vetter, Irving
Wellington, Steven

**L.U. NO. 1966,
MIAMI, FLA.**

Maxwell, Alvin F.

**L.U. NO. 2094,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Galullo, Joseph
Manachek, Paul

**L.U. NO. 2101,
MOOREFIELD, W.VA.**

Miller, Field J.

**L.U. NO. 2203,
ANAHEIM, CALIF.**

Anderson, William R.
Noel, W. G.

**L.U. NO. 2274,
PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Brandt, Elmer

**L.U. NO. 2415,
VICTORIA, B.C.**

Ash, Roy L.

**L.U. NO. 2466,
PEMBROKE, ONT.**

Klingbiel, A.

**L.U. NO. 2710,
NEW YORK, N.Y.**

Busam, William
Fiero, Fred
Minnevaggi, James

**L.U. NO. 3127,
NEW YORK, N.Y.**

Spradley, Ernest

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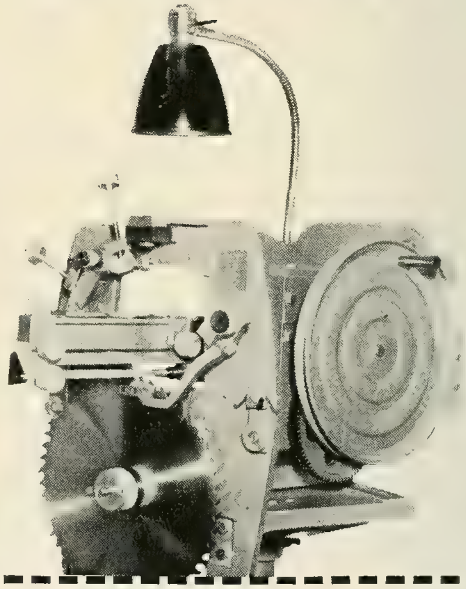
Are you looking for part-time work? The only machine that files hand, band, combination and crosscut circular saws is the

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

When you are no longer on a full-time regular job, perhaps you would like something to do for a few hours a day and pick up a little extra money, too. Your carpenter friends would be glad to have you sharpen their saws for them, especially with the precision work done by the Foley Saw Filer. F. M. Davis wrote us: "After filing saws by hand for 12 years, the Foley Saw Filer betters my best in half the time." Exclusive jointing action keeps teeth uniform in size, height, spacing—and new model Foley Saw Filer is the only machine that sharpens hand, band, both combination and crosscut circular saws.



WRITE FOR INFORMATION

You can set up a Foley Saw Filer in your garage or basement. A small cash payment will put a Foley in your hands, and you can handle monthly payments with the cash you take in. Operating expense is low—only 7¢ for files and electricity to turn out a $1.00 or $1.50 saw filing job. Send us your name and address on coupon for complete information on the Foley Saw Filer.

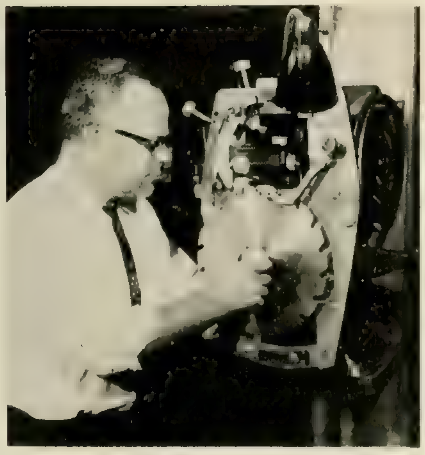
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

FOLEY MFG. CO. 518-9 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. 55418
Please send literature on Foley Saw Filer and Time Payment Plan.
NAME____________________
ADDRESS____________________

CEDAR SHINGLE IDEAS

Textured elegance is the result of using Shakertown "Fancy Butt" red cedar shingles. Shakertown Corporation has published literature describing the ten "Fancy Butt" shingle designs and how they can be employed to enhance both modern exterior architecture and interior decor with the warmth of wood. For the literature, write Shakertown Corporation, 4416 Lee Road, Cleveland, Ohio, 44128 or Post Office Box 400, Winlock, Washington, 98596.

IMPROVED SAW FILER



A new improved automatic saw filer has been developed by Foley Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis that is 50 per cent more efficient.

The new Model 387 Foley Automatic Filer has a 50 per cent longer file stroke which increases the efficiency of the files and speeds saw sharpening process.

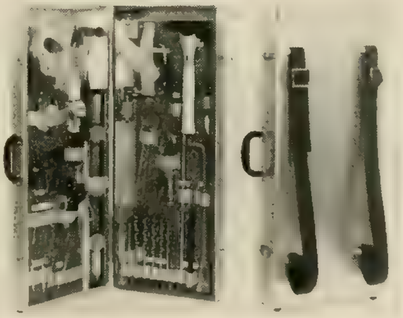
The new Foley Filer features more rugged construction: a larger, stronger file arm, heavier base and wing frame construction; an all-new, strengthened rocker arm design which gives a wider range of feed pawl travel lengths. Larger, easier-to-handle adjustment knobs and self-locking screws have been incorporated throughout for faster set-up and adjustment-free operation.

It accurately sharpens all crosscut circular saws with evenly spaced V-shaped teeth; circular rip saws, combination circular saws; band saws up to 4½" wide and 24" long; carpenters' hand saws, both straight edged and crowned, either rip or crosscut including back and miter box; plus meat saw blades. It will handle circular saws from 4" to 24" in diameter.

The new Foley Filer is designed to provide all necessary filing angles. Gives hook, tooth face and top bevels—accurately duplicates original tooth characteristics.

For more information about the new Foley Automatic Saw Filer Model 387 contact: Foley Manufacturing Company, 3300 Fifth Street N.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418.

BACK-PACK TOOL BOX



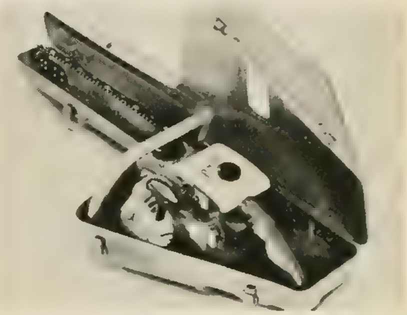
Back-pack tool boxes will soon be union made. The Back Pack Tool Box Company is in the process of signing a contract with Local 98 of the Carpenter Union in Spokane and has been working with L. E. Bartels, financial secretary.

The tool boxes are made from 50-52 aluminum, approximately 60 gauge. The corners are heli-arc welded for strength. The fillers are made from ⅛ in. masonite with 1½ in. industrial elastic holders, snap riveted. Back pack belts are made from 1½ in. waterproof webbing with safety buckles.

The box is designed for all carpenters, dam and bridge workers, as well as house builders. It holds a complete line of any major brand of hand tool for carpenters. List enclosed.

This box is superior to the old type of carpenter box, because it can easily be carried anywhere, the back pack feature is for men working in high places enabling them to use both hands for climbing ladders, etc. The box can also be carried like a suitcase. It is very compact and easy to use. All tools can be seen at a glance and easily removed. This box weighs only 44½ lbs. completely stocked. It is 14 in. wide, 34 in. long and 4 in. thick. It retails for $32.50. For more information write: Back Pack Tool Box Company, Cusick, Washington 99119.

CHAIN SAW CASE



The famous Remington SL-9 lightweight chain saw now has its own carrying case. This rugged plastic case was designed by Remington to protect the saw, give it greater portability, and make it easier to stow neatly into a car trunk with other camping or sports equipment and luggage.

The case snaps around the contours of the saw itself, with the saw handle serving as a handle for both.

Among other things, the carrying case keeps the saw clean when not in use, keeps the chain sharp, and generally protects the saw during storage and transporting. With nothing but the saw handle exposed, the saw can be strapped safely to a hiker's pack board. Having the saw in the case also eliminates possible damage from the saw to clothing or other equipment packed alongside the saw in a car or other vehicle.

The case is available at a suggested retail price of $19.95 from Remington Chain Saw Dealers.

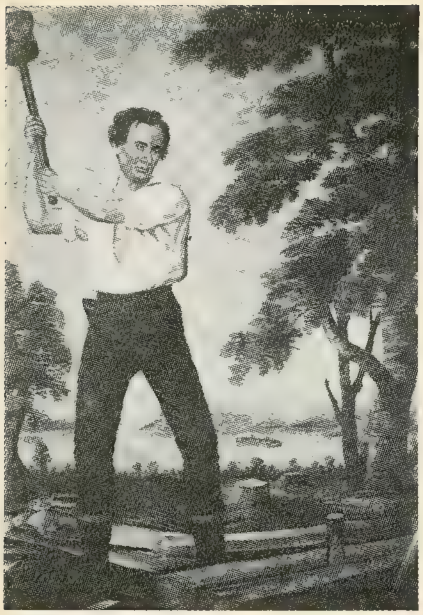
For additional information, contact: Remington Arms Company, Inc., 25000 South Western Ave., Park Forest, Illinois.

CRAFTS CATALOG

The Craftool Company, manufacturer of the broadest program of tools and equipment for the Creative Crafts has released their new 144 page catalog No. 70.

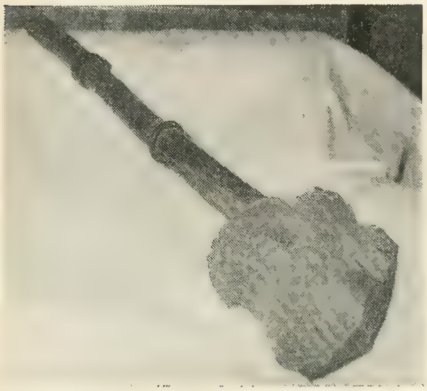
The catalog is available at no charge to art and industrial art teachers requesting it on their school letterhead. It may be purchased by interested artists and craft enthusiasts by sending $1.00 to The Craftool Company Dept. 70-AEM, 1 Industrial Rd., Wood-Ridge, N.J. 07075.

The Craftool Program covers these major craft areas of Ceramics, Graphics, Lapidary (Gem Cutting & Polishing), Sculpture, Art Metal (Jewelry), Bookbinding, Papermaking, Craft Work Benches, Weaving, Batik plus Books and Publications devoted to these subjects.



RAIL SPLITTER

The picture above, is from a political campaign poster of 1860. It shows Abraham Lincoln using a maul and a wedge to split rails. Ken Tooker, retired member of Local 203, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., called the picture to our attention when he saw the February CARPENTER cover, showing Lincoln with a metal axe. (Our February cover was supplied by the Library of Congress.) The picture below shows a "Lincoln rail splitter" which has been in the Tooker family for more than 125 years. Any further information on the subject, anyone?



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LAKELAND NEWS

Berry Bellamy, Local 599, Hammond, Indiana, arrived at the Home March 3, 1969.

Savo Gojkovic, Local 2155, New York, N. Y. arrived at the Home March 21, 1969.

Frank Stahl, Local 13, Chicago, Illinois, died March 9, 1969. Burial was at Cassville, Missouri.

Edwin Johnson, Local 1665, Alexandria, Virginia, died March 31, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Visitors to the Home during March, 1969:

John A. Lang, Katonah, N.Y. Local 1134.

Wayne Cochran, Merriam, Kans. Local 61.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gamberling, Great Falls, Mont. Local 286.

Rudy Stein, Loveland, Ohio. Local 854.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Konratts, 3930 N. Oconta. Local 242.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Kimball, Parma, Ohio. Local 404.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Krame, Sr., St. Louis, Mo. Local 47.

John A. Reed, Duxbury, Mass. Local 1531.

Clyde C. Powell, Louisville, Ohio. Local 639.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Johnson, Wilmette, Ill. Local 1307.

Henry Clum, Albany, N. Y. Local 117.

Alf G. Gundersen. Chicago, Ill. Local 80.

Robert Wittmer, St. Paul, Minn. Local 87.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Deckett, Harrisburg, Pa. Local 287.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Scott, Woodridge, N. J. Local 2212.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Maeix, Hudson. Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Koeding, Minneapolis, Minn. Local 548.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Anderson, Skokie, Ill. Local 58.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Larsen, New City, N. Y. Local 787.

H. Marcussen, Richmond, Virginia. Local 388.

Siegfried Gumert, N. Y.C. Local 488.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Larson, Chicago, Ill. Local 58.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wilkerson, St. Louis, Mo. Local 5.

George W. Shaffer, Pinellas Park, Fla. Local 531.

Frank Takacs, Bridgeport, Conn. Local 115.

D. L. Noble, London, Ont., Can. Local 1946.

John McCarthy, Carmel and Kent, N. Y. Local 1704.

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Mrs. Alton L. Lemka, Bradenton, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Eulstu, Sr., Gambrill, Md. Local 132.

Joseph J. Prerle, Snyder, N. Y. Local 440.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Heay, Cuba, Ohio.

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Samuel Hutka, Eden, N. Y. Local 1345.

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T. L. Wales, Gary, Ind. Local 985.

Clyde C. Powell, Akron, Ohio. Local 639.

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Dugald A. Smith, Dearborn, Mich. Local 377.

Emil Basler, Highland, Ill. Local 1535.

Archie Johnson, Norwalk, Conn. Local 746.

Leslie H. Branot, Indianapolis, Ind. Local 60.

Robert Hackenberger, Harrisburg, Pa. Local 287.

Elmar Reinke, Itasca, Ill. Local 2004.

D. V. Zehner, Knoxville, Tenn. Local 50.

Charles D. Hussey, Rochester, N. H. Local 1031.

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Charles LaBarre, Sr., Conklin, N. Y. Local 281.

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Julius L. Holzer and wife, Baltimore, Md. Local 101.

Karl Soder, Winter Haven, Fla.

LAKELAND NEWS, con't.

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Chauncy Soufner, Stamford, Conn. Local 210.

Charles Olmstead, Wilton, Conn. Local 210.

Henry Staalsen, Chicago, Ill. Local 181.

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E. Tfilchen, Burford, Ont., Can.

J. Tfilchen, Burford, Ont., Can.

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Ivor Anderson, Pleasantville, N.Y. Local 1115.

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Glen Bunch, Alamosa, Colo.

T. R. Bunch, Alamosa, Colo.

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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

33.5 Million Man-Days Lost in One Year to Accidents

■ News media seldom pay any attention to the efforts of organized labor to obtain safer working conditions. They dutifully report the facts when hundreds of miners are buried alive due to unsafe working conditions or a number of construction workers die in the collapse of a structure. But when workers walk off the job in protest . . . ah! that's a different story! Don't ask if the press ever follows up to see that strict mine inspections are made. It seldom does.

The Brotherhood and the rest of organized labor in the construction trades currently are seeking enactment of a construction safety bill in Congress. Since 1959, there has never been a year wherein fewer than 2,300 construction workers were killed on the job and at least 209,000 suffered significant injuries.

In testifying in favor of the pending legislation, President C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department pointed out that the **entire work force** of the U. S. lost 42 million man-days of production because of strikes during 1967. But, the president of the Building and Construction Trades Department pointed out, in the same period **construction workers alone** lost 33.5 million man-days of work because of disabling accidents!

The news media often blast workers for their refusal to work because of unacceptable pay or unfair working conditions. But few become agitated over the monumental amount of human misery caused by and wages lost through on-the-job accidents.

Construction workers definitely need more accident protection. The accident rate for all industry is 6.91 accidents per million man-hours worked. The accident rate for the construction trades is almost twice that; 12.24 per million man-hours. That tells the story!

The simple truth is that many managements feel it is cheaper to pay workmen's compensation costs than it is to spend money to provide safe working conditions.

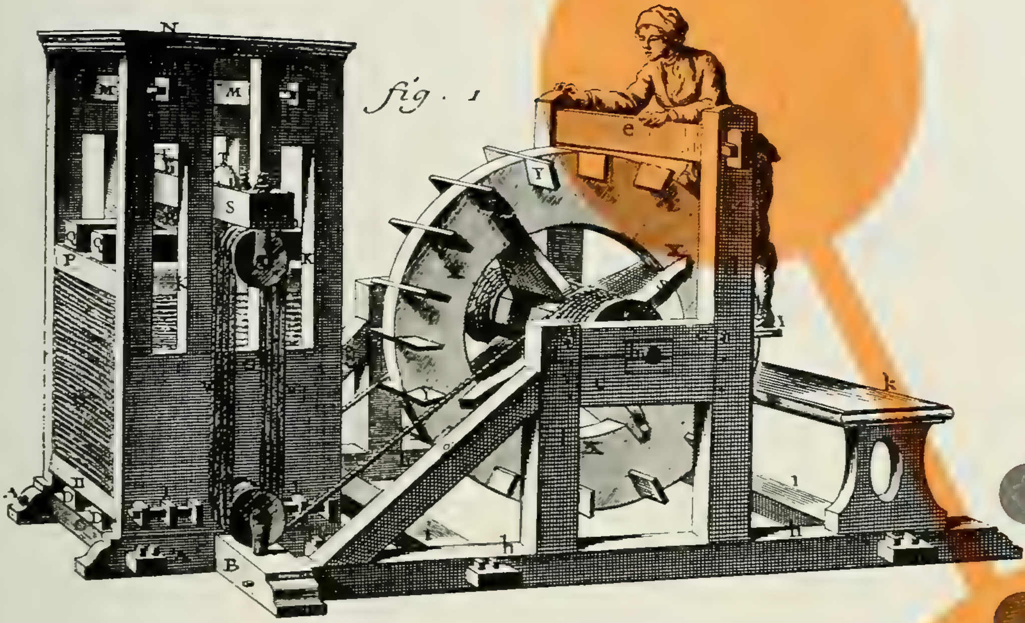
However, this has been challenged as a shortsighted point of view by Esther Peterson, former Assistant Secretary of Labor under both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. She said: "I am convinced that if the money is invested (in safety) we will save it in insurance, we will save it in compensation . . . not to mention what we will save in terms of human values."

Last year there were more than 14,000 deaths and 2,000,000 disabling injuries on the job nationwide. Costs of occupational accidents totalled $7.3 billions, with $1.5 billions in lost wages and an attendant loss of 245 million man-days of production.

Certainly the passage of the pending Construction Safety Bill, which has been introduced by Chairman Harrison Williams of the Senate Labor Subcommittee, will result in substantial savings in all departments—savings in more fathers and fewer orphans, more healthy workers and fewer cripples, more taxpayers and fewer recipients of relief.

The blood of the 2,800 construction workers who have died during the past 12 months call out for its passage. No headlines scream it . . . no television announcer declares it . . . but it is there.

It remains to be seen if the nation can actually act without the "conditioning" of television, radio and the press!



STEP BY STEP...

The torturous history of the development of construction and industrial energy sources has climbed the long ladder from the first use of human and animal muscles to today's multi-purpose electrical systems powered by the atom.

Paralleling the age-long striving for more efficient ways of doing things through improved tools and methods has been the dedication of the individual building craftsman, over the centuries, to maintained and improved quality work standards for himself and his associated journeymen. Much of the world's material progress has been built on the purposefulness of mind of such and similar groups of men.

Conscious of his heritage, the skilled craftsman of today feels the same spirit of commitment to exacting personal standards of work excellence as did his counterpart hundreds of years ago back in Europe.

The rules

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The CARPENTER

JUNE, 1969

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

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Correspondence for the General Executive Board should be sent to the General Secretary.

Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

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THE
CARPENTER
VOLUME LXXXIX No. 6 JUNE, 1969

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

A California millworker is dwarfed by redwood logs in a mill pond, as he struggles to move the mighty sections of timber into position for pickup.

The picture was loaned to us by the Crocker-Citizens National Bank of San Francisco, which finances much of the lumbering operations on the West Coast.

The picture indicates the tremendous size of the redwood and its great value as a source of building material. One of these giants can supply lumber for many houses.

Though the redwood has tremendous size, it probably is not the world's all-time tallest or widest tree. *Guiness Book of World Records* indicates that the tallest tree of all time was probably a mountain ash found in Victoria, Australia, in 1872. It measured 435 feet from its roots to the point where the trunk had been broken off by its fall. At this point the trunk's diameter was 3 feet, indicating that the tree's overall height when standing was more than 500 feet! Its diameter was 18 feet at 5 feet above the ground.

Another specimen, known as "The Baron Tree," was reported to be 464 feet in 1868. One of this species was felled at Thorpedale, Gippsland, Australia, in 1880 and another near Eureka, California, in 1914, with reported heights of 375 and 380 feet.

Today's tallest is probably a 385-foot giant redwood, with a diameter of 16 feet, 10 inches, discovered in June, 1966, near Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, California.

National Legislative Conference
ILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT

BUILDING TRADES PRESS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Washington Conference Presents 16-Point Bill of Particulars

■ The continuing problems posed to construction workers by the situs picketing ban and the lack of a comprehensive safety program for the industry were high on the agenda when more than 3,000 delegates to the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department held a Legislative Conference in Washington, D.C., last month.

The Brotherhood was represented at the Conference by a delegation of more than 640 from all 50 states. Heading up our representation was General President M. A. Hutcheson and members of the General Executive Board, which had scheduled a regular meeting in Washington to coincide with the Legislative Conference.

The Conference was under the direction of C. J. Haggerty, president, and Frank Bonadio, secretary-treasurer, of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

Delegates approved a slate of 16 priority legislative goals (see accompanying listing.) They urged that the 91st Congress take positive action on the problem areas with which the 16 topics are concerned.

The delegations, by states, called on their home-state Senators and Representatives at their Capitol Hill offices. Following the visits, each delegation turned in a "report card" to the Building and Construction Trades Department which listed the lawmakers' attitudes on the various programs. These reports will serve as a guide to union legislative representatives in planning strategy and applying priorities designed to obtain passage of the proposals in this Congress.

In their turns, members of Congress and representatives from the Nixon Cabinet appeared before the Conference to speak to the assembled delegates. Most appeared to be keenly aware of the interests of organized labor. Leaders from both major parties voiced support for measures designed to legalize situs picketing, inauguration of an effective safety program and other vital subjects, including tax reforms, Davis-Bacon proposals, restoration of Job Corps cutbacks, Urban Development and Public Housing.

A number of speakers before the Conference voiced support of the proposed Situs Picketing amendment. Said Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz: "We recognize that there is an inequity as to the conditions for picketing between industrial and construction sites. We want to eliminate that inequity."

House Majority Leader Carl Albert: "I was a member of the Committee on Education and Labor when we reported the situs picketing bill in the last Congress, and I supported it from beginning to end. . . . I suggest to the membership that this, I think, is one of the most important pieces of legislation facing Congress. . . . It will have the enthusiastic support of every member of leadership on my side of the aisle leading to its final passage."

House Minority Leader Gerald Ford: "The Secretary of Labor is a knowledgeable, able, dedicated person, and I think he has laid the groundwork for action in the critical areas (of situs picketing) and I, for one, subscribe to its principles."

Senate Minority Whip Hugh Scott: "I think the time is long past to treat this issue as one that is taking property away from anybody or depriving anybody of their rights, but rather an issue that will give you an opportunity to present the justice of your grievances, the fairness of your right to be heard, and your simple rights as American citizens to receive a fair return for your effort, the energy and the labor which is expended."

Congressman William Ayres of Ohio: "A year ago I pledged to you my support for the Common Situs Picketing Bill. I kept that pledge. Our Committee approved it, but once again it failed to progress beyond that point. Under the leadership and support of our new Secretary of Labor, I cannot but feel that it can make better strides toward enactment than has been the case hitherto."

Congressman Frank Thompson of New Jersey: "I hope someday to come before you and say 'yesterday, or last week, or last month we did it; we passed the Common Situs Picketing Bill'."

Summing up the feelings of most speakers on the subject of Situs Picketing was Department General Counsel Lou Sherman, who pointed out that, "There has been a realization by five Presidential administrations that there are inequities in the law, which must be cured by enactment of the legislators that this is not merely a labor-supported bill. This is a bill which has won the support of the four previous Presidents and now, at least in principle, Situs Picketing is being supported by the Nixon Administration."

Construction Safety

Building Trades Conference speakers also appeared united on the subject of construction safety bills. Here's what Congressional leaders had to report:

Congressman Carl Perkins of Kentucky: "Last week we were able to move, out of the full committee on Education and Labor, the construction safety bill which vitally affects the construction industry, because all of you realize there are so many industries in the country where we don't have construction safety. It is for that reason we thought it most important. And your organization, headed by Mr. Meany, Mr. Haggerty, and your legislative representative, Walter Mason, took the lead in this movement."

Congressman Carl Albert said; "I am sure we can pass that bill without any difficulty at all. I don't think we have any problems with the safety measures, and it is just impossible for me to understand anybody who does not believe that the working man is entitled to safety."

Senator Ralph Yarborough, Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, noted that the construction safety bill, "which would protect construction workers involved in Federal and Federally-financed projects, is a step in the right direction. But much, much more needs to be done in protecting the American worker. A man needs protection just as much on a privately financed project as on a federally financed job."

Secretary of Labor Shultz commented on safety, too: "I have been struck . . . to see that, with all the attention given to strikes, the amount of man-days lost through on-the-job accidents in a typical year is on the order of seven or eight times as many man-days as those lost through strikes. I think that gives a little perspective on the importance of this issue of safety."

Job Corps, Training

Anticipated Nixon Administration cuts in the Job Corps program brought anticipated reaction from the Legislative Conference speakers.

Congressman Carl Perkins said: "It is a great mistake . . . to cut back the Job Corps as is presently being proposed because we don't have any other training programs in existence in America to take the place of the Job Corps, to serve this hard-core youngster with a below-fifth-grade educational average; that will develop and train this hard core youngster to earn a livelihood."

Senator Edward Kennedy, Senate Majority Whip, took note of the subject to call attention to organized labor's involvement in training the disadvantaged youth for gainful employment; "You have candidly recognized the problem and conscientiously started to do something about it. One contribution you have made, for example, is organizing and running Job Corps conservation centers for our hard-core unemployed youth. Your work has been important, and the Job Corps has helped thousands. I am deeply concerned by the Administration's recent decision to shut down abruptly over half of the existing facilities. Of the 59 centers being closed, over 26 have programs run by the building trades."

Social Concern

Senator Kennedy also spoke, as did others, of other urgent domestic needs as he pointed out the urgency in providing for great numbers of low-cost housing units and educational facilities. "Over 500,000 classrooms are inadequate," he said, and "current construction is making no dent in this backlog. . . . With the $8 billion which the Administration wants to spend on ABM, (we) could provide 400,000 units of low-cost housing, 400,000 new classrooms, 1,300 new hospitals averaging 200 beds apiece . . . jobs for the members of the building trade while at the same time providing desperately needed facilities."

Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe, who also addressed the Conference, put the subject of domestic priorities in another way: "If we can put a man on the moon, we can certainly put a man on his feet."

As Others See Us?

Another member of President Nixon's cabinet, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney, criticized the wage gains made

General President M. A. Hutcheson, right, confers with Building and Construction Trades President C. J. Haggerty.

by the trades, holding them largely responsible for the high cost of housing. Although he noted that "I think we have to give housing a higher national priority," he suggested that it be done by "eliminating the barriers, local restrictions, codes, zones, and industry practices that fragment this housing market and keep us from developing markets based on volume."

Romney pointed out specific wage increases which he felt were excessively high, only to have them applauded by the conferees. Later, Director of the AFL-CIO's Legislative Department, Andrew Biemiller commented: "Whether he meant it or not, he paid a great tribute to the business agents, officers and members of the local unions of the Building Trades Unions of America by reciting that list of wage increases. I was very impressed by it. Keep up the good work!"

Biemiller also summed up the tone of the Congress and the difficult work ahead in gaining constructive legislation from it. "We have a very strange Congress on our hands. Nobody has seen anything like it for almost 200 years. . . . So far, nobody can give this Congress very high marks for what has happened because of this impasse (caused by difference in party control of the Administration and Congress). . . . Because of this constant clashing between the Administration and the Congress, things are moving slowly. . . . I can assure you one hell of a fight will be made. That fight has now started and will be kept up."

Building Trades Sixteen-Point Legislative Program

1—Taft-Hartley Amendments
  - **a. On-Site Picketing**
  - **b. Repeal of Section 14(b)**
  - **c. Joint Labor-Management Trade Promotion Funds**
  - **d. Joint Labor-Management Funds for Joint Committee or Board to Interpret Collective Bargaining Agreements**
  - **e. Joint Labor-Management Funds form Education and Child Care Centers**

2—Safety and Health
  - **a. Construction Safety**
  - **b. Occupational Health and Safety**
  - **c. Asbestos Workers' Safety**

3—Davis-Bacon
  - **a. Application of Act to Lease and Leasing Arrangements entered into by the Post Office Department and other Government Agencies**
  - **b. Amend the Act to Include Subsistence Allowances**
  - **c. Extension of Act of Demolition of Public Buildings**

4—Education

5—Minimum Wage Increase

6—Social Security Amendments

7—Workmen's Compensation—Federal Standards to Ensure Uniform State Benefits

8—Unemployment Compensation Amendments

9—Tax Reform

10—Equal Employment Opportunity

11—Welfare and Pension Plans

12—Housing and Urban Development

13—Maritime

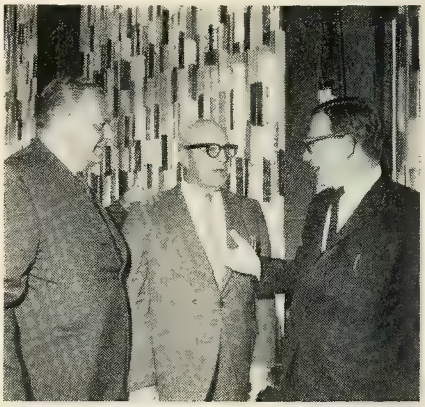
14—Consumer Protection

15—Longshoremen and Harbor Workers Compensation Act Amendments

16—Federal Highway Act Amendments

AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer:

Lane Kirkland Elected To Succeed Wm. Schnitzler



Congratulations from AFL-CIO Secretary Treasurer William F. Schnitzler and Pres. George Meany are extended to Lane Kirkland, right, who was elected by the Executive Council to fill out the term of Schnitzler who is retiring as of June 30, 1969.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council elected Lane Kirkland secretary-treasurer of the federation as of July 1, 1969, to fill out the term of William F. Schnitzler who will retire at the end of June.

The council accepted "with deepest regret" Schnitzler's decision to retire and said it looked forward to "his continuing advice and counsel as secretary-treasurer emeritus."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in announcing the election of Kirkland to a press conference, said there were no other nominees for the post. Kirkland has served as executive assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO since 1960.

The council resolution on Schnitzler hailed him as "friend and colleague, trade union leader and distinguished American," and reviewed his long service to the AFL-CIO and the trade union movement. Schnitzler has been AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer since the founding of the organization in December 1955.

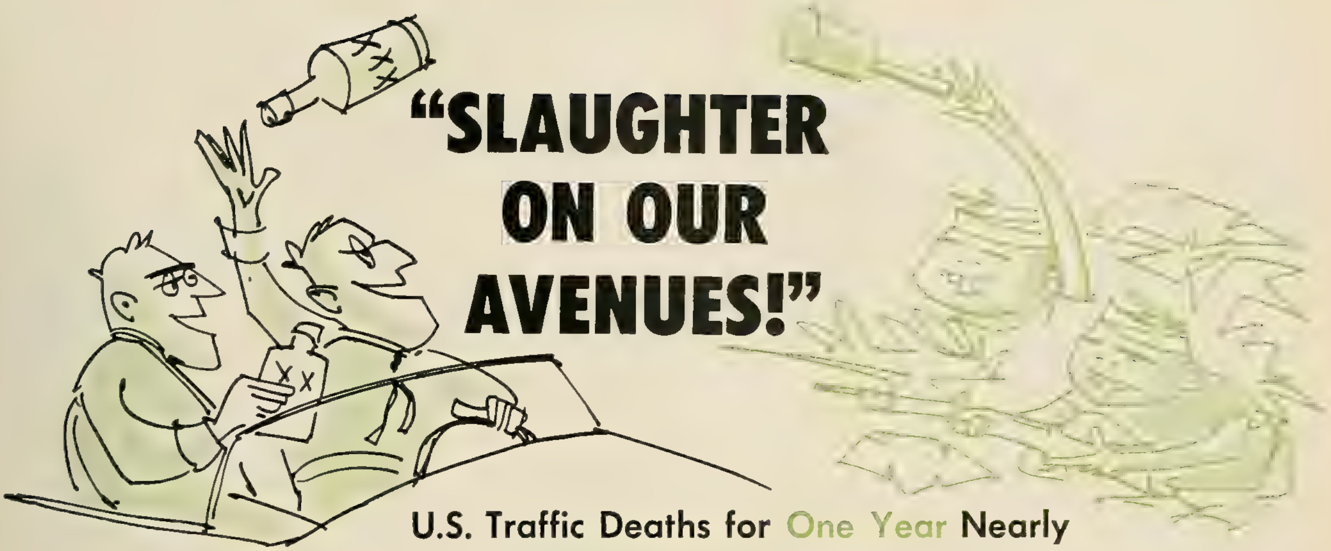
The retiring secretary-treasurer spoke briefly at the press conference saying he was looking forward to retirement at 65, a decision that was entirely his own, and of his pride in years of serving with Meany as one of the executive officers of the federation.

Kirkland, 47, a native of Camden, S.C., and a member of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, served as a maritime officer after graduation from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in 1942. He joined the AFL research staff in 1948 after completing his B.S. degree work at Georgetown University.

From 1953 to 1958 he served as assistant director of the AFL and AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. In 1958 he became director of research and education of the Operating Engineers, returning to the AFL-CIO in 1960 to become executive assistant to Meany.

He is president of the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations, a director of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, a board member of Community Health, Inc., and a member of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Advisory Board. He serves also as a fellow of the American Public Health Association and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Earlier he had served as a member of the Federal Hospital Council adviser to world maritime conferences, on the Missile Sites Labor Commission and the President's Maritime Advisory Committee.



"SLAUGHTER ON OUR AVENUES!"

U.S. Traffic Deaths for One Year Nearly Double Eight Years of Viet Casualties!

■ **A COMPILATION** of grim traffic accident statistics has been released by the Travelers Insurance Company. The study reveals that "1968 was an ugly year for Americans."

"Tragedy of a spectacular magnitude became a frequent front-page occurrence. But a quieter national calamity took its dreadful toll on all the days before, during and after Tet, the riots, the assassinations," said the introduction to the book of statistics.

"It was 'quiet' only because it was not concentrated in a single place at a single time. There was no focus to put this misery on the front page. To the families and friends of 55,300 men, women and children killed in motor vehicle accidents, however, it was the ultimate calamity. To the 4,400,000 victims of injury, it was hard-core agony. The economic waste, about $13.5 billion, was an appalling waste."

American vs. American

In the 365 days of 1968, more Americans were killed by other Americans using motor vehicles as weapons than have been killed by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese in Viet Nam since 1960. In fact, according to official Department of Defense figures, there were 29,184 Americans killed in Viet Nam between Jan. 1, 1961, and Nov. 2, 1968. The traffic casualties on U.S. roads and highways totalled 26,116 more than that in only 12 months!

Many American youths are incensed beyond measure at the deaths in Viet Nam. But the continued slaughter, of themselves and others by youths on U.S. public roads, leaves them singularly unimpressed!

Private automobiles, as usual, were the prime offenders. There were 23,000 people killed and 3,182,000 injured in such crashes. The deaths of 18,700 and injuries to 811,000 were ascribed to "speeds too fast for conditions." Other prime driver failures cited were: "driving on the wrong side of the road," "did not have the right-of-way," and the grab-bag "reckless driving."

Pedestrians were at fault, too, and 9,600 paid with their lives for careless walking. Of that total, 3,900 were killed while crossing the street between intersections. There were 1,350 killed while walking on rural highways (presumably not facing oncoming traffic).

The young and over-confident driver continues to account for a predominate number of auto-caused deaths. The under-25 age group constitutes only one-fifth of all licensed drivers. Yet this one-fifth of the drivers were involved in one-third of all fatal traffic accidents. They killed 19,200 of the 64,500 people who died in auto crashes during the year 1968.

The statistical experts of Travelers refuse to take sides in the man-vs-woman driver feud. They duly report that 85.3 percent of those involved in fatal accidents were males (14.7 female) but then point out that there are many more men drivers who travel many more miles than female drivers.

"There are many proven reasons why cars crash," the statisticians report. "Sex of the driver is not one of them," they diplomatically add.

Taxis, Busses Safest

A breakdown on types of vehicles in fatal accidents reveals that taxis (200) and busses (650) are the safest conveyances on the roads. There were 55,200 passenger cars and 11,100 commercial vehicles (presumably trucks) involved. The most-dangerous vehicle percentage-wise is the motorcycle, with 2,250 involved, despite the relative small numbers of them licensed compared to private autos.

The statistics, compiled by Travelers from monthly reports from state motor vehicle departments, declares that "energetic and thorough research has nailed down drunk driving as a major accident cause." All law enforcement officers know that the drinking driver, together with the drunken driver, cause far and away the vast majority of all accidents. Travelers points out that the careful reader will note the clear inferences contained in the tables which specify "speed too fast for conditions" (loss of judgment), "on wrong side of road," "drove off roadway," "did not have right-of-way," or "reckless driving," (all products of loss of coordination, or loss of judgment, or both).

Also, the majority of accidents occur on Saturdays and 16.1 percent of all fatal accidents occur between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m., when the vast majority of (sober) people are in bed.

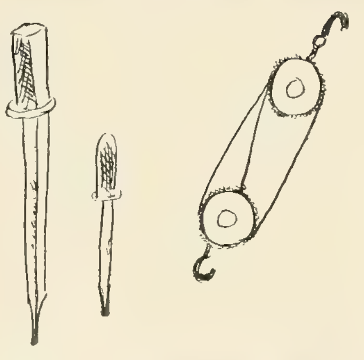
A study by the Department of Transportation reported to Congress: "The use of alcohol by drivers and pedestrians leads to some 25,000 deaths and a total of at least 800,000 crashes in the United States each year."

The insurance company titled its statistical review of accident-caused deaths and injuries "Alcoholocaust." It is the 35th year the survey has been published.

The study points out that it is inviting death to drive while drunk and it is flirting with disaster to have "a couple of cocktails" or "a few beers."

To continue to live, the obvious message of the booklet is that today's drivers would be well-advised to refrain from ALL alcoholic beverages, keep speed to a reasonable level consistent with driving conditions, and "watch out for the other guy" (drive defensively).

TOOL TALK



"If you wanta come-along, we'll do the driving."

—Michael Rende, Local 323, Beacon, N.Y.

The Traffic Death Sum-Up of 1968

- 55,300 deaths . . . a 5% increase over 1967
- 4,400,000 injuries . . . 200,000 more than 1967
- Accidents involving speed resulted in more than 800,000 casualties in 1968
- One third of the drivers involved in fatal accidents were under 25 years of age
- 40% of the deaths and 33% of the injuries occurred on Saturday and Sunday
- 4 out of 5 deaths occurred on dry roads in clear weather
- More than 55% of the deaths occurred during the hours of darkness

Job Safety Legislation Pressed As Injuries Mount

Esther Peterson, former assistant secretary of labor, urged passage of the Occupational Health & Safety bill to curb the mounting toll of job-related deaths and injuries. On-the-job accidents claimed the lives of more than 14,500 Americans last year.

Mrs. Peterson, now legislative representative for the Clothing Workers, said the bill would provide badly-needed uniform health and safety safeguards for the "life and limb of workers in every state," and enforcements procedures to make them effective.

Mrs. Peterson, who served both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson as an assistant secretary of labor, charged that the United States now lags behind most other industralized nations in occupational health and safety.

"Rather than say we are the best, we should hang our heads in shame, that in a country so developed, we are so bad," she declared.

"We are not improving," she added, "the situation is getting worse." She appeared on the nationwide interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual radio network.

Mrs. Peterson said that stiff opposition by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and insurance companies killed a similar measure in the last Congress. She warned that another such campaign is under way this year.

She rejected allegations that costs of the program would be high. "I am convinced that if the money is invested, we will save it in insurance, we will save it in compensation—not to mention what we save in terms of human values," she said.

Mrs. Peterson said the measure would be particularly helpful to comparatively small businesses and industries, few of which can afford good health and safety programs of their own.

"I find that these people are really concerned," she said. "They don't want to compete on the blood of workers or the lungs of workers," she declared. They want and need the kind of technical assistance and service that the Occupational Health and Safety Act would make possible, she said.

Reporters questioning Mrs. Peterson were Victor Cohn of the Washington Post and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

Participants in the CLIC ceremony were, from left: Walter Johnson, Local 1694; Wilton Tyler, Local 132; Robert Quinn, Local 1831; Donald Watson, Local 1831; Sherman Shell, Local 528; Terrence Shives, Local 1590; Charles Goodacre, Local 1590; James Parks, Local 132; Robert Nichols, Local 1665; Harlan Whiting, Local 132; John Marshall, Local 1694; William Laforest, Local 1145; James Bailey, legislative representative for the Brotherhood; Dale Menestrina, Local 1590; General Treasurer Peter Terzick; and Nicholas R. Loope, JAC coordinator. Not present for the picture were: Tony Mossburg, Local 1590, president of the student council; Ralph Hanback, Local 1665; Franklin Moody, Local 132; Wayne Ancell, Local 1590; Wilmer Hart, Local 1665; Douglas Dillon, Local 1590; John Miller, Local 132; Michael Hiner, Local 132; William Carroll, Local 132; Robert Wehland, Local 1590; Cornell Evans, Local 1694; William Fleming, Local 1590; Michael Chismar, Local 1590; and Robert Brown, Local 1590.

A Neat Trick for CLIC

■ The standard rule is for journeymen to set the example and to teach the apprentices what is important and what is not important. In one instance, at least, the tables recently were turned, and the apprentices set an example for the journeymen they work with.

The entire student council, which oversees student activities in the apprenticeship program of the Washington, D.C. and Vicinity District Council, recently participated 100 percent in the CLIC (Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee) program by the purchase of $10 gold CLIC buttons.

Each one of the 27 council members purchased a gold CLIC button. Perhaps this action was inspired by the proximity of the apprentice boys to the seat of the national government. This may have given them a better understanding of the importance which good or bad legislation can have on the lives of working people.

At any rate, THE CARPENTER extends congratulations to the members of the student council and to Nicholas Loope, co-ordinator of the joint apprenticeship committee for the Washington, D.C. and Vicinity District Council. ■

Economy Still Hot; Statistics Show Cooling Off Period Ahead

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—The American economy during the first part of 1969 has been making records, but there are signs that it is slowing down somewhat.

Before-tax profits of corporations rose during the first quarter of the year to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $96 billion—a record in itself—but only about $250,000,000 above the final quarter of 1968. The 1969 figures represented the smallest quarterly increase in two years.

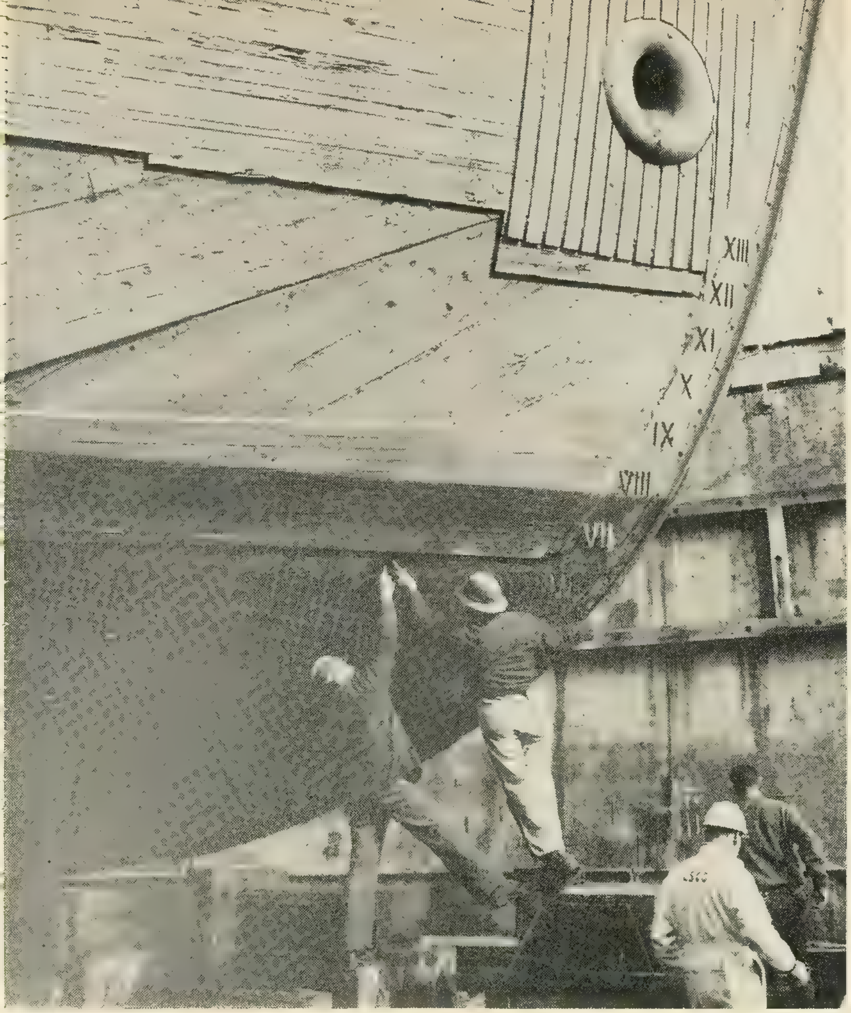
Financial institutions, as could be expected because of high interest rates, registered good gains, but manufacturing was down slightly because of lower earnings in the automobile industry.

After-tax earnings reached $53 billion for corporations as a whole, compared with $49.1 billion during the first quarter of 1968. Dividend payments were running at an annual rate of $25.4 billion during the first quarter of this year as compared with $23.6 billion during the first quarter a year ago.

Personal income increased during April by $2.75 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $730.5 billion, a new high, but only about half of the average boost of $5 billion during the past few months.

The slower April expansion was centered in private wage and salary disbursements. Service payrolls registered the smallest gain since last October while government wages and salaries—mostly on the State and Local levels—advanced by $500,000,000.

Personal income for the first four months of the year was $59 billion, or 9 percent better than a year ago.



Foreman Ed Callaham and leadman Clark Johnson check planking on a barge in Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Co. at Seattle, Washington.

MODERN SHIPWRIGHTS HAVE VARIED DUTIES, PRIDE IN WORKMANSHIP

WORK IN A SHIPYARD APPEALS TO A CERTAIN TYPE OF CARPENTER

■ According to the dictionary, a shipwright is "a man whose work is the construction and repair of ships"—and that is putting a big story in a small nutshell!

Years ago, when all ships were built of wood and much smaller than today's vessels, the story was simpler than it is today. (See "Craftsmen for Mighty Ships," March, 1969, CARPENTER.)

Now, shipwrights share their former work with the men who work with metal, but they have retained their responsibility for "shaping the ship" and still use many of their oldtime crafts.

Typical of many of today's shipwrights are the Brotherhood members who belong to Local 1184, employed by the Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Co. in Seattle, Washington.

At LSCC, the members follow blueprints and ships' plans, sight, plot and mark reference points and lines on docks and ways to maintain proper alignment of vessels during construction or repair. Transits, plumb bobs, tapes and levels are used for this. They build keel and bilge blocks, cradles and shoring for supporting ships in drydock or on ways. LSCC shipwrights also position and secure blocking and other structures on dock platform, according to ship's blueprints, and align the vessel over blocks.

They establish reference points and lines on the ship's hull for locating machinery and other equipment in accordance with ship's alignment and shape.

As required, they shape, finish and install wooden spars, masts, cargo booms and boat booms. Local 1184 members also may fabricate and install furring pieces, aprons, uprights and other wood framing in the ship and trim wooden frames and other timbers. They spike or bolt metal fittings, plates and bulkheads to the wooden parts of the ship. Building staging needed for work on ships is also their responsibility.

The work outlined above covers the principal areas of shipwrights' work, but there are a few bits missing (with no pun intended!)

Installation of insulation in ships, for instance, has become a big job in today's metal vessels, and this is a shipwright's task.

Describing the duties men perform in shipbuilding may be informative—but it leaves out the "how" of the work, and the attitude the workmen have toward their jobs.

At LSCC the shipwrights are a proud bunch, proud of their traditions and of their skills. As foreman Harlan Tallackson put it:

"When a man asks me how a job he has just finished looks, I know he has a pride that goes beyond just wanting to do a good job—he's proud of the work he has done."

Shipwrights have a four-year apprenticeship. Their training includes all the areas covered by all carpenter apprentices, but they must also learn to work with curved and shaped surfaces instead of the usual straight and square shapes.

Work in a shipyard appeals to a certain type of carpenter. A man who would be happy doing nothing but shop work would probably not find shipbuilding to his liking. Here men work in the shop and out on the ways—under ships and often high in the air above the ways.

The attractions of the work, according to several LSCC shipwrights, include variety, and the satisfaction of creating a ship.

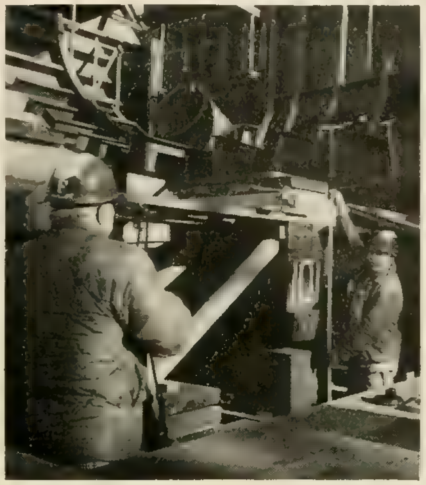
"Each ship is different somehow—even those built from the same plans. Our work is never monotonous—a man continues to learn every day, no matter how many years he has worked in a shipyard."

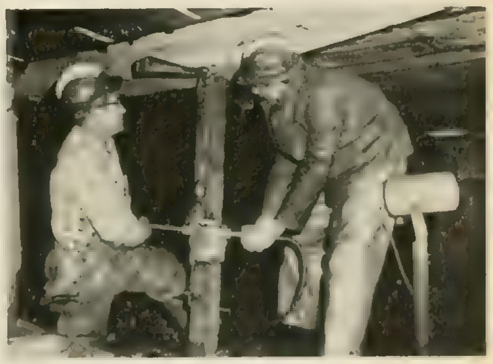
Ed Callaham, foreman who works with insulation projects, points out that shipwrights work with a great variety of materials, including wood, plastic, formica, fiber glass and cork.

Shipwrights' tools, along with modern power tools, still include the time-honored broad axe, adze and caulking equipment. The shipwright's trade is a mixture of ancient and modern tools, techniques and materials. But the shipwright generally has a good, old-fashioned pride in his workmanship. ■

We are indebted to Clarence E. Briggs, General Representative, for assistance in obtaining the pictures and material on the operations at Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Co.; to H. B. Jackson, LSCC Industrial Relations, for his assistance, and to Mrs. Pat Seeger for portions of the manuscript and Joe Williamson for the pictures.

Below: Harlan Tallackson uses transit to align keel blocks. Below, right: Manuel Villalobos drives home caulking. Local 1184 represents shipwrights at LSCC.





Left, center: Clarence Busch and Tom Rutkowski apply insulation. At left: Red Carter constructs new lifeboat rudder. Right, center: Vern Beck makes new shaft bearing. Above: Cory Mullins and Syd Gregory use electric drill in applying a new keel.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

WITHHOLDING TAXES WITHHELD—During 1968 U.S. employers withheld $339,428,000 from the paychecks of their workers that they did not return to the U.S. Treasury by law. This was reported to the Senate by Senator John Williams of Delaware in making what he called his "15th annual report on the inventory of delinquent taxpayer accounts." Illegally-kept withholding taxes in 1968 represented an increase of 32% over 1967.

PAPER BOATS?—You've heard the expression, "Enough paper to sink a battleship." Well, Bath Industries, a ship construction firm, wasn't fooling. It says that some 27,000 pounds of paper went into its proposal recently submitted to the Navy in competition for a new destroyer program.

URGES U.N. SUPPORT—Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Arthur Goldberg, called on labor to maintain a "deep-rooted interest" in the U.N. as the best means for securing peace. Goldberg addressed 50 unionists at a luncheon sponsored by the United Nations Assn.

PICKETS WE SUPPORT—"The youngest pickets in history" was the way the Washington Post described a picketline of protestors—aged 6 to 12—outside their neighborhood theater in Washington. They were complaining about too many "sexy" and "adult only" films and not enough kiddies' movies.

EYE OF A POLITICAL NEEDLE—It became clearer than ever that there's little or no chance of the "common man" or a worker being elected to high public office these days unless he has union financial backing. The fact is that these days you practically have to be a millionaire to be elected to the U.S. Senate. These conclusions were encountered in findings by the Citizens Research Foundation. Preliminary studies show that the Republicans and Democrats spent a total of $42,200,000 on last year's presidential campaign; the Republicans laying out $29,600,000 contrasted with $12,600,000 by the Democrats. But much more revealing for the "poor" candidate was this disclosure: Last year the major parties had to spend 74¢ per vote for every vote cast in their favor—compared with 52¢ per vote in the 1964 presidential election.

WOMAN POWER—Two women from American labor have been named to a special Democratic Party committee to enlist more qualified women to run for public office. Mrs.Esther Peterson, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and now legislative representative for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Mrs. Esther Murray, former Eastern Area Director of COPE's Women's Activities Division, will serve.

DECLINE IN IDLENESS—The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports a substantial decline in strike idleness for the first quarter of 1969 over the same period last year. There were 1,230 labor disputes for the first three months of 1969, involving 504,000 workers. Last year, 573,000 workers lost time because of work stoppages in the first quarter of 1968.

NEW DIRECTOR of the Labor Department's Bureau of Employees' Compensation is John M. Ekeberg, a career employee, with the department for over 25 years.

The bureau is responsible for administering statutory Federal programs providing workmen's compensation protection for approximately 4 million workers in public and certain private employment within Federal jurisdiction, including longshore and harbor workers.

Ekeberg, 55, has been deputy administrator of the Department's Bureau of Work-Training Programs (formerly the Bureau of Work Programs) since November 1967.

Before assuming that position, he had served since March 1965 as regional director of the Bureau of Work Programs in Kansas City, Missouri.

UNEMPLOYEMENT COMPENSATION

...will the Nixon Administration update and modernize it?

■ Organized labor has reason to believe that the Nixon Administration will shortly initiate acceptable action in this session of Congress toward the much-needed goal of updating and modernizing the nation's outmoded system of unemployment compensation.

Labor has been informed that the Administration is in the process of preparing legislation to update the system of providing benefits during temporary joblessness. Reportedly, the Administration's measure, as yet formally unannounced, is not unacceptable to the AFL-CIO. The labor federation is waiting to see if the Administration will move meaningful legislation through the 91st Congress. As soon as it is released for committee hearings, testimony relative to it may be given by experts in the field from the ranks of organized labor.

Mills Statement

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, Chairman of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, has said that his committee is facing, in addition to proposed tax reforms, "important issues of foreign trade and unemployment compensation."

Rep. Mills has not been quoted on what the proposed measure on unemployment compensation will involve. But to be acceptable to organized labor it would have to update, modernize and improve the system which was first established in 1935 and remains, today, one of the major income maintenance programs of the nation.

Some Hindsight

Four years ago, organized labor urged Congress to pass legislation which would establish minimum federal standards to be observed by participating states. Opponents of the reform legislation maintained that the states could be relied upon to modernize the system. But it didn't work quite that way.

The opponents of the program failed to consider the problem generated by interstate competition. Recent state improvements consist of a few insignificant extensions of coverage, minor changes in the taxable wage base, and continuing deterioration of the benefit structure.

Knowledgeable persons in the ranks of organized labor have been largely convinced that the states are either unwilling or unable to modernize the system. The record of the states' inaction on unemployment compensation is dismal. There is an urgent need for establishment of federal minimum standards on coverage, eligibility, benefit level and duration, increasing the taxable wage base and tax rate, providing federal grants to the states to help meet excess benefits costs, fixing limits on disqualifications and providing a new federal program for the long-term unemployed.

The seriousness of the situation is reflected in the fact that the nation's first line of defense against want and poverty has deteriorated to a level where it perpetuates poverty and its evils. The jobless worker, the grocer, the merchant and the entire economy are actual and potential victims of the shocking erosion of the unemployment insurance system.

One paragraph in the 1968 Manpower Report of the President reflects how inadequate the unemployment insurance system has become in the past 30 years:

Manpower Comment

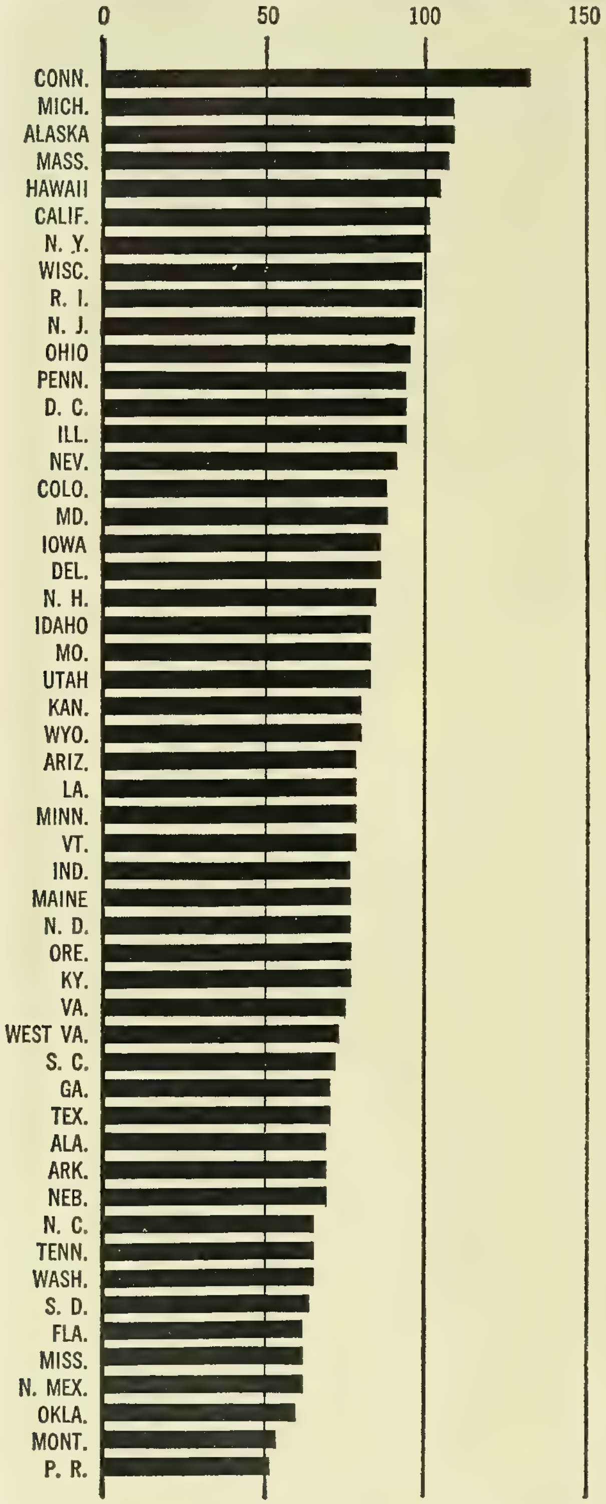
"Despite improvements in unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation programs . . . today, a worker and his family, dependent solely on either program, would in a majority of cases drop below a poverty subsistence level even if he received the maximum payment allowable under state laws."

Other important and beneficial aspects of employment security—manpower development and training programs—have received the bulk of attention in recent years. These programs were not designed to meet the problems of short-term

(Continued on Page 12)

JOBLESS BENEFITS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Maximum Weekly Benefits as a percent of Poverty Level Income for a Four Member Family*



** Includes dependent allowances where payable.*

*** 1966 U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Poverty Index for a four member family is $3,335 per year; on a weekly basis this equals $64.14.*

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration: "Social Security Bulletin," March 1968.

(Continued from Page 11)

unemployment. But many legislators, tended to view these programs as panaceas for all unemployment ills. As a result, the need to improve the unemployment compensation program has been neglected.

Today, as the nation nears eight years of unparalleled prosperity, the longest sustained period of uninterrupted economic growth in the nation's history, production, profits, income and employment have moved to ever-higher levels. But at the same time there has been the persistent problem of excessive unemployment for millions of people. More than 11 million American workers were victims of unemployment at some time during the prosperous year of 1966.

Other Legislation

Year after year, Congress has enacted legislation intended to strengthen the economy and promote growth. An indication of this legislative concern with the health of the economy is reflected in minimum wage improvements, the establishment of area and regional economic development programs, anti-poverty programs and a multiplicity of manpower development and training programs.

Despite this demonstrated concern for the nation's continued prosperity. Congress has failed to take the essential action required to protect the economy from the ravages of a serious recession. The unemployment compensation system has been allowed to deteriorate. In fact, half-hearted state action and federal inaction have made the system almost meaningless for more than half the jobless workers.

The original intent of the system was to assist unemployed workers involuntarily separated from their jobs. But the record shows the system has been moving away from this goal.

Ten years ago, more than one-half of the unemployed drew some benefit from the system. By 1965, only four out of ten jobless workers drew benefits. In the last few years, only about three of ten unemployed workers received benefits, according to the AFL-CIO.

This is a problem which cannot be ignored. Throughout the entire

Proposed Standards

1. Coverage. Extension of coverage to all wage and salaried workers.

2. Wage Qualifying Requirements. Requirements should not exceed 20 weeks of work or its equivalent.

3. Benefits.

a. The state benefit formula should provide for flexible maximum weekly payments so benefits will automatically keep pace with wages.

The individual's weekly benefits should be equal to 66⅔ percent of the workers' past fulltime earnings (or at least 1/20th of high quarter wages) and in no case less than 50 percent.

b. The state maximum weekly benefit amount should equal at least 66⅔ percent of the state's average weekly wage in covered employment.

c. If the statewide maximum benefit amount cannot be raised to this level immediately, it should progressively approach this level.

4. Duration. Every claimant should be entitled to at least 26 weeks under state law.

5. Eligibility and Disqualifications.

a. The "waiting week" should be eliminated or at least compensated retroactively after a few weeks of unemployment.

b. The "availability requirement" should be limited to registration and availability for suitable work, which term should be properly described and it should specifically permit a worker to refuse uncovered employment.

c. Disqualification of a person able and available for suitable work should be only for the most serious reasons and only for a limited period—not in excess of six weeks. There should be no reduction or cancellation of a worker's benefit rights or base period wages in any case, and there should be no denial of benefits for a person participating in training courses with the approval of the state agency.

6. Financing. To secure the soundness of the funds, the following measures should be taken:

a. Experience rating should be eliminated or modified by reducing the range between maximum and minimum tax rates. In any event zero rates should be eliminated.

b. The taxable wage base should be raised to at least the same base in use in Old-Age and Survivors Insurance ($7,800 effective January 1968). This could be accomplished in a series of steps over a period of years.

system, federal and state laws have gradually been amended to extend coverage to more and more workers. The major extensions have resulted from federal legislation, but at the state level some progress also has been made. Coverage in 34 jurisdictions exceeds present federal standards; yet the proportion of jobless workers receiving benefits is steadily declining. This alarming trend is particularly disturbing and needs study and legislative correction.

It may be difficult to identify all the reasons for this failure of the system to do what it ought to do, but some major reasons are apparent. Many unemployed workers find new job without filing a claim for benefits. Some unemployed individuals had previous work in jobs excluded from coverage under the federal laws and various state laws. Some jobless workers are disqualified at the time they try to establish a claim, and others fail to establish eligibility under the various laws because of earnings or length of employment requirements.

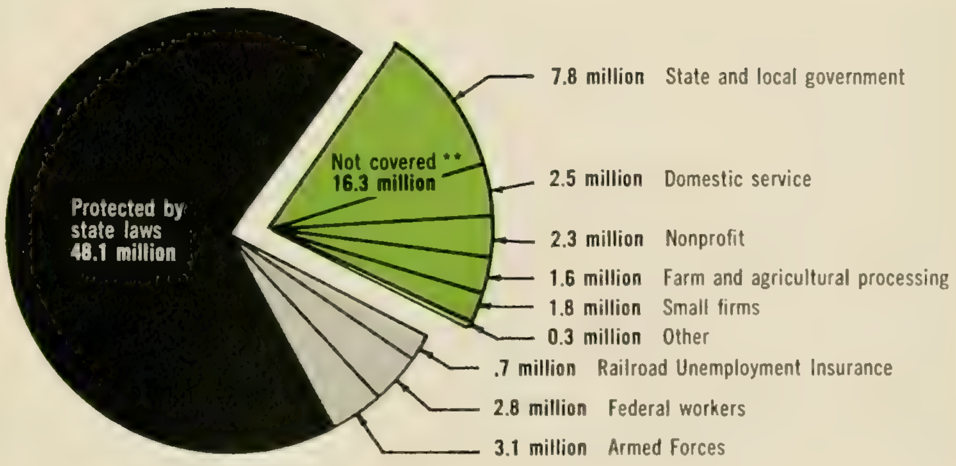
Population Factor

An indication of the need for greater federal participation is clearly reflected in the area of unemployment insurance coverage. The population, the labor force and the nation's economy have outgrown the system which had been designed 30 years ago to meet the needs of a great economic depression.

Despite the willingness of Congress and some state legislatures to broaden coverage, approximately one-fourth of the jobs held by wage and salary workers are still excluded. In 1967, over 16 million workers were employed in jobs outside the system and the number increases annually with the expansion of employment in uncovered industries.

Workers in most of these industries represent a substantial and growing element in the nation's workforce and they need the protection of unemployment insurance as much as workers in the covered industries. ■

ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IS NOT COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.*



*1966 estimates.

**Excludes clergymen and members of religious orders, student nurses, interns, and students employed in schools where enrolled.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

CANADIAN REPORT

Housing Policies At Cabinet Level

The trade union movement has long been urging the Federal government to name a cabinet minister to take charge of housing. Early in May Prime Minister Trudeau came close to doing this by naming a Northern Ontario businessman Robert Andras as minister without portfolio and assigning housing to him.

The change came about as a result of the sudden resignation of Paul Hellyer, a former Toronto builder, as Minister of Transport. He was also responsible for housing as a sideline.

On resigning, Mr. Hellyer charged that the prime minister was not giving enough priority to urban problems, and was dragging his feet about implementing the proposals of the Hellyer Task Force on Housing which reported early this year.

On analysis Mr. Hellyer's position on resigning was not a strong one. His housing report was condemned on a number of counts by almost every responsible authority in Canada. His blunderbus attack on public housing is a case in point. One editorial comment was that Mr. Hellyer's reasoning "even on the narrowest aspects of housing policy, was so defective that it commanded neither the respect of the experts nor the understanding of the laymen."

Unfortunately, once Mr. Hellyer got himself out of the way, the prime minister introduced most of housing policies for which the former housing minister was criticized.

The new policy does make more mortgage money available. But at what a cost?

Purchasers of new homes can now get a loan under the National Housing Act to cover 95 percent of the first $18,000 of the cost of the house, and then 70 percent of the balance up to a maximum of $25,000.

This change will reduce down payments from a minimum of $5,900 to $3,300 on a $25,000 home.

But what will this mean in terms of the total payment of a home?

At 9 percent mortgage interest (the present NHA rate is 9⅜ percent) payments on a $25,000 home would total $62,000 over 25 years; $72,000 over 30 years; $81,000 over 35 years; and $91,000 on a 40-year mortgage.

An average worker making $5,500 a year today would pay out as much as 45 percent of his earnings before he owned his home on a 25-year mortgage at the above rate.

The main objection, then, to the new amendments to the federal housing act is that it continues the policy of helping those who need least help—the higher income groups. It does nothing at all by way of helping the majority who need homes—those families with gross incomes under seven or eight thousand a year.

It certainly does nothing for the low income families.

A Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman in front of Parliament buildings in Ottawa.

40-Year Plans are Mortgages to Avoid

The new housing changes allow mortgage payments over a period as long as 40 years. Here is what a leading real estate expert has to say about this:

"A sharp pencil and a computer have convinced me that a 40-year mortgage should be avoided like a plague. . . ." and he goes on to make the point that a $10,000 mortgage for 30 years costs $8,941 less than for 40 years at the going rate of 10 percent interest on conventional first mortgages.

The saving in 30 years over 40 years on a $20,000 mortgage is therefore $17,882.40, and a mortgage of this size is not unusual now.

Housing costs soar, as governments take steps, not all of them effective, to try to resolve the housing problem across the country, prices continue to soar.

In the first three months of this year housing prices rose 13.7 percent to an average of $23,078 from $20,302 of those put up for sale.

However in Toronto the average home sold for over $30,000 in the month of April 1969. In April 1953, the average was $14,400; in 1968, $27,600 and in 1967, $24,680.

Homebuilding was at a high level for the first three months of the year. Actual starts rose 45.2 percent over 1968.

Two Major Strikes At Beginning of May

Strike situations shift so rapidly that it is difficult to tell about them without soon being outdated.

But for the record there were two major strikes in Canada at the beginning of May.

The IAM struck AIR CANADA. Over 6,000 skilled craftsmen walked out. The union was asking for a 24 percent wage increase over two years to bring the rates close to those effective in the

U.S. on American airlines. The government-owned company offered 23 percent over three years.

The Canadian airline, one of the world's top ten, held its original wage offer within government guidelines. After 10 days of strike action, the government announced that the company was free to settle the strike without any government interference.

This probably paved the way for a settlement.

The other major strike situation affected the building trades in Metro Toronto where 24,000 construction workers were out. The situation was not a normal strike action. It was in part, maybe a large part, a lockout after negotiations failed.

The building trades unions are strongly organized in this area. The contractors have also built up stronger organization than they used to have.

But the odds are that the unions will win most of what they were after. The wage gains should be substantial.

Union Rights for Ontario Employees

The president of the 60,000-member Ontario Federation of Labor, David Archer, has accused the Ontario government of depriving its employees of their right to "free association"—to free collective bargaining and the right to decide for themselves whether or not they wish to join a union.

As many as 200,000 employees of the government and its agencies are now herded into the Civil Service Association of Ontario or are refused the right to join a union.

Difficult Decision For Tommy Douglas

T. C. "Tommy" Douglas has decided to remain as leader of the federal New Democratic Party.

The labor-backed party is having its biennial convention in Winnipeg in October. As usual the leader is elected. Douglas is 64. The trend is to younger leadership. But after about 40 years of active political life, the NDP federal leader can still outdo most younger men both in campaigning and in parliament.

He will be hard to replace. At the moment most members of the party, and trade unionists in particular, want Tommy to stay.

He has agreed to run again with the clear understanding that a new leader will contest the next federal election—likely to be called in 1971 or 1972.

Forestry is Thriving Industry

Ten percent of the labor force in Ontario earns its livelihood from forestry. The percentage is much higher in British Columbia, but Ontario has so much of the industrial activity of Canada, it is sometimes forgotten how important the woods industries are . . . and the industries based on wood.

It is estimated that 78,000 people in the province are directly engaged in the lumber industry and an additional 135,000 jobs are derived from it. In addition there are over 20,000 employed in the furniture industry and many more in construction.

Provinces Taxed On Varying Bases

The Canadian Tax Foundation says that low-income families pay higher taxes in Toronto than in any other Canadian city.

An average Toronto family with two children between ages of six and 16, and an income of $5,200, would pay $1,771 in taxes—over a third of its income.

The same family would pay $90 less in Montreal and $364 less in St. John's, Nfld.

The family with income of $10,400 paid most in Montreal—$3,790 or 36.4 percent in taxes. Toronto was second highest—35.7 percent.

For the family with an income of $52,000 a year, Edmonton was the cheapest place to live. Here this family would pay $24,273 in taxes or 46.7 percent. In Montreal they would pay $27,039 or 52 percent.

Of course, high income families usually have non-taxable or low-taxed sources of income like dividends, capital gains.

Insurance Groups May Lose Tax Exemptions

At long last Canadian insurance companies are going to have to pay taxes somewhat in line with their earnings or profits. Over the years, these companies have gotten away with more tax exemptions than any other major group of corporations.

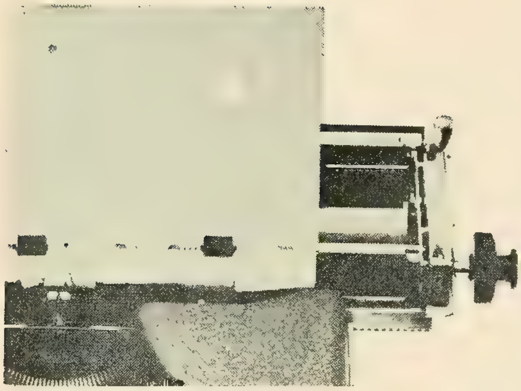
The Carter Commission showed that they paid not much more than about three percent in corporation taxes against an average of about 45 percent.

The new legislation introduced in the House of Commons by Finance Minister Benson will charge insurance companies normal corporation profit taxes of 52 percent after allowing for deductible business expenses.

However this regulation is not to take effect until 1970.

It will be interesting to see what actual taxes these huge companies will pay. In other words, are there loopholes?

A work boat pushes its way through a log boom in an Ontario river. Ten percent of the labor force in Ontario earns its livelihood from forestry.



EDITORIALS

* Know-Nothingism, 1969

Just before the Civil War, when turmoil and unrest were widespread throughout the nation, there developed a movement known as "Know-Nothingism." The Know-Nothings actually had no program of their own, but they did have a very low regard for those who wielded the power in the universities and the various arms of government. Actually, it was anti-intellectualism, pure and simple.

In view of the turmoil which now exists on college campuses, in many of the churches and in various branches of the government, there is a distinct possibility that Know-Nothingism may make a come-back. If it does, it will be largely because those who make up the academic community and occupy the various seats of power in our society have abrogated their responsibilities. Too many of them are perched on Cloud 9, out of touch with reality and at odds with plain, common sense.

Recently a sociologist—a Harvard one at that—made a profound observation that discrimination against Negroes in the skilled trades will not be completely eliminated until the Year 2017. It is statements of this kind and asinine statistics of this ilk that hasten the return of Know-Nothingism.

In the first place, discrimination can never be eliminated in this world. There is discrimination by Catholics against Protestants and Protestants against Catholics. There is discrimination against Jews and by Jews. There is discrimination against sex and color of hair. A girl with bowlegs and buck teeth has never been elected as Miss America and probably never will be. Consequently, the girls with bowlegs and buck teeth will be victims of discrimination for a long time to come. And while we're on the subject of beauty contests, using the same techniques that the Harvard sociologist used, it is a foregone conclusion that Miss America of the Year 2045 will be eight feet, two inches tall. In the past 15 years, beauty contest winners have increased in height by two inches. If you project this statistic for the next 75 or 80 years, you come up with an eight-foot winner.

The only object of this piece is to point out that there are many "experts" in this nation obfuscating rather than illuminating the situation in all the problems confronting us. Discrimination against minority groups in the skilled trades will be eliminated when the members of the minorities make the effort to qualify themselves for training in the skilled trades and professions, and it will come when the people already in the skilled trades and professions realize that there is a law in the land that makes discrimination illegal.

If the Harvard professor wants to chew on some statistics, he might take a look at the figures recently released by the Department of Labor. These figures show that there was an increase of almost 20% last year in the number of minority-group apprentices in the building trades. Project these figures for another 50 years, and you come up with the answer that 1000% of the building trades will be minority groups.

* 'Loaf of Bread, Jug of Wine'

There was a time when the average camel driver in the little sheikdom of Kuwait never knew where his next leg of mutton was coming from. That was before petroleum started flowing from beneath the desert sands.

Today, the little country of Kuwait—only two-thirds the size of Maryland with a population of 532,000—has annual oil revenues of $759,000,000, or $122,855 for each square mile of the little country.

Kuwait has a money problem . . . not how to raise it but how to spend it all. Kuwaitis, as the people are called, have a life free of personal income taxes, medical and hospital expenses, and education costs. Public telephones are free. Most earnings are distributed to the people through an ingenious system of real estate transfers. The government keeps buying desert and oasis land from private owners, paying ever-increasing prices. The same land is sold and resold. Large landowners become millionaires overnight; small holders become affluent.

The system benefits only Kuwaitis, who number about half the population, since they alone are permitted to buy, sell, or own land.

Omar Khayyam's dream of the meditative life beneath a date palm, with a loaf of bread, a jug of wine, etc., has come true in this air-conditioned sheikdom on the Persian Gulf.

If only other pockets of poverty around the world could be solved so simply!

A Time for Flag Waving

June 14 marks the 192nd Birthday of the Stars and Stripes

■ June 14 is Flag Day in the United States, set aside to call attention to the National Emblem. Although it is desirable for citizens of the United States to display their flag on every day of the year, it is especially appropriate on this anniversary.

The anniversary which Flag Day commemorates is that day in 1777 when the Continental Congress in Philadelphia officially adopted the Stars and Stripes as our National Emblem. Only in Pennsylvania is the day a legal holiday.

The observance of the day was first advocated by Dr. B. J. Cigrand, who founded an association in 1895 to promote it. The patriotic observance has become an important one for the nation's school children and it has become customary for residences and businesses to display Old Glory on that day.

Every nation has its emblem, and many people throughout the world hold that the U.S. flag is the most beautiful of all national emblems.

The largest U.S. flag, largest flag in the world, is the one displayed on the Woodward Avenue side of the J. L. Hudson Company department store in Detroit. It measures 104 feet by 235 feet and weighs 1,500 pounds. It was first unfurled on Flag Day in 1949. The 50 stars are each 5½ feet high and each stripe is eight feet wide.

The oldest national flag in the world, dating from 1219, is that of Denmark, consisting of a large white cross on a red field, known as the Dannebrog ("Danish cloth").

In this day and time, when radicals and dissidents stress their dissatisfaction with existing conditions by burning, stomping and otherwise desecrating this symbol of the nation, it is particularly appropriate that loyal citizens show their respect for their nation and its flag, even though they may not agree with some present programs and conditions. They are free to work for and vote for changes, but at the same time they accord their flag the respect due to it as the symbol of a great nation with more opportunities for everyone and the highest standard of living in the world.

The Proper Salute

There are proper ways to respect and salute the American Flag which everyone should know and practice. A man wearing a hat should remove it and place it over his heart. Women place their right hand over the heart but do not, of course, remove their hats. If a man is not wearing a hat, he, too, places his hand over his heart and stands at attention.

The American Flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line. It should not be displayed on a parade float except from a staff or suspended so its fold falls as free as if it were staffed.

When on Display

No other flag should ever be placed above it or, if at the same level, to the right of The Flag. An exception is during church services at military installations where the church pennant may be flown above it. The Flag, when displayed with another flag against a wall with crossed staffs, should be on the right (The Flag's own right) and its staff should be in front of the other staff. When flags of states or localities are displayed with The Flag in a group, The Flag should be in the center and at the highest point.

When flown from a common staff with other flags or pennants, The Flag should be at the peak. When other flags are flown from adjacent poles, The Flag should be hoisted first and lowered last.

When the flags of two or more nations are displayed, all should be flown from separate staffs of equal height and all should be approximately equal in size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

When The Flag is displayed from

Continued on page 21

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Employers Illegally Keeping Withholding Taxes On The Rise

U.S. employers during 1968 withheld $339,428,000 from the paychecks of their workers that they did not return to the U.S. Treasury by law.

This was reported to the Senate by Senator John Williams (R.-Del.) in making what he called his "15th annual report on the inventory of delinquent taxpayer accounts."

Williams said that the illegally kept withholding taxes in 1968 represent an increase of 32 percent over 1967.

"It should be emphasized," he said, "that employment taxes are deducted from the pay envelopes of employees by employers and that these monies do not belong to the employer."

"The expanded delinquencies in this category, therefore, are indefensible. These monies should be treated as trust funds and the government should not condone these continuous delinquencies, ofttimes the same companies."

Williams cited "very poor collection records" in Brooklyn and Manhattan in New York City, Jacksonville, Fla., Austin and Dallas, Texas, Los Angeles, Reno, Nev. and New Orleans, La.

In the regional breakdown, $120,847,000 was illegally kept withholding taxes from the North Atlantic region, $44,225,000 from the Mid-Atlantic region, $31,536,000 from the Southeast, $36,828,000 from the Central region, $29,441,000 from the Midwest region, $34,449,000 from the Southwest, $39,909,000 from the Western region, and $2,193,000 from international operations.

"It should be emphasized over and over," Williams declared, "that the employment taxes do not belong to the employer. These monies withheld—the income taxes, Social Security taxes, and so forth—are withheld by the employers but they belong to the employees."

He said that he has asked the Treasury Department "to give their special attention to those areas where taxes are not being paid in line with the national average."

Labor Department Lays Down New Age-Discrimination Rules

The U.S. Department of Labor has laid down a series of new regulations designed to carry out recently enacted legislation against arbitrary wage discrimination in employment against workers from 40 to 65 years old.

The new interpretations, effective immediately, include these:

The act authorizes involuntary retirement irrespective of age if such retirement is pursuant to the terms of a bona fide retirement or pension plan. The authorization does not apply, however, to the involuntary retirement of employees under age 65 who are not participants in the employer's retirement or pension program.

Discriminatory activities committed within the geographic areas covered by the act are illegal even when the activities are related to employment outside these areas.

It is considered discriminatory for an employer to specify that he will hire only persons receiving old age Social Security insurance benefits.

An employer who pays an age-based wage differential in violation of the act cannot correct the violation by reducing the wage of the higher-paid employee.

Age limitations for entry into bona fide apprenticeship programs were not intended to be affected by the act.

An employer is not required to provide older workers with the same pension, retirement, or insurance benefits he provides to younger workers, provided that any differential between them is in accordance with the terms of a bona fide benefit plan.

The use of a validated employment test is not, in itself, a violation of the Act. When such tests are used as the sole tool or the controlling factor in employee hiring, however, they will be carefully scrutinized by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division to make sure they do not discriminate against older persons.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Two Thirtieth Anniversaries Are Commemorated in Louisiana

First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan was in the State of Louisiana last April to join the Louisiana State Council of Carpenters in an observance of its 30th birthday. While in the state, he was also able to join in another 30th anniversary celebration—that of Carpenter, Millwrights, and Pile Drivers Local 2258 of Houma, La.

Vice President Allan was presented an honorary citizenship certificate and a key to the city of Houma by Dave P. Laborde, on behalf of the mayor, Charles Davidson.

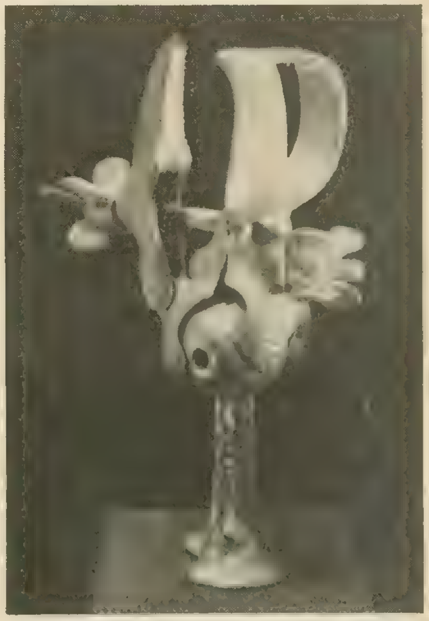
Among the visitors to the local celebration were Henry Chandler, retired General Executive Board member, International Representative Dennis Spear, and Don Gilbert, president of the state council. Service pins were presented during the anniversary ceremonies. *(A picture of the veteran members who received pins will be published in the July issue under "Service to the Brotherhood.")*

Plaques were presented to officers of the local union by Retired General Executive Board Member Henry Chandler, second from left, front row. Also shown in the picture are Financial Secretary Herman Sonier, President Felix Blanchard, First General Vice President Allan. Back row: Trustee Maurice Thibodeaux, Recording Secretary Leland Ledet, Jr., Conductor Winnie Dupuy, Warden Alva Hill, Treasurer Leland Ledet, Sr., and Trustee Alcide Liner. Trustee Roy Doucet was unable to be present for the presentation.

Herman Sonier, financial secretary and business agent of Local 2258, is justly proud of his six sons, who are all members of the union. Here he is with five of them, their wives, and Mrs. Sonier. From left, the Soniers include: Dewey and wife, Betty; Earl and wife, Marguerite; the father, Herman, and wife, Rachel; Herman D. and wife, Verly; and Charles and wife, Alice. The youngest son, Donald, an apprentice, was not present for the picture. All Houma is proud of them, too.

BACK COVER: *Three years ago, C. W. Churchfield, former president of Local 362, Pueblo, Colo., asked if we could obtain for his local union hall a reprint of "The Psalm of the Free Rider." At the time we were unable to do so. Since then we've located "The Free Rider's Creed", which is the same thing under another title. It appears on the Inside Back Cover of this issue . . . suitable for framing.*

What Is It?



Orlan Gilbert, member of Local 1606, Omaha, Nebraska, and proprietor of Gilbert Brothers Construction in nearby Farragut, sends in the photo above, asking if readers can identify it. It looks like an original gismo to us. Or maybe it's some kind of modern sculpture. Perhaps Brother Gilbert is pulling our leg. Any readers know what it is?

Chalk Lines!

A carpenter is never, "Board",
That's very "Plane", to see.
He's always on the "Level",
When he plays "Square" with me.

He'll "Brace" his feet a little "Bit",
When the job is extra tough,
He "Plans" His "Elevations",
When the work is in the "Rough".

He "adz" his "estimations",
To things he "saw" today,
Should things look bum, He makes them
"Plumb",
And puts them there to "stay".

He may be on the "Ridge", today,
Tomorrow in the "Gutter",
It's not a "frame," it's in the game,
You never see him "shutter".

One golden "rule" he favors most,
Is "Plane" withholding "Tacks",
His "hammer" blow will tell you so,
Or chopping with his "Axe."

A "lintel" bit of sunshine,
Will not cause a "Window-pane",
We all "a-door" a worker,
In the sunshine, and the rain.

A "batter" world it's bound to be,
When we get on the "beam",
So walk your "chalk-line" straight, Mr.
Boy,
This is no time to dream.

The "footing" you may have today,
Is what we "awl", are "rafter"
So take a squint, at your "blueprint,"
The one that brings the laughter.

Should you get in a "window-jamb"?
Have trouble with the "stool",
Just keep your old "nail-apron" on,
A "Smile", is your best tool. . . .

—*Billy Mundt*

Table Full of Work

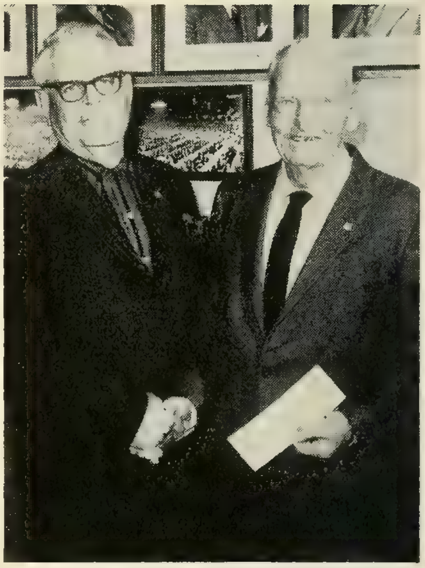
Henry Luther of Local 436, New Albany, Ind., above, is a master mechanic and a man who enjoys turning his craft skills into ornamental and useful objects at home. Here he is shown with a model of a covered wagon and a table full of his novel creations.

109 Retired Florida Carpenters Receive Their First Pension Checks

One-hundred-nine retired carpenters in 22 northeast Florida counties received their first pension checks recently from the Joint Trust Committee of the Carpenters District Council of the Jacksonville area and the Northeastern Florida Chapter, Associated General Contractors.

Twenty-three retirees were present to receive benefit checks. Front row, left to right: Van Pittman, international representative; Jim H. Grimsley; Clyde W. McQuerry; Willie L. Rabb; Andrew S. Gravesen; 93-year-old senior pensioner, James C. Pittman; Ysidro R. Mallo; Daniel Leiterman; Edmund E. Scydick; and Houston H. Chitty. Second row, left to right: Emmett V. Spicer; James B. Hollis; Christopher C. Coley; Plez D. Cauley; James E. Brooks; Frank Newsome; and R. L. Bowling. Third row, left to right: John Pelo; John W. Moody; William O. Taylor; Laurie W. Goodin; Joseph A. Baggs; Coy J. Bunting; and Henley E. Adams. Back row: Joint Trust Fund Committee.

Charlie C. Howell, president of the Jacksonville and Vicinity District Council and business representative of Local 627, remarked that this had been the first time in the South that a pension plan for union carpenters had been initiated.

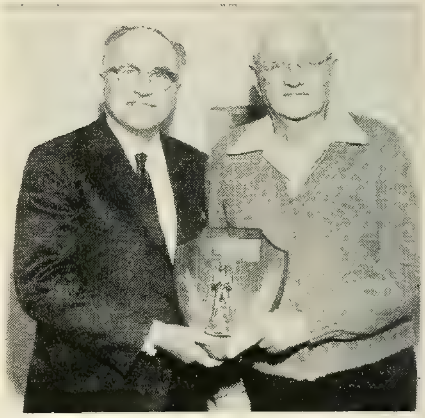


International Representative, Van Pittman, is congratulating his 93-year-old father, James C. Pittman of Local 627, upon receiving his first pension check from the Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity Trust Fund Retirement Program.

Local 104 Honors Oldest Member

Since 1966, a traditional plaque has been awarded to the oldest active carpenter in Local 104, Dayton, Ohio. In 1968 Ray C. Vore was the proud recipient of this award. Brother Vore is 86 years of age and a resident of Dayton. He served his local as president for several years during the 1940's and has received 25, 40, and 50-year membership pins. It is believed that his sincere dedication as a union member has been a guiding light and encouragement for the Brotherhood since 1912.

The "Oldest Active Member" award was presented to Frank Calloway in 1966 and to John Zwirner in 1967.



Ray C. Vore, the oldest member of Local 104 in 1968, received a plaque from Ray Evans, financial secretary.

Flag Waving

Continued from page 17

a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill, balcony or front of a building, the union of The Flag (the blue field) should be at the peak of the staff unless The Flag is at half-mast as a sign of mourning. If The Flag is suspended from a rope over a sidewalk extending from a building, The Flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

Indoors or Out

When The Flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, indoors or out, it should be displayed flat. When displayed over the middle of a street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-west street or to the east in a north-south street.

When displayed from a staff in the chancel of a church or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, The Flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the speaker's right. Any other flag should be at the speaker's left as he faces the audience. But, when The Flag is displayed elsewhere than on the platform, it should be placed at the right of those in the audience as they face the platform and other flags should be to the left of the audience.

When used on a speaker's platform and displayed flat above it, The Flag should be placed with the union to the speaker's right. The Flag should be a feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument but should never be used as the covering of the statue or monument. It should never be used as a draping in lieu of bunting.

When used to cover a casket, the union should be at the head and over the left shoulder. The Flag should never be lowered into the grave nor allowed, any instance, to touch the ground. When hoisting The Flag for flying at half-mast, it is raised first to the peak, then lowered to the half-mast position. The Flag should be raised again to full-staff for an instant before being lowered for the day.

When the National Anthem is played and The Flag is not displayed, all present should face the music. If The Flag is displayed, those present should face The Flag regardless of where the music comes from and render the appropriate salute.

Display at Night

Ordinarily The Flag is not displayed at night but this may be varied if it is desired to produce a patriotic effect. It should not be displayed in the rain or other inclement weather. Regardless of the practice observed at many baseball and football games, The Flag should properly be hoisted up briskly but lowered slowly and ceremoniously. At many stadiums, The Flag ascends slowly to last out the playing of The National Anthem. On Memorial Day The Flag should be flown at half-mast until noon, then raised to the peak.

The Flag is never dipped to anyone or anything. Other colors may be dipped by marchers in passing as a mark of respect or as a salute but the American Flag is never dipped. It should never be displayed with the union down except as a sign of distress. It must never be gathered, draped, tacked or drawn in any decorative attempts. It must never be used as a ceiling covering. Nothing must ever be attached to or over

Continued on page 23

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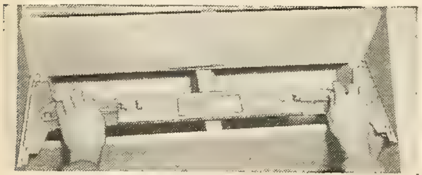

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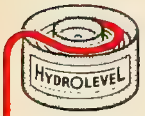

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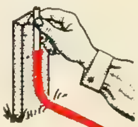

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We Congratulate

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

STATE POST—William H. Lanam of Local 1664, Bloomington, Ind., left above, was recently sworn in as Commissioner of Labor for the State of Indiana. A member of the Brotherhood for more than 30 years, he has been associated in the building trades with contractors in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Nebraska. Lanam's appointment was recommended to Governor Edgar Whitcomb by the Indiana State AFL-CIO.

STATE COPE DIRECTOR—Robert E. Brown, former business agent for Carpenters Local 2230, Greensboro, N.C., has joined the staff of the North Carolina State AFL-CIO office as state COPE director.

Brown will spend most of his time in the field visiting central labor unions. He will maintain his home in Greensboro.

He is a native of Greensboro, where he attended public schools. He is a veteran of three years' service with the U.S. Navy during World War II, with service in the Pacific Theater.

Following his discharge from service, Brown joined Local 2230 in 1946. He was named business agent in 1957 and served in that capacity until February, 1969, when he resigned to accept appointment to the state staff.

In addition to his duties as business agent for his local, Brown has held many other union offices. He served as secretary-treasurer of the Greensboro Building Trades and the N.C. Building Trades, president of the N.C. State Council of Carpenters, vice president of the Southeastern Building Trades, president of the Greensboro Central Labor Union and vice president of the State AFL-CIO.

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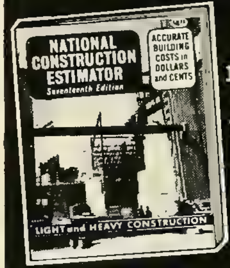
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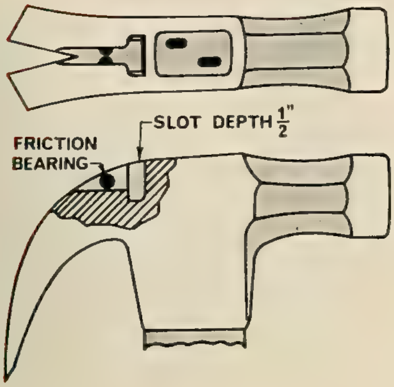


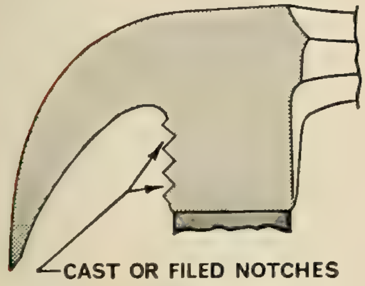
Our recent feature on the double-clawed hammer (December, 1968, issue, Page 38, and February, 1969, issue, Page 14) stimulated some thinking among our readers about other hammers with specialty uses. Here are two. (Before reading on, try to guess their purposes.)

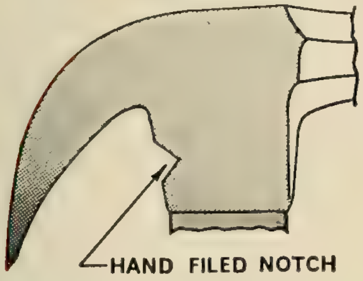
A sketch of the top hammer, shown in top and side views, was submitted by Mrs. Smith M. Gray of Wilmington, Illinois. We had a draftsman prepare a finished drawing, and we are told that the slot and bearing unit is intended to pull out small-headed nails which are not grasped readily by the claws. The bearings roll back and forth and adjust to the size of the nail inserted in the slot.

The second hammer, shown at bottom in two variations, was described and sketched for us by Henry H. Tompkins, Jr., age 73 and a 55-year member of Local 282, Jersey City, N. J. Tompkins says the origin of this hammer was a notch filed in the adze eye metal of either 16- or 20-oz. claw hammers. The notch was used, instead of a monkey wrench, to add or remove nuts on bolts used as form ties before the days of the "Snap Form Tyes." He first saw this type of hammer in the New York City area in 1913 while serving as an apprentice.

A construction superintendent named Richard Haas patented the idea, and a multiple-notch hammer similar to the one shown was marketed by Plumb.

As Tompkins indicates, the notched hammer was useful in turning nuts for ⅝-inch bolts, as it operated somewhat similar to a ratchet wrench.





Flag Waving

Continued from page 21

it. It should never be imprinted for advertising purposes nor used on cushions, handkerchiefs, paper napkins, or the like, nor used as any portion of a costume.

A soiled flag should not be displayed. When The Flag is obviously soiled, send it to a cleaner. Most cleaners will not make any charge for drycleaning your flag when it is included with personal articles.

When worn and frayed and no longer suitable for display, The Flag should be disposed of in a dignified manner, not simply tossed in a trash can. Burning in a respectful manner is the preferred disposition of a tattered flag.

Many merchants are featuring flags, staffs and brackets for holding them this year. Every home should have a flag and display it. Why not display your flag on Flag Day and other appropriate days throughout the year?

●

Many Eskimos have abandoned the long-familiar igloo for a comfortable frame house, and select their clothing from mail-order catalogues, according to the National Geographic Society book, Vanishing Peoples of the Earth.

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

■ Heck of a Hake

Harold Westman of Mahwah, New Jersey, a member of Local 15 at Hackensack, has flung many a baited line over the bulwark of charter boats, plying the briny off his native shores. He's caught a few and lost a few, but, recently, in his own words, he "caught the big one that didn't get away."

A letter and photograph from Mrs. Westman records his catch, a 33-lb. silver hake which he nailed while fishing off Captain Ken Silva's "Barbara Lee." The lunker won him not only daily ship pool but proved to be the largest taken from Silva's craft all season.

Westman

■ Moon Musings

Recent moon trips bring to mind the following timely poetry by longtime-friend Elmer Ryland of Vancouver, Wash.:

Do you suppose it will be soon,
We'll do our fishing on the moon?
For from reports the wise ones say
We'll get there now most any day.
When we get transportation there,
The first one landing you're aware
Will be the dealers staking claims
With selling real estate their aims.
They'll advertise the choicest view
Where moonbeams cast a glow on you
If I get there, will be my wish
To trek along the streams and fish
And get the thrill and great delight
Of landing rainbows by moonlight.

■ Walleye String

One of the best catches of walleye we've heard tell about in quite a spell can be credited to three anglers from Grand Forks, North Dakota, all members of Local 2028: Robert Wendel, his son Jerry Wendel, and Tom Miller.

Wendel and Friends

Here's a photograph of the happy fishermen with their outstanding walleye catch taken from the famous Lake of the Woods off Springsteel Island, situated about eight miles north of Warroad, Minnesota in the northern section of the state. Largest walleye in the catch was a six pounder, taken by Robert Wendel.

■ Two at a Time

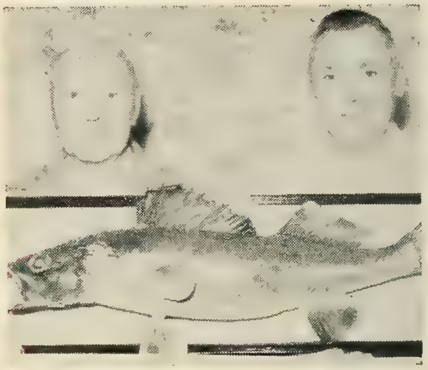
Mid-west correspondent Mort Clavey reports that Art Sarbacker of Portage, Wisconsin, can justly lay claim to catching the greediest fish that swims. Seems like Art was doing a little prospecting at a near-home lake for bluegills when he noticed an impressive commotion on the water's surface nearby.

He concluded that a large fish caused the disturbance and immediately removed his light terminal tackle, switched to heavier gear and started casting near the commotion. Shortly thereafter his rod's tip went plunging down and he subsequently pulled in 28 inches of fish. An 18-inch northern pike with a 10-inch bass in its mouth!

■ Quick Measure

Situation: You're out on the river without a ruler and you want to make sure your finster is large enough to keep. If you're lucky enough to have a dollar bill in your pocket you can solve the problem. Just lay it 'longside the fish. The bill measures six inches.

■ Ontario Luck



Senior and Junior Sharrs

Getting back to walleye pike, we're bound to record chunky specimen caught by Walter B. Sharr of Connellsville, Pa., a retired member of Local 2274 at Pittsburgh. Somehow we overlooked reporting it in past issues. I'm referring to a 11¾ pounder taken by Brother Sharr on a junket to the north country of Ontario. Here's a photograph of him with his prize finster and son Clayton, president of that local for many years, and an angler like his dad.

■ Spent Powder:

According to a letter and photograph from Holly B. Simpson of Los Angeles, California, he and Jack Smith both members of Local 284 really hit the hunter's jackpot this past season, and he sends in the following proof of his claim, showing five deer hanging in the trees which they and other members of party downed in Colorado near Montrose.

Simpson and Deer

A note from W. B. Sanders, financial secretary and business agent of Local 559 in Paducah, Kentucky, brings us up to date on McCracken County Coon Club which, we're told, put out about $2,600 stocking coons in the area. And from what we hear, it's paying off in some wonderful coon hunting thereabouts. Enclosed with Sanders' note was following photograph of James H. Bruce, also a member of Local 559, and his hunt partner displaying 11 racoons brought in after but three hours on trail. Brother Bruce is treasurer of the McCracken County Coon Club.

Bruce, Partner and Coons

One of the nicest looking bucks we've heard about from last season's hunt can be credited to Glenn Solum of Gurnee, Illinois, a member of Local 448 in Waukegan. Here's a photograph of Glenn with his prize, downed ten minutes after the season opened in Wisconsin. He nailed it in the wildwoods out of Hayward, an 8-pointer, no less.

Solum

■ When Fishermen Meet:

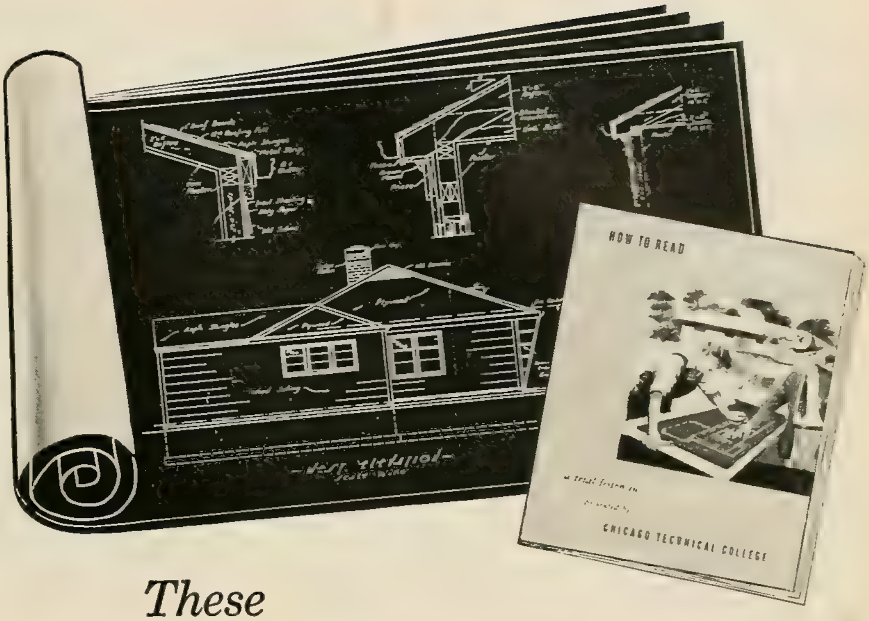
Hiyamac.
Lobuddy.
Binearlong?
Coplours.
Catchanenny?
Goddafew.
Kindarthey?
Bassencrappie.
Enysizetoem?
Cuplapowns.
Hitendard?
Sordalike.
Watchoozin?
Gobbaworms.
Fishonabotom?
Rydownonabotom.

●

Glue produced by barnacles has twice the strength of any commercial glue now on the market. The natural adhesive hardens in salt water and withstands more than 7,000 pounds of force.

●

Biologists estimate that there are 25,000 species of fish. How many kinds have you caught?



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City______ State______ Zip_____
Occupation__________

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What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

1969 Apprenticeship Contest Calendar

State, Province	Date	Carpenter	Mill-Cabinet	Mill-Wright
Alabama	April 10, 11, & 12, 1969	X	X	X
Alaska	June 20 & 21, 1969	X		
Arizona	April 26, 1969	X		
California	June 18, 19, 20 & 21, 1969	X	X	X
Colorado	May 24, 1969	X	X	X
* Delaware	June 4, 1969	X		
District Of Columbia	Apr. 26 & May 3, 1969	X	X	X
Florida	May 15, 1969	X		
Illinois	May 8 & 9, 1969	X	X	X
* Indiana	June 20 & 21, 1969	X	X	X
Iowa	June 13 & 14, 1969	X		
Kansas		X	X	X
Louisiana	July 12 & 13, 1969	X		X
* Maine		X		
Massachusetts	June 13 & 14, 1969	X	X	
Michigan	May 26 & 27, 1969	X		X
Minnesota	June 19, 1969	X		
Missouri	May 17, 1969	X	X	X
* Nebraska	June 28, 1969	X		
Nevada	April 18 & 19, 1969	X	X	
New Jersey	May 9 & 10, 1969	X	X	X
New Mexico	June 7, 1969	X		
New York	July 16, 17 & 18, 1969	X		
Ohio	May 27 & 28, 1969	X	X	X
Oklahoma	June 19 & 20, 1969	X		
Oregon	May 23 & 24, 1969	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	April 11, & 12, 1969	X	X	X
Tennessee	May 2 & 3, 1969	X		
Texas	April 24 & 25, 1969	X		X
Utah	May 17 & 24, 1969	X		
Virginia	April 26, 1969	X		
Washington	June 5, 6 & 7, 1969	X	X	
Wisconsin	May 2 & 3, 1969	X		
Alberta	April 24 & 25, 1969	X		
British Columbia	June 20 & 21, 1969	X		
Manitoba	June 6 & 7, 1969	X		
Ontario	May 29 & 30, 1969	X		X
Saskatchewan		X		
TOTALS		38	15	16

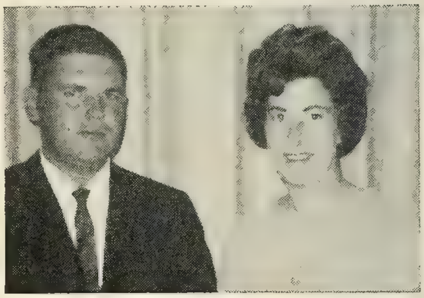
*New States entering 1969 contest.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST: The 1969 international apprenticeship competition is scheduled to be held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill., August 13-16. Registration will be held August 13; the contest, 14th and 15th; the banquet August 16.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

The Home Study Course on the Framing Square has now been compiled into a unit and is available through the regular ordering sources at the cost of 30 cents per copy.

Arizona Winner



Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hollimon

The Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee sponsored its Tenth Annual Apprentice Carpenters' Contest at Phoenix Union High School on Saturday, April 26.

Richard K. Hollimon of Tucson, Local 857, pictured with his wife, was the winner and will represent Arizona in the International Contest in Chicago, Illinois, this summer.

The Awards Dinner, held the same evening at the Hotel Adams, was also the occasion for Bob Barrett, a member of the Committee and also a member of the Arizona Apprenticeship Council, to present a Meritorious Certificate to Jerry Hofman, now retired, who served for 25 years as financial secretary of Local 1089. During this quarter century he also served as one of the original members of the Arizona Apprenticeship Council and for 12 years (since its inception) as a member and treasurer of the Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee. This committee meets monthly, and Jerry managed to attend more than 95% of the meetings.

Bob Barrett, Jerry Hofman

MDTA Graduation Ceremonies Held in Detroit

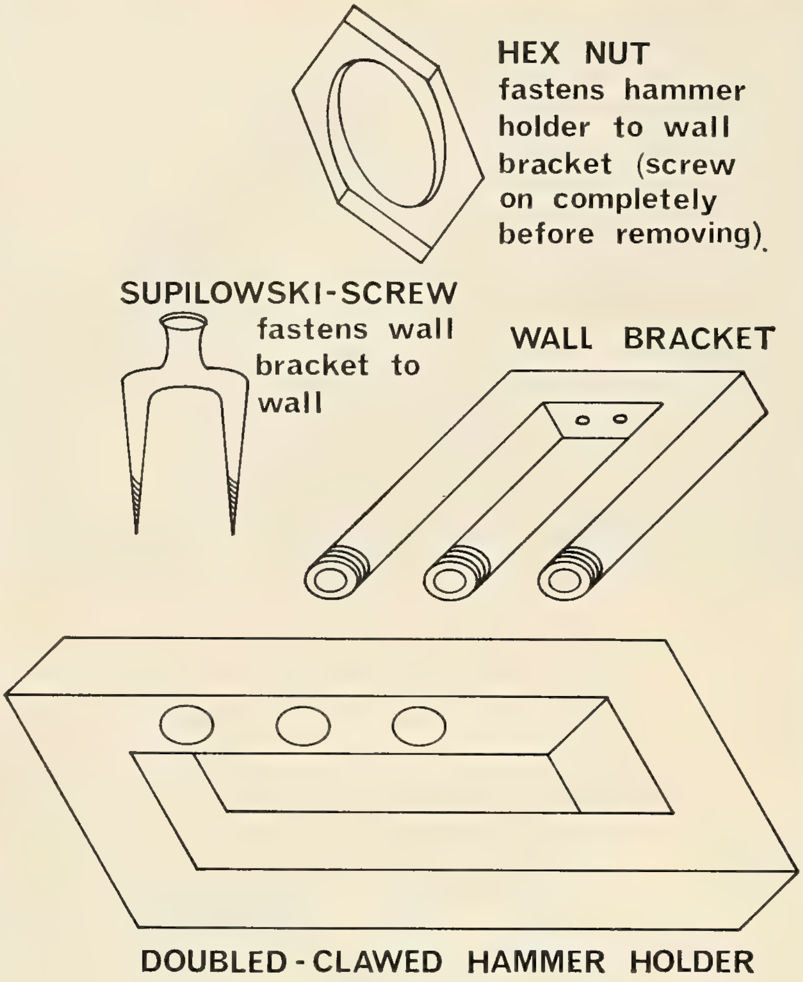
A large group of young men recently completed their training with Local 982 and other local unions of Detroit, Mich., under the Federal Manpower Development and Training Program. Participants in the graduation ceremonies, above, included: FIRST ROW, from left, Wesley Smith, William Septrion, Clifford Mortimer, Ralph Graves, Walter Martynow (instructor), Ralph Wood (president, 982), Vernon Ellsworth (financial secretary and business representative, 982), John Harrington (sec.-treas., district council), Fred Turner (instructor, 982), and Robert Bell, all of 982, and Kevin Argue, 337. SECOND ROW, Harold Mason, Jr., James Young, Hollie Keeran, Frank Greenhalgh, Roy Stockslager, Herman Borst, Chester Pomeroy, Kenneth Chandler, Edward Bis, all of 982, Gunby Prelowe, 1513, and Wilbert Rajala, 982. THIRD ROW, Olaf Hotvedt, William Breslin, Jack Taylor, Clifford Olson, Stellini Marino, Dale Chambers, Jack Prystup, Everett Mullins, Albert Haskins, Jr., William Coughenour, Charles Price, August Spencer, George Betz Kenneth Pascoe, James Gisner, and Leonard Blackwood, all of 982.

In the picture at right, high scorers were honored. From left are: Financial Secretary Ellsworth; Leonard Blackwood, graduate, high score 92%; District Council Secretary Harrington; William Septroin, graduate, high score 88.5%; 982 President Wood; James Gisner, graduate, high score 92%; Instructor Turner; and Instructor Martynow.

Graduation Ceremony Held in Spokane

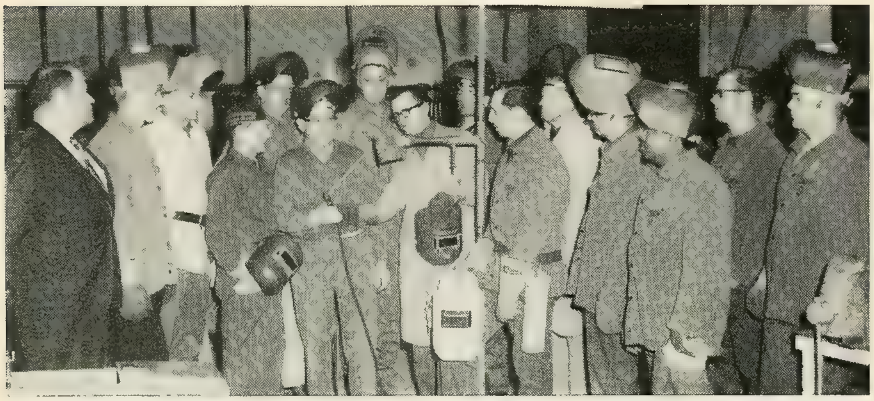
The Spokane, Washington, Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee and the Spokane Piledrivers Joint Training Committee held a graduation ceremony recently for apprentices and trainees who have recently completed their journeymen requirements.

Recipients of certificates of completion are, left to right: Gerald Weiner, Frank Simpkins, Richard Schab, Clyde Matlock, Daniel Holland and Paul Eggett. Frank Simpkins, pictured in the group, was a piledriver trainee.


HEX NUT fastens hammer holder to wall bracket (screw on completely before removing).
SUPILOWSKI-SCREW fastens wall bracket to wall
WALL BRACKET
DOUBLED-CLAWED HAMMER HOLDER

DOUBLE VISION?—D. F. Howard, financial secretary of Local 325, Paterson, N.J., was stimulated to invention and intrigue by our discussion of double-clawed hammers and "Supilowski screw" in the February issue of The CARPENTER. He designed a holder for the double-clawed hammer and submitted the Rube Goldberg classic above for our readers consideration.

Detroit CDC-Sponsored Welding Course Completed



John Harrington, left, secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters Detroit, Mich., District Council, was on hand for this final class of a 13-week arc welding course sponsored by the CDC under the auspices of the Manpower Development and Training Act at Cody High School. The 80-hour night course, the first of a series, was conducted by instructor Carrol Thurston, center. He is surrounded by some of the approximately 20 members of CDC-affiliated locals who completed the welding program. Anthony "Pete" Ochocki, a former Detroiter now based in Washington, is project co-ordinator of the MDTA program for the United Brotherhood.

NLRB Protects Right of Worker in Bucket-of-Heat Grievance

The National Labor Relations Board feels strongly about the right of a worker to file a grievance procedure and has just reiterated that feeling.

The Board went to the extent of reversing a Trial Examiner who took the position that the firing of a worker was not due to his demand to file a grievance but was legitimate. The Board held otherwise.

The case involved John H. Puckett, a member of Concrete Product Workers Local Union 217 of the Laborers International Union, and Price Brothers Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Puckett was fired after an altercation over a fire he had built in a bucket to keep warm in a huge, drafty building heated only by portable stoves. He was just back from an attack of influenza and the day was cold and drizzly.

A foreman ordered Puckett to put out the fire and, when Puckett refused, put out the fire himself after a heated argument. He then told Puckett to get a portable heater from the far end of the block-long building. Puckett again refused.

Some time later the foreman returned and Puckett asked: "Are you going to get me any heat when I come into work Monday morning?" The foreman failed to answer and Puckett then asked for a set of grievance papers, stating that the only way he could get heat was to file a grievance in accordance with the contract.

The foreman asked if this was a "threat," came back shortly thereafter and Puckett was fired.

The Trial Examiner decided that the firing was based on Puckett's insubordination and therefore was legal. The NLRB panel of three, which heard the case, disagreed. It noted that Puckett had not been fired immediately after he had refused to put out the fire or fetch a portable heater, but that he had been discharged only after he had said that he would file a grievance.

The foreman's question: "It that a direct threat to me?" showed "that the motivating reason for the discharge was Puckett's exercise of a right written into the contract"—namely the filing of a grievance.

The Board, therefore, ordered the company to cease and desist from "discouraging activity having for its purpose the submission, presentation and processing of grievances pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement." It further ordered the company to reinstate Puckett and reimburse him for any loss he may have suffered.

Members of the Panel were Chairman Frank McCulloch and Members John H. Fanning and Gerald A. Brown. (PAI.)

KNEELING, FROM LEFT: John Williamson, Local 541, Washington, Pa.; Michael Cunningham, Local 833, Philadelphia, Pa.; Norman Leininger, Local 287, Harrisburg, Pa.; and Harvey Raffensberger, Local 191, York, Pa., all carpentry contestants; Wayne Givens, Local 2235, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dennis Whitehead, Local 2235, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Richard Linkenheimer, Local 2235, Pittsburgh, Pa.;

STANDING, FROM LEFT: Martin Durkin, apprentice coordinator, Philadelphia Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Howard Pfeifer, co-chairman, Apprentice Contest Committee; William T. Unitas, educational coordinator of Western Pennsylvania Carp. DC; John Garlick, carpentry judge; E. Pawlowicz, carpentry judge; Harry W. Hershey, carpentry judge; R. R. Bickel, millwright judge; M. B. Cramer, millwright judge; F. J. Tuccy, millwright judge; and W. Veith, millwright instructor, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania Selects Winners For International Contest

The second Annual State Contest was held in Hershey, Pennsylvania, on April 11 and 12. Nine contestants competed in all three divisions of the contest; Carpenters—John Williamson, L.U. 541, Washington; Michael Cunningham, L.U. 833, Philadelphia; Norman Leininger, L.U. 287, Harrisburg, and Harvey Raffensberger, L.U. 191, York; Mill and Cabinet—John Banaszewski, L.U. 1160, Pittsburgh and Jay Hableton, L.U. 359, Philadelphia; Millwrights—Wayne Givens, Dennis Whitehead and Richard Linkenheimer, all from Millwright L.U. 2235, Pittsburgh.

The contestants, working under the watchful eye of the three judges (assigned to each subdivision of the contest), put on a display of skill which was a pleasure to view. Many delegates attending the Educational Forum, invited management representatives, and others viewed the contestants at work during their 8-hour manipulative project.

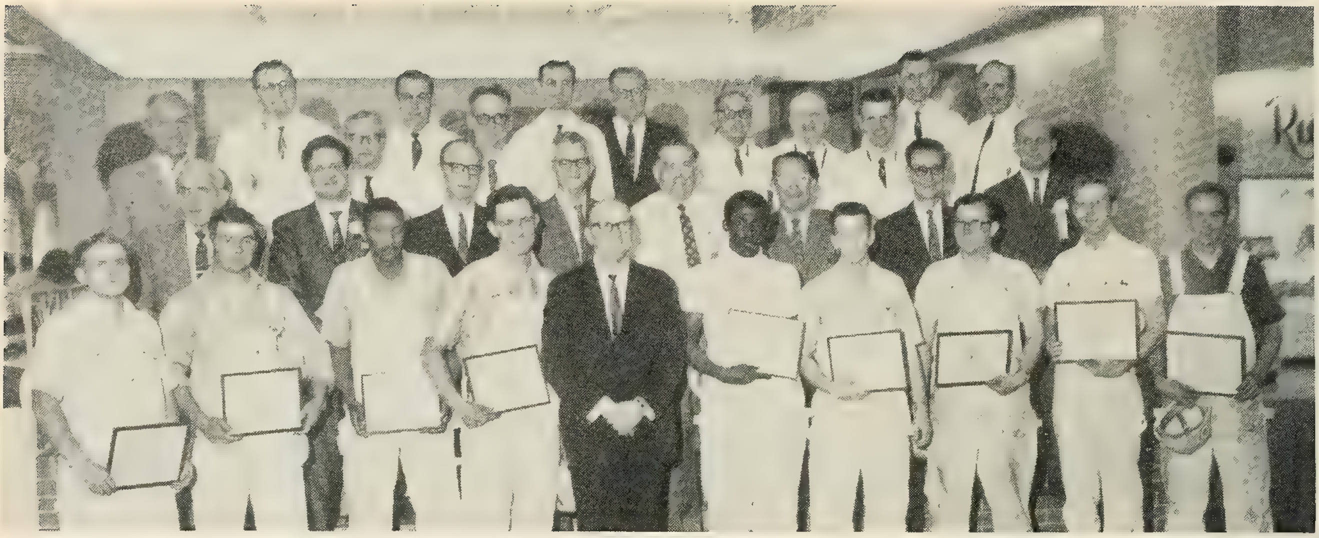
The contestants and their ladies were honored at an awards dinner attended by approximately 70 labor, management and government representatives. Contest Committee Co-Chairman George Walish and Howard Pfeifer expressed the Committee's thanks to all the participants. Warren B. Grimm, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Council, participated in the awards presentation. All contestants received attractive plaques and Certificates of Participation. George M. Schmeltzer, Executive Director, Keystone Building Contractors Association, presented attractive photo portfolios to all contestants.

The winners who will represent Pennsylvania are: Michael Cunningham, Philadelphia Carpenter; Jay Hambleton, Philadelphia Mill and Cabinet, and Wayne Givens, Pittsburgh Millwright. They each received $500 Saving Bonds and tools in addition to their all-expense paid trip to the 1969 Carpenter's International Apprentice Contest to be held in Chicago.

Jay Hambleton of Local 359, Philadelphia, mill-cabinet winner, with Robert D. Krehling, J. B. Archer, and Ralph H. Edwards, mill-cabinet judges.

Michael Cunningham of Local 833, Philadelphia (kneeling), with E. Pawlowicz, Harry W. Hershey, and John Garlick, carpentry judges.

Wayne Givens of Local 2235, Pittsburgh, millwright winner, with M. B. Cramer, R. R. Bickel, and F. J. Tuccy, millwright judges.



FRONT ROW: John F. Hurley, winner, carpentry; James W. Cole, honorable mention, carpentry; Carlos H. E. Bisanabi, second place, carpentry; John H. Lapinski, third place, carpentry; Nicholas R. Loope, director, Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity; Ralph Corley, Jr. second place, mill-cabinet; Edwin L. Henley, third place, mill-cabinet; George W. Weaver, second place, millwright; Ronald L. Corder, winner, mill-cabinet; and Samuel H. Hill, winner, millwright.

CENTER ROW: Leo Gable, Technical Director, Education and Training, United Brotherhood; Edw. LaCovey, Jr., Director, Apprenticeship Information Center, U.S. Department of Labor; Maurice Fenton, Acting Director, D.C. Apprenticeship Council; L. M. Rice, Jr., Chairman, Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity and Vice President, Wm. P. Lipscomb Co., Inc.; Ben A. Sanford, Secretary, J.C.A.C. Contest Committee and Business Representative of the Carpenters District Council; James S. Merkle, Member, J.C.A.C., and Business Representative of Carpenters District Council; J. W. Brown, Chairman, Special Events Committee, Iverson Mall Shopping Center; Francis X. Martin, Chairman of the J.C.A.C. Contest Committee and Vice President, Geo. C. Martin Company, Inc.

BACK ROW: Joe Miller, Director, Manpower Training, National Association of Home Builders; Contest Judge H. Leslie Simmons, AIA, McLeod, Ferrera & Ensing, Architects; Contest Judge Hollis J. Stevens, Jr., Architect, Hugh Newell Jacobsen, AIA; J. Harshaw, Coordinating Judge, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Contest Judge William Wallace, Jr., Vice-President, Lamar and Wallace, Inc.; Contest Judge Joseph Honeychuck Assistant Principal, Bell Evening School; Alfred F. Yates, Apprenticeship Representative, D.C. Apprenticeship Council; Contest Judge Edward Reller, Superintendent, Millwright Installations; Contest Judge James L. Saunders, President, James L. Saunders Company; Contest Judge James A. Rolls, Project Manager, Wm. P. Lipscomb Company, Inc.; Contest Judge Robert Gottlied, Superintendent, James G. Davis Construction Corp.; and Contest Judge Robert E. Carpenter, Consulting Engineer, Weller and Scott, Consulting Engineers.

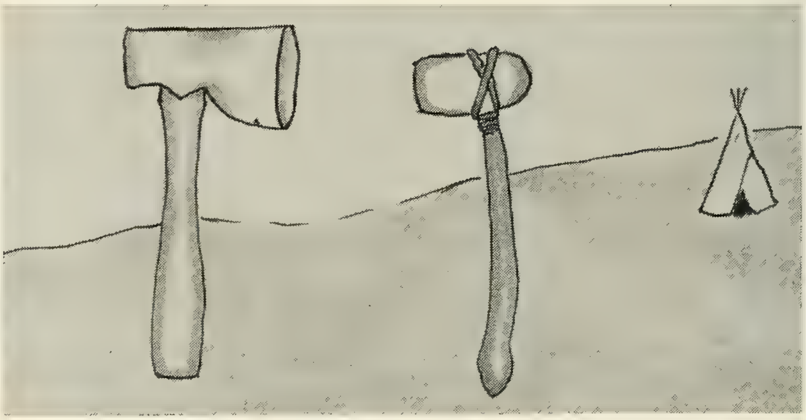
Apprentices Compete in D.C. and Vicinity Contests

The Second National Capital Area Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest, a preliminary to the International Contest, was recently sponsored by the Carpenters District Council of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity, the Master Builders Association, Inc. (D.C. Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America), and the Area Construction Contractors Council. The contest was divided into three categories in which John Hurley won the first place award for carpentry; Ronald Corder won for cabinetmaking; and Samuel Hill was adjudged the best millwright entered in the competition. The prizes for each of the top winners includes an all-expenses-paid trip to Chicago, Illinois to compete in the International Contest on August 14, 15, and 16, 1969.

Francis X. Martin, Vice-President of George C. Martin, Inc., and Chairman of the Contest Committee directed the contest. Others on the committee included Everett Lank, President of Lank Woodwork Company; Warren Jordan, Member of the Carpenters District Council of Washington, D.C., and Ben Sanford, Business Representative, Carpenters District Council of D.C. and Vicinity.

At the conclusion L. M. Rice, Jr., Vice-President of William P. Lipscomb Company, Inc. and Chairman of the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity awarded $50 cash prizes each on behalf of the Master Builders Association and The Construction Contractors Council. Again this year Mr. A. A. Carozza, the owner and builder of Iverson Mall contributed a $25 cash prize to each of the three first place winners. The annual contests are held at Iverson Mall.

TOOL TALK **By George R. Jones**



"But, Grandma, I didn't mean you weren't sharp **that** *way!"*

PLANE GOSSIP

Send In Your Favorites! Mail To: Plane Gossip, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. SORRY, NO PAYMENT.

Doggone Good Story

The Arab and the Israeli were patrolling opposite each other. The Arab had a huge German shepherd with him while the Israeli had a peculiar greenish-looking little dog. Every time they would pass, they would cuss each other out with vile oaths. Finally they decided that, rather than fight themselves, they would pit their dogs against one another. The Arab was certain his huge shepherd would make short work of the little Israeli pup.

The dogs were loosed at each other and, in a brief flurry of sand, the tiny Israeli pooch had torn the big Arab dog to ribbons.

"I can't believe it!" cried the Arab. "What kind of a dog is that?"

The Israeli grinned and said: "Before I had his nose fixed, he was an alligator!"

Never a Bargain!

The Internal Revenue agent was patiently trying to explain casualty loss conditions to a taxpayer. Finally he said: "So what was the fair market value of your home immediately before the casualty?"

"Nothing!" shot back the taxpayer. "Who would buy a house right in the path of a hurricane?"

Really Being Prepared

The Hollywood actress had been married four times: first to a millionaire, secondly to an actor, thirdly to a minister and, finally, to an undertaker. She said it was a case of "One for the money, two for the show, three to make ready and four to go!"—John Freeman, L.U. 22.

Professional Courtesy

A doctor and his wife were entering a restaurant when a gaudily-painted, mini-skirted floozy tossed the medic a bright "Hello!"

"Who was that?" demanded the wife.

"Oh, just a young woman I know professionally," he replied.

"That I'm certain of," replied the wife. "But whose?"

Deathly Healthy

"This is the healthiest town in the world," bragged the oldtimer.

"That's strange," replied a visiting friend. "I just saw a funeral going to the cemetery."

"Yep!" replied the oldester, "that was our undertaker. Poor fellow starved to death!"—Robert Keeny, Butler, Mo.

Real Hairy Story

Many years ago, when a boy liked a girl very much, he would let her wear his class ring. Now things are changed; he lets her use his curlers.

This Month's Limerick

A clever young man from West Wheeling
Was possessed of such comical feeling
That when he read on the door,
"Don't spit on the floor"
He took a devilish shot at the ceiling.

The Acid Test

If any wiseacre ever tells you "Nothing is impossible!" ask him if he has ever tried to get his name off a mailing list.

A Muscat Ramble

The customer found a fly in his soup. Calling the waiter, he demanded: "What is that fly doing in my soup?"

The waiter peered earnestly at the bowl for a minute, then said: "I'd guess it is a bit of a backstroke, sir!"

Hard to Make!

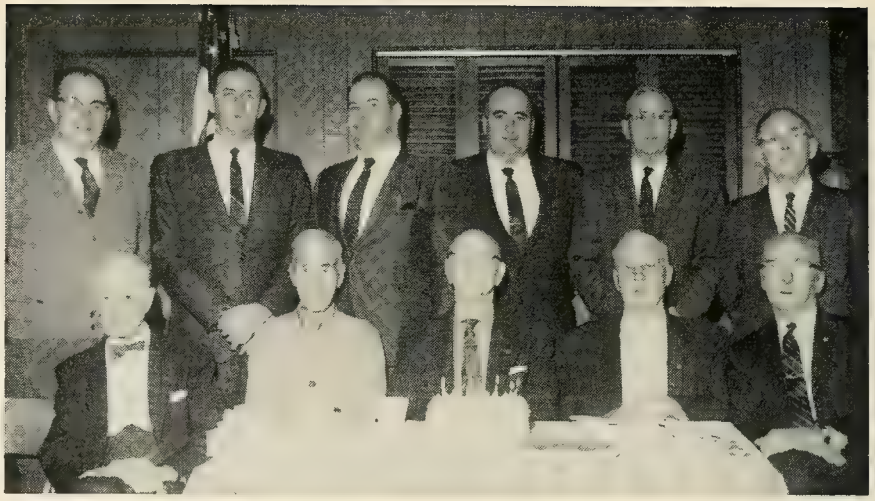
The crapshooter at Las Vegas rattled the dice noisily, then rolled them out. They came to rest on 11 and he was about to pick up his winnings when a third one dropped out of his sleeve and came up a six. The dealer just picked up the third cube, put it in his pocket and said: "Okay, fella . . . roll again. Your point is 17!"

Year's To You!

The easiest way we know of to get a youthful figure is to ask a woman her age.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.



1

(1) DETROIT, MICH.—Local 337 honored its oldest member, agewise, Tim O'Meara, at an impromptu birthday party held at Finlay C. Allan Hall in Warren when he turned 94 years of age on St. Valentine's Day, February 14. Brother O'Meara retired from the carpentry trade more than 25 years ago and was originally affiliated with Local 335 in Grand Rapids. His membership in the brotherhood exceeds 50 years.

Members and officers of Local 337 who attended the celebration to honor Brother O'Meara are, seated, left to right: John McEwen; James Waddell; guest of honor Tim O'Meara; Sophus Martinsen; and Danny Johnston, a 25-year member who escorted Brother O'Meara to and from the affair. Standing, left to right: Joseph Miller, business representative; George McDonald, business representative, Detroit District Council; John Harrington, secretary-treasurer, Detroit District Council; William "Bill" Powers, business manager; Oscar Nelson; and Arthur Jackson.

(2) WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Having completed 25 years of active service in the Brotherhood, Nicholas Vitale of Local 708 was recently awarded his membership pin by James Chandler, president.

2

(3) ST. LOUIS, MO.—Local 2119 (Piledrivers, Wharf and Dock Builders) recently celebrated its Golden Anniversary as a union. The birthday party included speeches and the presentation of service pins to veteran members ranging from 25 years to more than 46 years of membership in the local.

Officers and pin recipients, front row, left to right, are: Otto Brockmeier, 46 years; Ronald Rice, Local 2119 president, 43 years; Walter Webb, financial secretary, 42 years; Leo C. Parker, 34 years; Chester Bailey, 34 years; Herman Henke, District Council business representative, 33 years; Vincent Werner, 32 years; Hugh W. Stretz, 32 years; William E. Marx, 32 years; and S. E. Taylor, 31 years. Second row, left to right: Matt Jirauch, 28 years; Jesse Schroll, 27 years; Floyd T. Thornton, 26 years; William J. Kostedt, 25 years; Herbert Brokaw, treasurer; John "Bill" Brokaw, vice president; Clifford Clifton, warden; William E. Reed, recording secretary; Tom Rimert, conductor; and Thayer Ampleman, William A. Webb and Cliff Abernathy, trustees.

Other members honored but not pictured are: Harvey Jacobs, 25 years; Carmello Migneco, 26 years; Jackson Seitz, 26 years; Walter R. Bench, 28 years; Frank Kamarit, 28 years; Clyde Duncan, 34 years; Dell Huxhold, 43 years; Robert Taylor, 44 years; and James J. Sneed, 46 years. Membership pins were forwarded to eligible members who were unable to attend the affair.

Ollie Langhorst, District Council executive secretary, was guest speaker for the occasion.

3

(4) SCRANTON, PA.—At a dinner-dance sponsored by Local 261 at the Jermyn Motor Inn in Scranton late last year, brothers who have been continuous members for at least 25 years were honored and presented with service pins.

Officers and members receiving awards are pictured, front row, left to right: Joseph Bartell, business representative; Henry Skibinski; John Hildebrand, trustee; James Vaughn, president; Raymond Joyce; and Stephen Bilock. Back row, left to right: Patrick Ginty; Joseph Zebrowski, international representative; Raleigh Rajoppi, executive board member; Raymond Ginnetti, international representative; Martin Richards; and Anthony Wysocki.

(5) INGLEWOOD, CALIF. — A pin presentation was held recently honoring members of Local 2435 who have been affiliated with the union for 25 years or more.

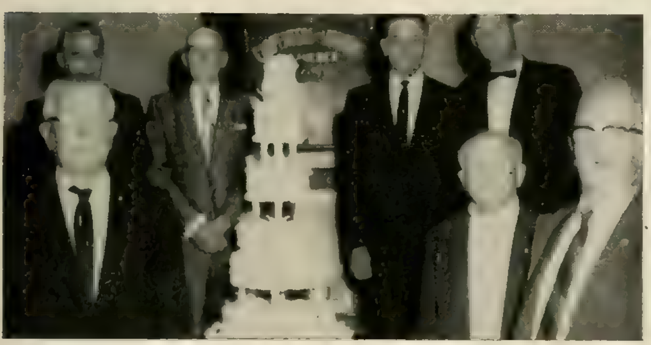
Members who received pins in recognition of 50 years of service were Albert Johnson and Rommie Urban. Omer J. Schroeder and O. Andy Stromme were recognized for having completed 45 years.

(5A) Recipients of 35 and 40-year service pins were, front row, left to right: John H. McClintock; Joe Verman; Jacob Dormann; Elmer J. Taylor; Joseph L. Magnuson and Albin S. Mardall. Back row, left to right: Harry Dawson, Frank King, Russell Auten, and Robert B. Clubb.

4

(5B) Members of Local 2435 awarded pins for 25 and 30-years of continuous service are pictured, front row, left to right: Donald W. Osborne, Paul Tuttle, O. L. King, Leo Bearden, Oscar Rogers, George Dobbins, and Edward T. Zeimet. Second row, left to right: Robert B. Clubb, Frank King, John McClintock, Melvin Hanke, Watson A. Reed, Harold S. Ready, Joseph J. Halwax, Dan Grant, Karl Kristenson, Joseph G. Collin, Chester Brown, H. L. Raasch, and guest Harry Dawson. Back row, left to right: Levi Parker, Ed J. Bergschneider, Leonard D. Johnson, Herman Streur, Clarence Steger, Celestino Muinos, Russell McLoud, Phillip McClendon, Donald Buhrman, Bruno Maas, N. J. Newman, Arvid Wick, LeRoy McCombs, Robert G. James, Robert Pluym, and guest Russell Auten.

Many members, wives, and friends attended this affair, and some of the distinguished guests included: Robert B. Clubb, president and business representative of Local 2435, who made the introductions; William Baker, financial secretary of Local 929, who read the invocation; Harry Dawson, president of the Los Angeles District Council; Paul Miller, business representative of the Los Angeles District Council; Pat McDonald, business representative of the Los Angeles District Council; Thurm Sanford, business representative of Local 929; George Reid, business representative of Local 1400; Russell Auten, administrative secretary of the Los Angeles District Council, who presented eligible members with service pins; and Frank King, former business representative of Local 2435.



5

5A

5B

6

6A

(6) JANESVILLE, WIS.—At a regular meeting of Local 836, two senior members were recently awarded gold 50-year membership pins. Harry Smith, on the left, was initiated in 1917, and Charles Northey, right, was initiated in 1905. We are proud of these members who have been dedicated in serving the Brotherhood over the past years.

(6A)—Active 25-year members were also honored with pins at the meeting of Local 836, from left to right: Romaine Anesey (1935); Ted Kalstad (1942); Gordon Ehrke (1940); Don Samuelson (1941); Aaron Breitkreutz (1937); Karl Korsmo (1939); John Dunning (1942); and Vince McCarville (1940).

Members unable to attend the ceremonies to accept pins included: Harlan Beatty (1925); Melvin Christenson (1941); Leonard Fishman (1940); Werner Gosch (1942); Joe Haberl (1941); Virgil Johnson (1941); Harold Lang (1942); Elmer Matson (1940); Alfred Mork (1941); Gerald Scott (1939); and Fred Smith (1927).

7

(7) HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Ten members of Local 891 were recently honored at a pin presentation ceremony. Senior members, seated, left to right, are: Tom Harmon, 25 years; Charles W. Mowery, 51 years; D. E. Broadhead, 26 years; and Vernon H. Culliver, 26 years. Second row, standing, left to right: J. L. Humphreys, 26 years; C. H. Ussery, 26 years; R. C. Ketteringham, 26 years; and Clark Runyan, 26 years. Back row, left to right: Garland Milholen, 26 years; Goldie L. Golden, 26 years; and Rural C. Bain, 26 years.

Brothers unable to attend the ceremonies to accept their awards included: D. H. Byrd, 26 years; V. H. Harris, 28 years; D. H. Pierce, 25 years; and Lloyd Thompson, 25 years.

(8) EL DORADO, ARK.—Seventeen members of Local 1683 and their guests attended a pin presentation dinner to honor members who have completed 25 and 30 years of active service.

Shown in the picture, seated, left to right, are: D. E. Henderson, C. H. Pickering, E. A. Hines, Coy Ellis, C. H. Freeman, W. E. Roberson, Q. E. Ethridge, and J. O. Taylor. Back row, left to right: Frederick N. Bull, B. F. Hannegan, J. C. Lewis, T. A. Davis, C. B. Perdue, J. K. Bass, I. T. Strickland, W. P. Mitcham, Frank Nichols, and E. E. Stanley.

Frederick N. Bull, General Executive Board Member, 6th District, presented pins to the brothers.

8

9

(9) HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA—Thirteen members of Local 1405 were presented with 25-year service pins at their recent 26th Anniversary celebration.

Pin recipients, seated, left to right: Leo Legere; Frederick Nickerson; Duncan Cameron; Albert LaLonde, International Representative; Clarence Engram; Patrick Tardiff; and Clarence MacFarlane. Second row, standing, left to right: Adolph D'Entremont; Samuel Rhodenizer; Malcolm MacDonald; Religh Swinimer; Leslie Brown, president, Federal Dockyards Trades and Labour Council; and Bernard Dixon, president of Local 1405.

Members of Local 1405 who were eligible to receive 25-year pins, but unable to attend the ceremonies, were Joseph Heisler, Joseph Lyons, Robbie Brooks, Charles Paynter, Abe Oats, Clifford Nauss, Crandell Moser, Morris Doucette, and H. L. MacIntosh.

10

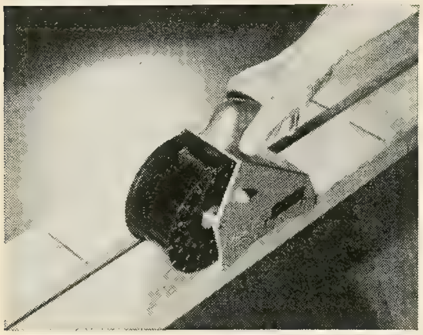
(10) RENTON, WASH. — Local 1797 recently held a 25-year pin presentation for 10 members deserving this honor. Front row, left to right: Arville M. Twidt, Carl F. Fredlund, Ralph L. Lund, Ben Kalk, and LuVerne D. Koesrner. Back row, left to right: Charles A. Nelson, George Heiser, Robert G. LeClerc, James Croston, and Frank J. Snyder.

Members of Local 1797 who were eligible to receive 25-year pins, but unable to attend the ceremonies, were Joseph Bunker, Charles O. Baze, Clyde Spooner, Paul H. Cato, Seth Abramson, Gene Swanson, Edward A. Gallez, C. E. Miles, Parnell H. Grina, Lawrence Gerke, Joseph T. Hughey, Ewald Hartman, Volney F. Earlywine, and Deo V. Hudgins.

(11) SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.— Twenty-five year membership pins were presented to members of the Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders Local 34 at its annual oldtimers' luncheon held at Carpenters Hall. An enjoyable time was had by all who attended the affair.

11

MARKING DEVICE



Available from Timber Engineering Company (TECO) is a precision marking tool that makes it possible for the user to automatically determine 8″, 12″, 16″ and 24″ o.c. settings of studs, rafters, roof trusses, and other building components. Called the "TECO Mark 16″, the device eliminates making "cutting" and "locating" marks on lumber. While a proven time and labor saver, the product's principal advantage is that is provides greater accuracy in the layout of building parts and pieces.

The "TECO Mark 16″ consists of a special "marking wheel" mounted on a chassis which is rolled along the material to be marked. Although the basic unit is designed to mark at 16″ centers, additional marker inserts are available for other settings in modules of 4″. Ruggedly constructed of a solid aluminum body with the "marking wheel" made of steel, the "Mark 16″ is equipped with a heavy duty inking roller that automatically inks the marking element. The product works equally well on wood, steel or concrete.

Information on the "TECO Mark 16″ can be obtained by writing Timber Engineering Company, 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

DRYWALL SOUND CONTROL

An expanded 1969 edition of "Sounds Great," a brochure detailing tested wall and floor assemblies with built-in noise control as well as fire ratings, has been published by the Georgia-Pacific Corp. gypsum division for the construction industry.

G. S. Nelson, G-P's gypsum sales promotion manager, said the new edition lists fire and STC (sound transmission class) ratings for wood and steel framing assemblies.

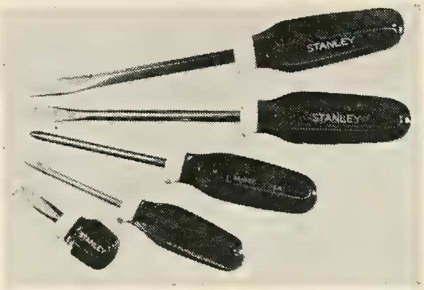
Diagrams illustrate construction details using gypsum Firestop wallboard and ¼-inch gypsum sound deadening board.

STC ratings as high as 55 can be achieved with the incombustible ¼-inch sound deadening board in combination with other standard building materials.

To assist architects and general contractors as well as drywall applicators, the brochure lists sound and fire ratings, material details and application methods for each type of assembly.

The new "Sounds Great" brochure is free to professionals by writing to R. E. Perdew, inquiry manager, Georgia-Pacific Corp., Box 311, Portland, Oregon 97207.

SCREWDRIVER HANDLE

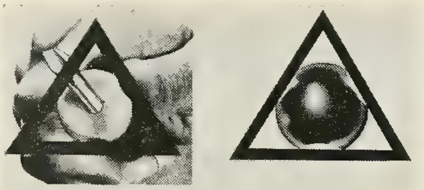


The unique design of a new screwdriver's handle enables the user to work longer without hand-cramping fatigue and to exert more "muscle" on those last, tight turns of the screw.

The Stanley "Workmaster" screwdriver handle—made of smoky, translucent plastic—has three fluted sides shaped to fit the triangular "pocket" formed by the hand when it grips a handle. This fits-the-fist shape is more comfortable to hold and less tiring to work with than the standard round handle of other drivers. And it enables the average user to exert a surprising torque, or twist, on hard-to-drive or hard-to-loosen screws.

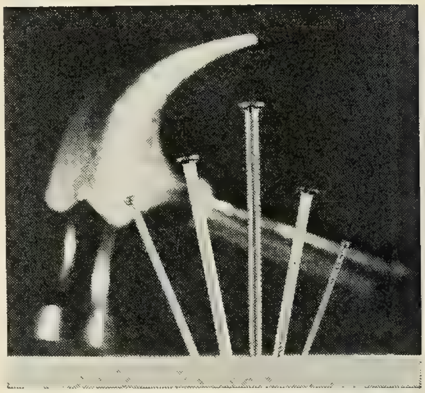
The "Workmaster" line in a total of 16 sizes includes four basic types of driver: standard, square-bar, cabinet and Phillips. All have high-strength alloy steel bars, finely polished and lacquered. Blade tips are precision cross-ground.

Available at hardware and building supply stores. Dept. PID, Stanley Tools, division of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn. 06050.



The triangular "pocket" formed by the hand when it grips a handle, as interpreted by Stanley.

SERRATED NAILS



The Scotch nail, produced by Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is saving builders and prefabricators money in material according to users on a job site in Orefield, Pa.

The Scotch nail has 50 percent more holding power than regular round nails, the manufacturer claims.

Scotch nails have angled serrations along their square shanks. Because of this design, substantially more holding mon nails. The barbed surfaces grip the wood fibers, while the square shank cuts through the wood, rather than wedging the fibers apart. Thus, Scotch nails cannot rotate loose.

Rough-framing joints, molding and stairwells nailed together with round-shank nails can work loose because of normal vibration and movement. But the increased holding power of Scotch nails makes such fittings tight to reduce the frequency of callbacks for renailing.

Use of this nail also reduces wood splitting. The square shank cuts throught the wood instead of forcing the grain apart, a frequent cause of splitting. Thus, less lumber is wasted and the cost of labor for replacing split boards is reduced.

The nails are manufactured in a wide variety of types and sizes.

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**L.U. NO. 33,
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Whittle, Ernest H.

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Placko, Samuel

**L.U. NO. 62,
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Carlson, Gust A.
Johnson, Helge
McGregor, Edward
Nystedt, Oscar C.
Oliphant, Howard
Pearson, Herman
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Wickdahl, Hjalmar
Young, Eric

**L.U. NO. 64,
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Pope, Tom H.
Schnyder, John

**L.U. NO. 101,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

Dauber, William E.
Haag, Emery F.
Sabat, Victor J.

**L.U. NO. 106,
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**L.U. NO. 132,
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Rasmussen, Nels P.
White, W. W.

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Carlson, Ted
Fried, Herman
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Mintzer, Max
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Kirby, Eli Cecil
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Leard, George V.

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Monroe, Charles W.
Van Bramer, H. J.

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Noble, Guy
Sternot, Edward

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NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Russ, Max

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OMAHA, NEBR.**

Bayer, Wilfred
Bojanski, John
Brown, Harold
Bumgardner, Roy
Burkamp, Albert
Carlson, Gust G.
Coleman, Leo
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Matulevicz, Joseph
Nodgaard, S. J.

**L.U. NO. 264,
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Ewick, Andrew
Findling, Philip
Laack, George
Magdefrau, John
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Melzer, Arthur
Stuessy, Edward

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Cassell, George P.
Hawley, Edward A., Sr.

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Bruce, Robert Warren
Hambrick, Paul
Hughes, Leon (Beagle)
West, Thomas C.

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Altenberg, Arthur
Burke, Carlton
Greene, F. A.
Harbort, Eugene
Hillestad, Jacob
Hungerford, Earl
Moen, Wayne
Pongratz, Ralph
Ratell, Jesse
Storrs, George

**L.U. NO. 322,
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.**

Bates, Ernest
Gregorski, Henry

**L.U. NO. 331,
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Mustin, William E.

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Romer, Matthiu

**L.U. NO. 453,
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Heath, Roger

**L.U. NO. 470,
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Colbo, Barry E.
Thallhimer, John

**L.U. NO. 486,
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Buttner, George
Capriola, Alexander
Danks, Frank
Rolling, Louis
Tall, Edwin

**L.U. NO. 559,
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Bryan, Fred H.
Miles, Walter L.

**L.U. NO. 610,
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Anderson, A. M.
Latham, Willie J.
Moore, R. J.
Sibert, C. M.
Sinclair, Calvin P.
White, Carl W.

**L.U. NO. 627,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**

Holcomb, Alex S.
Sweetland, E. G.

**L.U. NO. 657,
SHEBOYGAN, WISC.**

Rammer, Rudolph
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**L.U. NO. 665,
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Collins, V. P.
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**L.U. NO. 690,
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Allen, Elmer E.
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Rogers, M. G. (Mack)
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**L.U. NO. 770,
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**L.U. NO. 848,
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**L.U. NO. 854,
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Bailey, H. Gordon
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**L.U. NO. 943,
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Bates, Claude
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**L.U. NO. 956,
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**L.U. NO. 982,
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Betham, Sherman R.

**L.U. 1093,
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**L.U. NO. 1128,
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Schultz, Thomas

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Doty, Howard
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L.U. NO. 1849,
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Busse, Car

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Peterson, I. N.

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Thistle, Fred H.

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Payne, Norval C.
Peterson, Jens, Jr.
Pursley, Lorley V.

L.U. NO. 2274,
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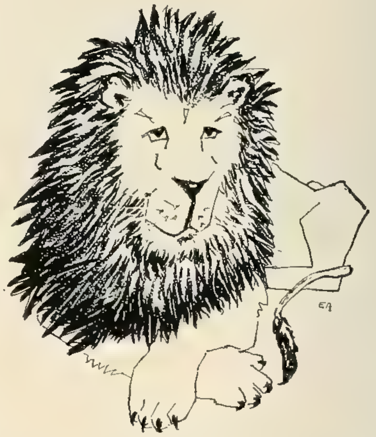
McKnight, Robert
Wright, Franklin

L.U. NO. 2411,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Brown, Robert Asbury

L.U. NO. 2436,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Haas, John Fred, Jr.

L.U. NO. 3182
PORTLAND, ORE.
Johnson, Hans M.

Though he's king of the beasts, he doesn't know where his next meal is coming from . . .



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Lakeland NEWS

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida.

Lakeland Resident Is 75-Year Member

William Hunting, a long-time resident of the Carpenters' Home for senior members at Lakeland, Fla., marked 75 years of membership in the Brotherhood, last February 18.

Born in Germany on January 17, 1875, he came to the United States at an early age and lived in Chicago for many years. In 1892 he moved to St. Louis, soon joining the carpentry craft. He remembers working on Union Station in St. Louis for 35¢ an hour.

Though he retired from active work 29 years ago, he still moves well with the aid of a cane at the Lakeland Home.

Seven New Residents, Six Recent Deaths

Elmer Yunnila, Local 1433, Detroit, Michigan, arrived at the Home April 15, 1969.

Erick E. Carlson, Local 58, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home April 21, 1969.

Gust George Wolff, Local 58, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home April 21, 1969.

Eskil J. Lindblade, Local 62, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home April 22, 1969.

William S. Quinn, Local 12, Syracuse, N. Y., arrived at the Home April 23, 1969.

George Weidman, Local 1473, Oakland, California, arrived at the Home April 24, 1969.

Nels G. Anderson, Local 951, Brainerd, Minn., arrived at the Home April 30, 1969.

Ben Johnson, Local 946, Los Angeles, California, died in the Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Florida, April 4, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Charles Monroe, Local 413, South Bend, Ind., died April 12, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Glen J. Dennison, Local 639, Akron, Ohio, died April 15, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Charles Benson, Local 141, Chicago, Ill., died April 19, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Charles Jacobsen, Local 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., died April 26, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Berry Bellamy, Local 599, Hammond, Ind., died April 29, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Fred Thelin, Local 769, Pasadena, Calif., withdrew from the Home April 7, 1969.

Charlie Clemons, Local 109, Sheffield, Ala., withdrew from the Home April 22, 1969.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have discontinued the listing of visitors to Lakeland, because of space limitations in the magazine.

Which Are You?

Are you an active member,
The kind that would be missed,
Or are you just contented that,
Your name is on the list?

Do you attend the meetings,
And mingle with the flock,
Or do you stay at home,
And criticize and knock?

Do you take an active part,
To help the work along,
Or are you satisfied,
To say you just belong?

Do you ever visit,
A member who is sick,
Or leave the work to just a few,
And talk about the clique?

There's quite a program scheduled,
That I'm sure you've heard about,
And we'll appreciate it if you too,
Will come and help us out,

So let's be up and doing,
Now's the time to start,
Don't just be a member,
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You know right from wrong;
Are you an active member,
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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Organized Labor Able to Give the SDS Its Comeuppance

■ Students for a Democratic Society is an organization which is neither democratic nor made up solely of students. It is responsible for much—if not all—of the turmoil which has virtually wrecked many fine American universities this year.

If it has any program other than to wreck the American society, it has kept that program a deep, dark secret.

Now SDS is turning its attention to the labor movement. SDS members are being urged to find work in organized shops and trades this summer. This apparently is to be a probing operation. In a carefully drawn plan, SDS is advising its members to exercise great caution in seeking to infiltrate organized plants and trades.

"After you are there a month or so," SDS tells its members, "try to pick a few workers who are interested in your ideas and who have friends in the shop. Concentrate on individual discussions, with the hope of keeping these workers as contacts after you leave."

SDS further warns: "We can't expect wild things in three months, but we can begin to question, to point out relationships they might not have thought about or might be afraid to express out loud. And we can begin to learn how to express these ideas without being presumptuous or arrogant."

"Don't feel compelled to give leadership on all questions," is a further piece of advice given by SDS.

From all this, it is clear that SDS intends to organize the same kind of disruptive, destructive, and senseless campaign against organized labor that they have mounted against the universities.

Their real aim is to bring the American society to its knees. And the fact that the Chinese and Vietcong flags and propaganda are so often a part of SDS operations, makes it suspect that they have outside support and direction from acknowledged enemies of America.

I believe SDS will have a much rougher time trying to disrupt the labor movement than they have had on the college campuses. While most college professors are learned men in one or two narrow fields, too often they are naive, impractical and timid. They cannot cope with rough and tumble politics or match muscle with muscle. They are long on theory, short on practice.

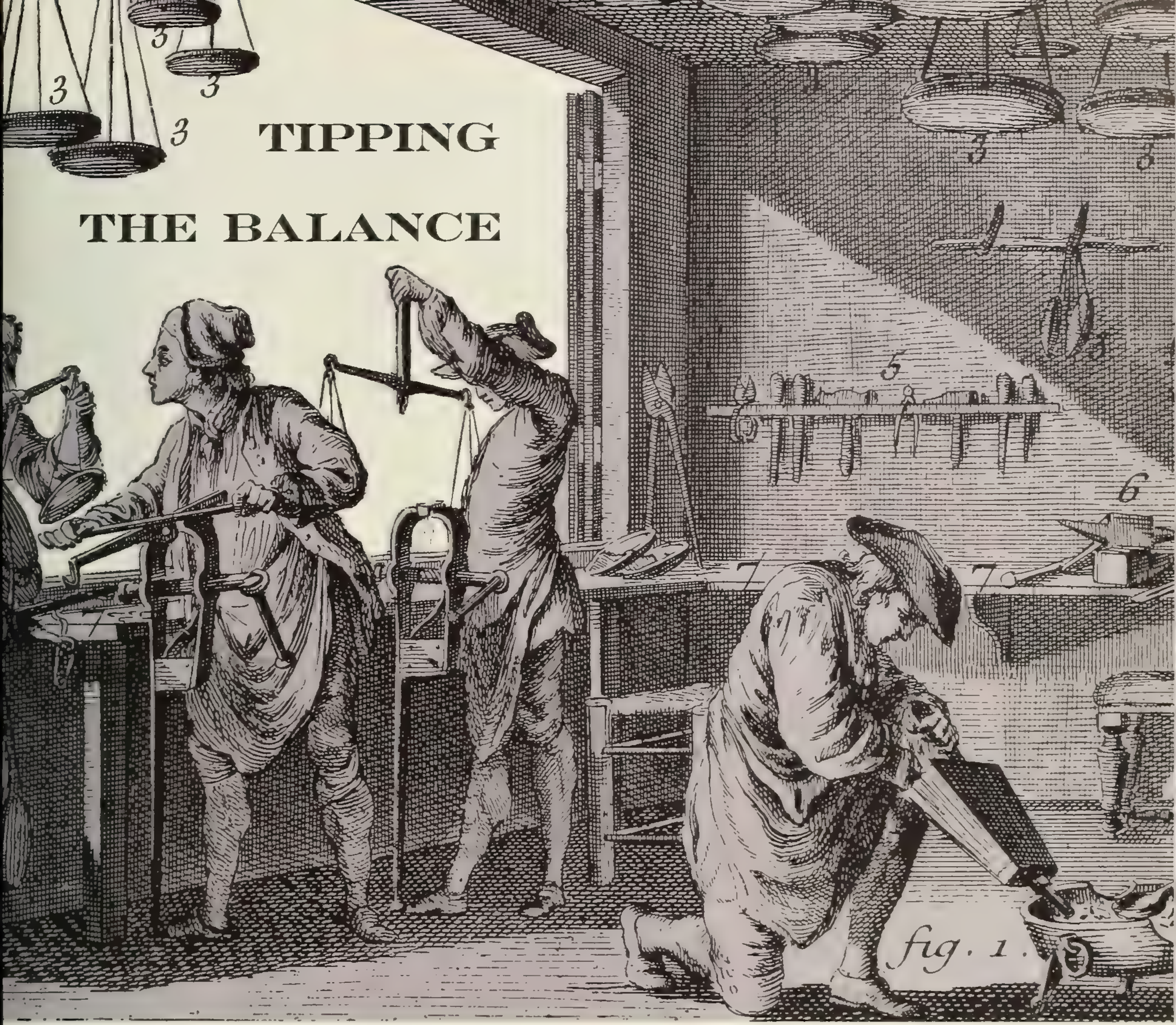
On the other hand, some union leaders may be shy on some of the deeper academic subjects, but they all have solid acquaintance with the facts of life—with holding a job, butting heads with an arrogant employer, fighting off insidious assaults of the Communists from whose book SDS is taking a page.

They will not run from the threat of a confrontation; neither will they quail at the thought that head-knocking may become inevitable.

So far, SDS is winning the big battles in the universities. If they can win in the labor movement too, they will have destroyed America, something the old line Communists could not do.

It was the labor movement which defeated the Communist drive in the 30's and 40's. Perhaps, it's the destiny of the labor movement to give SDS its comeuppance in the 1970's, particularly now that SDS has made plain its intention to extend the battle line from the college campus to the factory floor. ■

TIPPING THE BALANCE



There was no standardization, even in weights and measures, in 18th-century Europe. Therefore, at that time, one's own scales and standards were an absolute necessity. The old balance-maker's shop was a lively place. The customer with her scales to be repaired has at best but half the attention of the craftsman who is filing a beam. Beside him another artisan is testing the final balance of a pair of scales. At the right a third man is melting on a brazier a spoonful of lead, with which he will cast a weight.

In contrast to this way of working, today's complex automated microscopic and electronic controls — coupled with the highest work standards and closest tolerances anywhere in the world — make the products of American and Canadian craftsmen the envy of many another land. These are the intangible benefits that have resulted from our "free-choice" way of life which tip the balance in our favor whenever it comes to any competitive showdown in which we are truly interested.

THE FREE RIDER'S CREED

The dues-paying member is my shepherd; I shall not want.
He provideth me with paid holidays and vacation, so I may
continue to lie down idle in green pastures beside the
still waters.
He restoreth my back pay.
He guideth my welfare without cost to me.
Yea, though I alibi and pay no dues from year to year, I fear
no evil, for he pays my way and protecteth me.
The working conditions he provideth, they comfort me.
He anointeth my head with the oil of seniority.
He fighteth my battle for pay raises.
Yea, my cup runneth over with benefits.
Surely, his goodness and union spirit will
follow me all the days of my life,
free of cost.
And I shall dwell in the union house that he
hath built forever, and allow him to
pay the bill.

The
CARPENTER

JULY, 1969

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

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Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE

CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIX No. 7 JULY, 1969

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

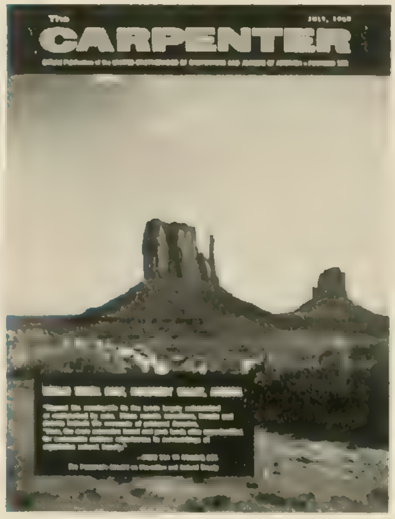
Sheep graze peacefully at a water hole in Monument Valley, Arizona. In the background, on this clear summer day, there can be seen two mesas —"Right Mitten" and "Left Mitten," named that way because of their appearance and the position of the "thumbs."

The Valley acquired its name from the hundreds of natural land formations in the area which look as if they had been constructed by man, perhaps as monuments to nature. This area is one of seven tribal parks on the Navajo Reservation in northeastern Arizona. These parks have been under Indian control since 1868.

Since Monument Valley is a part of the reservation, tourists will find Navajo families living and raising sheep in this 30,000-acre area. Thousands visit the Park yearly to see Navajo life as it was lived generations ago and to buy the famed Navajo jewelry and rugs—all of which are handmade. Camping facilities are also available.

The land formations which give the Valley its distinctive name have a unique history. Formed as smooth hills during the great land upheavals of the miocene epoch (28 million years ago), they owe their present condition to the effects of wind and water erosion over the millenniums. A mesa is a high plateau with a flat table top and steep sides.

The photograph is by Ralph R. Payton of Carmel Valley, California.



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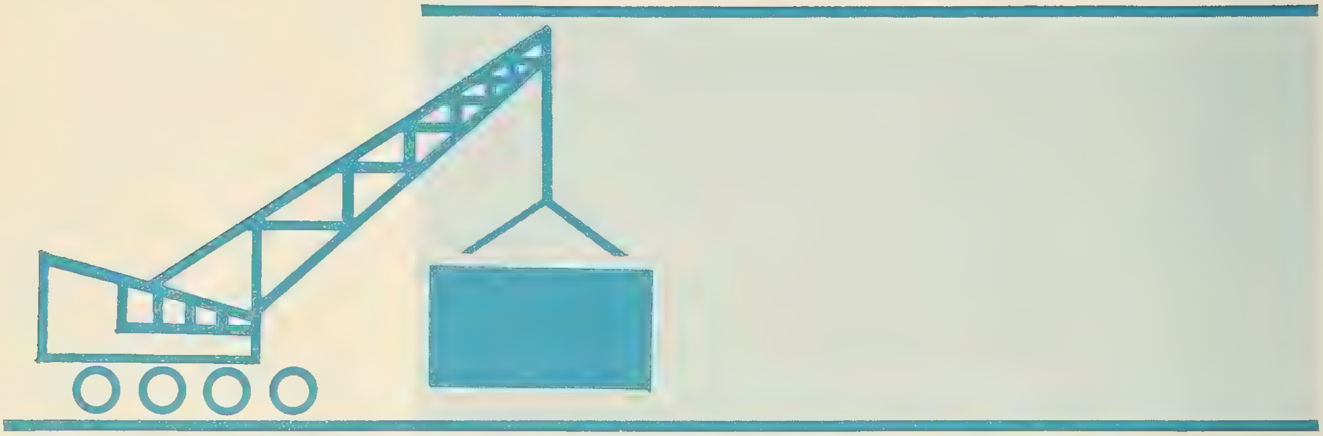
Brotherhood Signs Pioneering Modular Construction Agreements

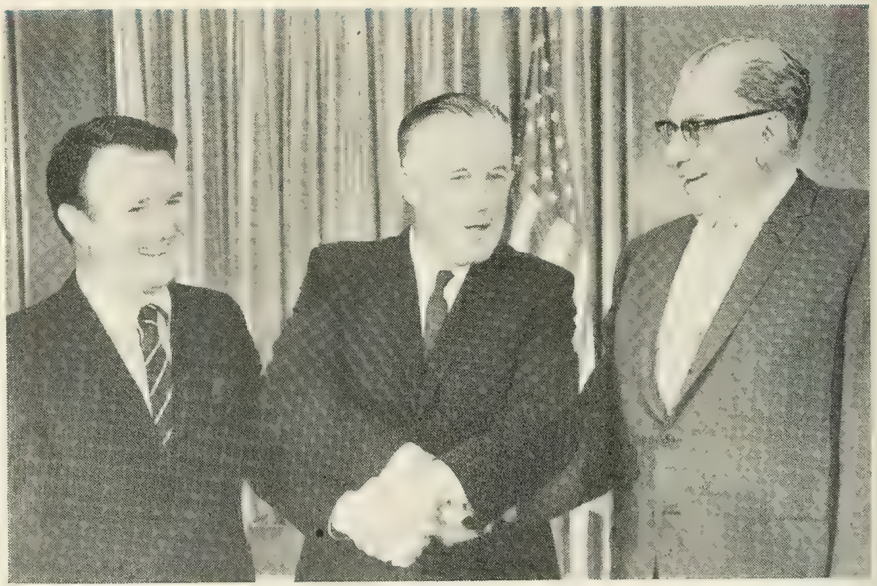
Carpenter General President Maurice Hutcheson, President of Stirling Homex Corporation David Stirling and mediator Theodore Kheel (from left to right with their backs to the camera) announce the first national contract guaranteeing all union-built manufactured housing. This press conference which was attended by the national news media was held in the Board Room of the Carpenter's building in Washington, D.C.



■ Modular construction, with modules built in "housing factories," then transported to the building site, where they are permanently erected, is well on its way toward providing a substantial share of the housing needed by today's exploding U. S. population.

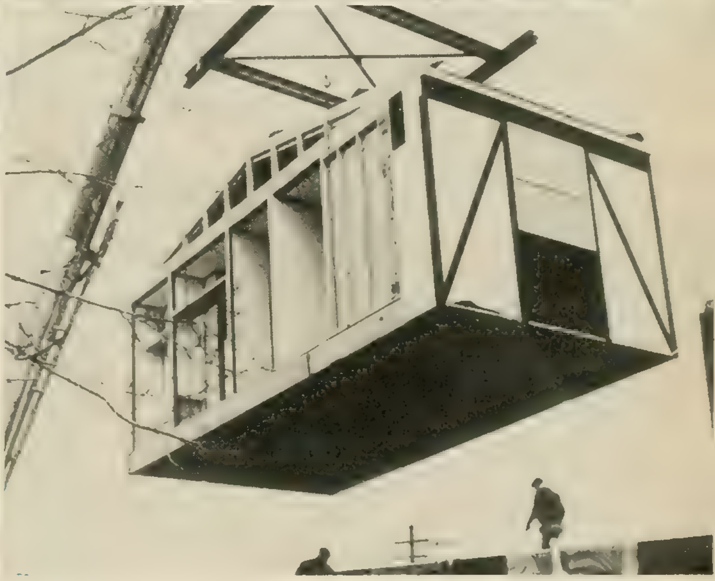
Knowledgeable scientists concerned with the subject agree that, in the next 30 to 50 years, the population of the U.S. will go from 200 to 400 million. Eighty per cent of the 400 million will live in extremely complex urban centers where planners' special knowledges and skills will be required to solve the problems of traffic, pure water, clean air, garbage removal, schools, hospitals and, of course, housing.

The announced objective of the



David Stirling, George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and General President Hutcheson (from left to right) are all smiles at the contract signing announcement.

So-called "instant housing", all of which will be union made, (above) will help to alleviate the increasing-critical housing shortage in the United States. Experts say the population will grow from 200 to 400 million people in the next 50 years.



Manufactured housing translates assembly line techniques into the building of housing components (right). The modules are built from the floor up, with wiring, plumbing, windows and even carpeting included.

Federal government is the erection of 26 million new low and middle-income homes during the next ten years. It is doubtful if this goal can be achieved by conventional construction methods alone. Therefore, a substantial growth in prefabrication—as predicted in The Battelle Report—is certain to take place.

Our Brotherhood has had contracts with companies producing prefabricated houses or house components over a great many years. We have the skills and experience to meet whatever challenges the future may bring.

Last month this statement was substantiated by the signing of an agreement between our Brotherhood and the Stirling Homex Corporation of Avon, N. Y., covering the construction of thousands of factory-built houses in several Eastern states. Last year an agreement covering the in-plant employees was signed with the Company.

Under the terms of the new National Agreement our Brotherhood commits itself to furnish competent journeymen on a non-discriminatory basis to erect Stirling Homex modules anywhere in the Nation. In return, Stirling Homex agrees to recognize the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood and not to sub-contract any work within our jurisdiction on the job-site except to a contractor who holds an agreement with our organization.

With the signing of the two agreements, Stirling Homex homes will be 100% union-made and erected.

Eventually, the Company expects to expand its operations to cover most parts of the United States and Canada.

In commenting on the importance of the contract, General President Hutcheson said:

"Once again the flexibility and inventiveness of the construction industry is being brought to bear on a national crisis. The need for good quality housing for low income as well as middle income families continues to grow at a staggering rate. Federal, state and local governments cannot possibly solve this tremendous problem alone.

Continued on Page 38

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

HOPE FOR COMMUTERS—The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, which has plans for a 97.7-mile rapid rail system to relieve the traffic headaches of the nation's capital, says it can begin construction "within 75 days" of the date Congress approves an Administration request of $18.7 million for the project. Surrounding counties in Maryland and Virginia have already agreed to share their portion of the financing of the vital undertaking.

EXCESS WAR PROFITS—Fifteen U.S. senators are sponsoring legislation which would impose an excess profits tax on income received by defense industries because of the war in Vietnam. Senators George McGovern, Mike Mansfield, and others say such a tax would raise $9.5 billion to $10 billion a year and could supplant the 10% Federal income surtax.

WAGE GARNISHMENT can imperil your job, reports the Bureau of National Affairs, a private Washington organization. In a recent survey of personnel executives, BNA found that an employee whose wages are garnisheed may get away with an oral warning the first time, and a written warning or suspension the second time. But a third offense could mean discharge.

SCHNITZLER DINNER—Retiring AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler will be honored by the Federation at a retirement dinner July 17 in Washington.

In a letter to all affiliates and all state and city cental bodies, AFL-CIO President George Meany said that the dinner, to be held at the Shoreham Hotel, would pay "public honor to a man who has been a staunch trade unionist and warm friend."

The dinner committee will be chaired by AFL-CIO Vice President and Brotherhood General President Maurice A. Hutcheson. Other committee members are Vice Presidents James Suffridge, Hunter Wharton, Paul Jennings and Matthew Guinan.

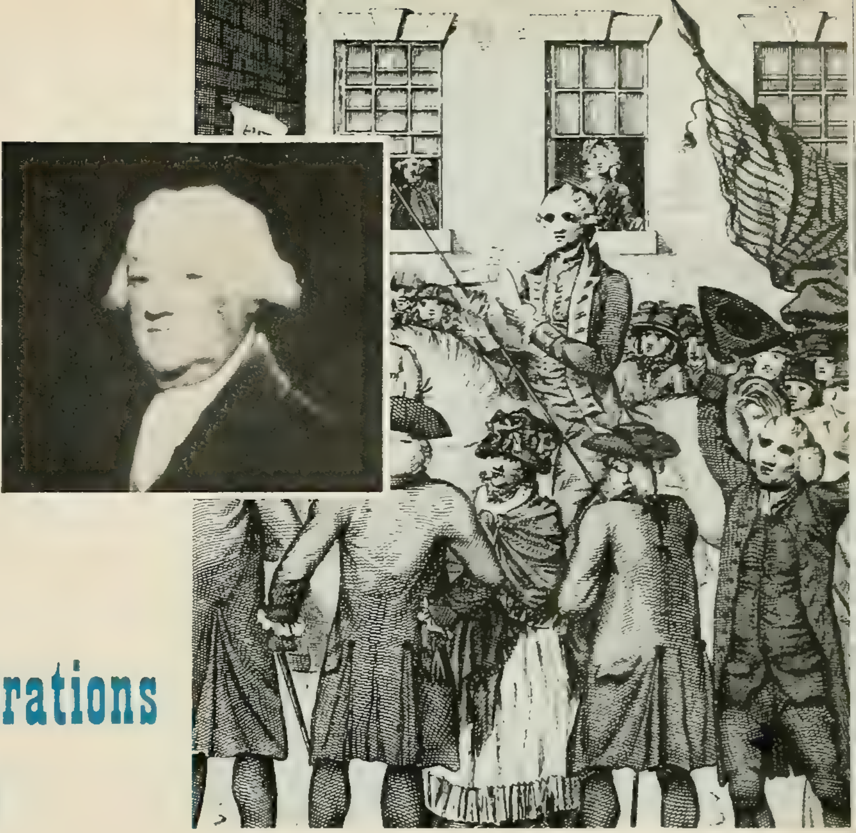
SUPREME COURT RULING—The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that a legitimate card count can be construed as a representation election victory and thus serve as the basis for forcing management to bargain with unions.

The broad tenor of the Court's decision states that cards must be unambiguous in stating that the signer has designated the union as his bargaining agent and that the employer has engaged in unfair labor practices in fighting organization of his plant.

The High Court declined to rule on a union request that employers be forced to bargain on the basis of a card count majority if no unfair labor practice is involved.

NLRB UPHELD—The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has agreed with the National Labor Relations Board that a union may bring its own time study experts into a plant in order to make "an intelligent decision" about a grievance.

Stemming from a union complaint that a General Electric plant was guilty of unfair labor practices in this regard, the court's decision stated "Unions as well as employers may act reasonably, and obtention of the information sought may well lead the union . . . to agree to a settlement at an early stage of the grievance."



John Nixon, shown at right (no relation to the President), was the first man to publicly read the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776, in Independence Square, Philadelphia.

The line engraving at extreme right, which appeared in 1783, depicts the American colonists declaring their independence from King George III of England and thus starting the Revolutionary War.

Independence Day Celebrations ... How They Began

* * *

■ The first July 4 celebrations set a pattern that has made the Fourth glorious ever since.

Parades, fireworks, speeches, band music, and general jubilation marked the early observances, the National Geographic Society says.

On July 8, 1776, a large crowd of Philadelphians gathered in Independence Square to listen to John Nixon read the Declaration of Independence, adopted four days before. Nixon stood on a platform that the American Philosophical Society had erected a few years earlier to observe the transit of Venus.

Charles Biddle, of the famous Philadelphia Biddles, said of the first Fourth: "There were few respectable persons present."

John Adams, however, was more enthusiastic. He wrote: "Three cheers rended the welkin. The battalions paraded on the Common and gave us the *fue de joie* (salute), notwithstanding the scarcity of powder. The bells rang all day and almost all night."

Next year, two days before July 4, it occurred to the Continental Congress that something should be done about the first anniversary of the Declaration. Arrangements were quickly made to adjourn Congress for the day, and hold a special dinner in Philadelphia.

In a letter to his daughter, John Adams described the festivities: Bells rang all day, there were bonfires in the streets and fireworks in the evening. Warships in the river broke out their flags and fired salutes.

A captured Hessian band furnished the music for the special dinner, served at 3 p.m. in a city tavern.

Taking a stroll that evening, Adams "was surprised to find the whole city lighting up candles at the windows. I walked most of the evening and I think it was the most splendid illumination I ever saw; a few surly houses were dark, but the lights were very universal."

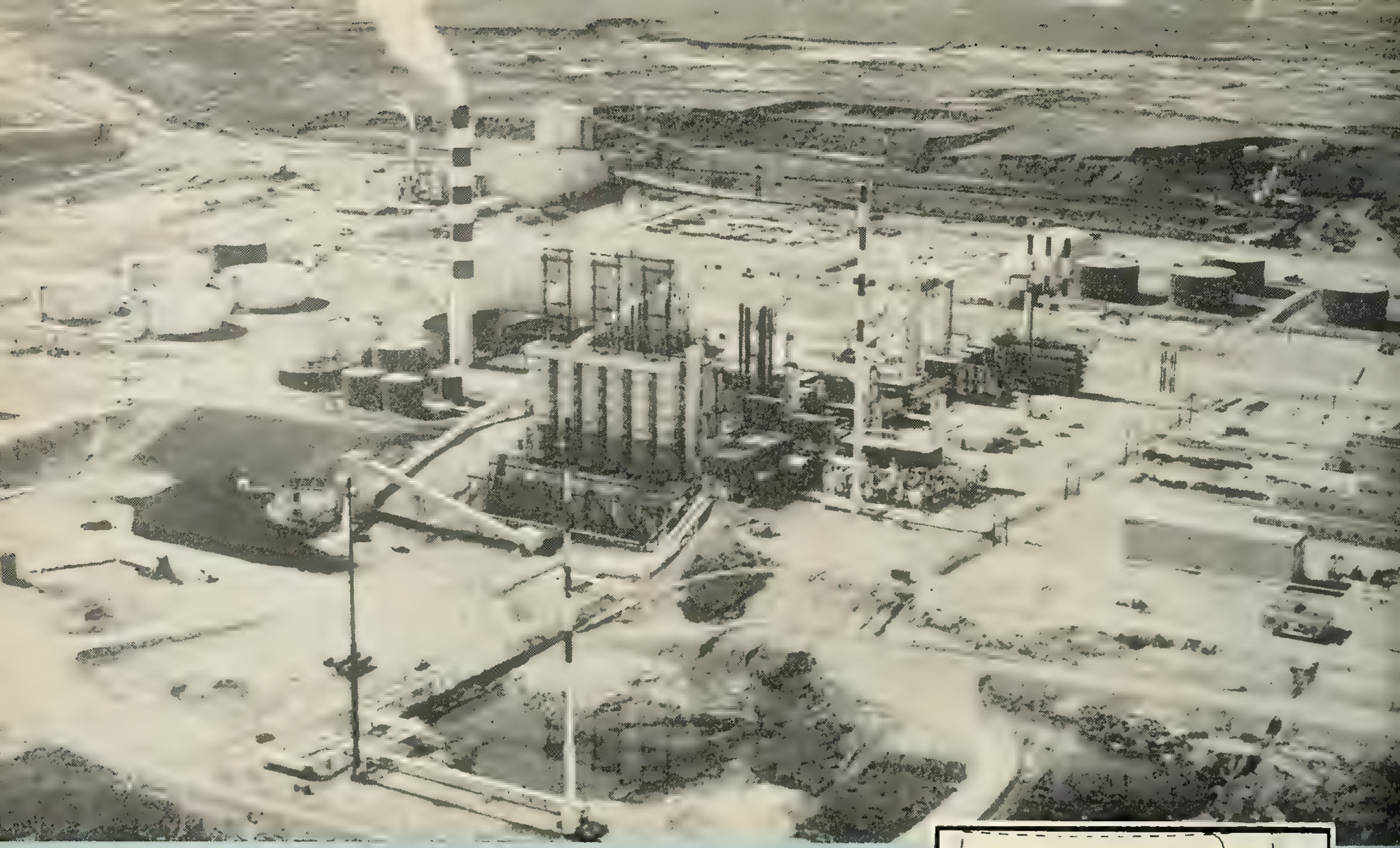
The dark houses presumably belonged to royalists. Later in the evening, some of the unlighted windows were broken by patriots.

In 1788, Philadelphia again celebrated the Fourth and also the recent ratification of the Constitution with a three-hour parade. A carriage in the shape of an eagle carried the Constitution, which was framed and fixed on a staff crowned with a liberty cap.

During the next 25 years, Independence Day was observed as a primarily partisan celebration. The party in power regularly excluded its opponents from the festivities. In 1800, two Philadelphia schoolmasters, staunch Federalists, stalked out of a Fourth of July exercise when a pupil insisted on reading the Declaration of Independence. That seditious document was too closely associated with Thomas Jefferson, a Republican (Democrat).

Many citizens were reluctant to take part in Fourth of July ceremonies dominated by what one newspaper called "office seekers and demagogues." It urged the general public to turn out and break the politicians' monopoly on July 4.

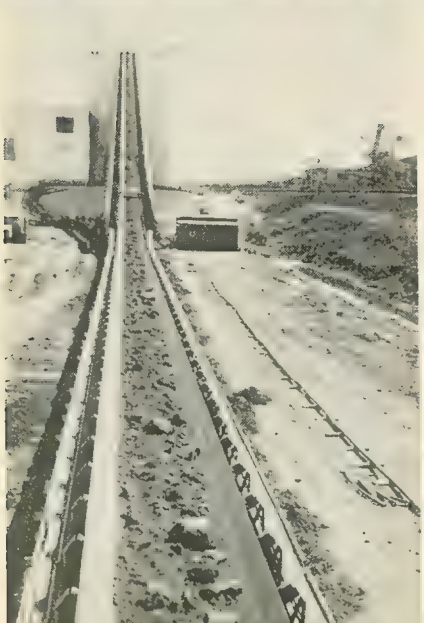
The partisan spirit had subsided by 1826. The 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was widely celebrated as a community affair with parades and picnics. A remarkable but sad coincidence on July 4, 1826, further helped knit together the young nation. On that day, both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died. ■



An aerial view of the Athabasca Mining Plant in Alberta, Canada reveals its immense size. This plant represents the first commercial-scale extraction operation for high recovery of bitumen from sand. More than 300 billion barrels of synthetic crude oil are expected to be recovered.

The Great Canadian Oil Sands Athabasca Project

Major engineering breakthrough permits extraction of oil from one of the world's largest untapped reserves. Union carpenters and millwrights chalk up 650,000 manhours.



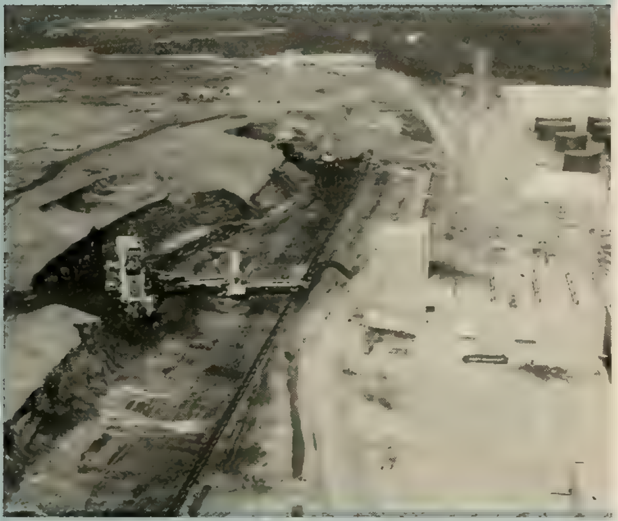
The high speed conveyor belt, left, carries oil sand at the rate of 1,100 feet a minute, before depositiing it into a holding bin.

■ Along the upper reaches of the Athabasca River, which flows 765 miles north and northeast from its sources in central Alberta to its outflow in Lake Athabasca on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border, are deposits of siliceous marlstone, up to 300 feet deep and spread over an area of about 21,000 square miles.

The riparian sands are soaked with bitumen in such quantity that, by long-standing geological consensus, the deposits equal known conventional oil reserves in the free world. Of the estimated 600 billion barrels of oil locked in the sands of Athabasca, 300 billion barrels are deemed recoverable.

The long-standing problem has been how to extract the oil from the sands by methods that are at once feasible and economic.

Now in operation, 20 miles north of Fort McMurray, is the first large-scale answer to this challenging problem—a massive and complex extraction-processing plant, designed


The oil sand gathered by the excavator drops onto the belt wagon, which takes it to the conveyor. The primary extraction building is at right.

Another view of the mining operation gives a closer look at the bucket-wheel excavator, belt wagon and the conveyor belt system.

and built by Canadian Bechtel Limited for Great Canadian Oil Sands Limited, in which the Sun Oil Company Limited holds the major common stock equity.

Union carpenters and millwrights played an important role in the construction of the extraction-processing plant. At the peak, Canadian Bechtel employed 161 carpenters and 59 millwrights. Total manhours worked by both millwrights and carpenters was in excess of 650,000. Carpenters Local 1325 and Millwrights Local 1460, both of Edmonton, Alberta, had jurisdiction at the project.

How It Began

The history of how this unique solution to one of the world's most besetting problems—the need for oil which supplies the liquid sinews that make our modern technology-engendered civilization possible—began in 1962, when CBL was selected to work with the GCOS engineering staff in establishing design and engineering criteria for the job. The result was not only a major engineering breakthrough in the extraction of oil from one of the world's largest untapped oil reserves, but also one of the largest single investments ever undertaken by private hands in the Dominion of Canada. This investment equals more than half of the Canadian Government's investment in the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Another important step was taken in 1964, when the Alberta Gas and Conservation Board granted GCOS the first major license for the extraction of oil from the Athabasca tar sands.

The GCOS Project has been a classic illustration of how designers, engineers, estimators, constructors, procurement specialists, and almost every type of skill and ingenuity brought together in a single engineering-construction firm, can pool their resources in a common, integrated effort.

The engineering alone is a notable thing. Here, for the first time, is a full-scale complex that is a unique solution for unlocking a primary natural resource from a complex primary natural condition. The GCOS complex is also one of the most self-sustaining plants ever devised. Two giant bucket-wheel excavators dig the tar sands from an open pit at the rate of 100,000 tons per day. The sands are conveyed, via a high-speed conveyor system to a primary extraction plant where the bitumen is separated from the sands by a hot water and steam process, a diluting agent is added, and thence conveyed to a centrifuge-type final extraction plant where water and still more mineral matter are removed.

Processing Bitumen

The bitumen then is pumped to the coking unit, which has six of the biggest delayed coking drums ever built. Following removal of the solvent, it is cracked under high temperature in the coking drums. Resultant vapors are drawn off to be separated into gas, crude naphtha, kerosene, and gas oil, which later are recombined into synthetic crude.

The coke that cakes on the sides of the cokers is periodically removed, pulverized, and used to fire the 65,000-kilowatt steam-electric generating plant, which powers the whole Athabasca operation. Very

Continued on page 30

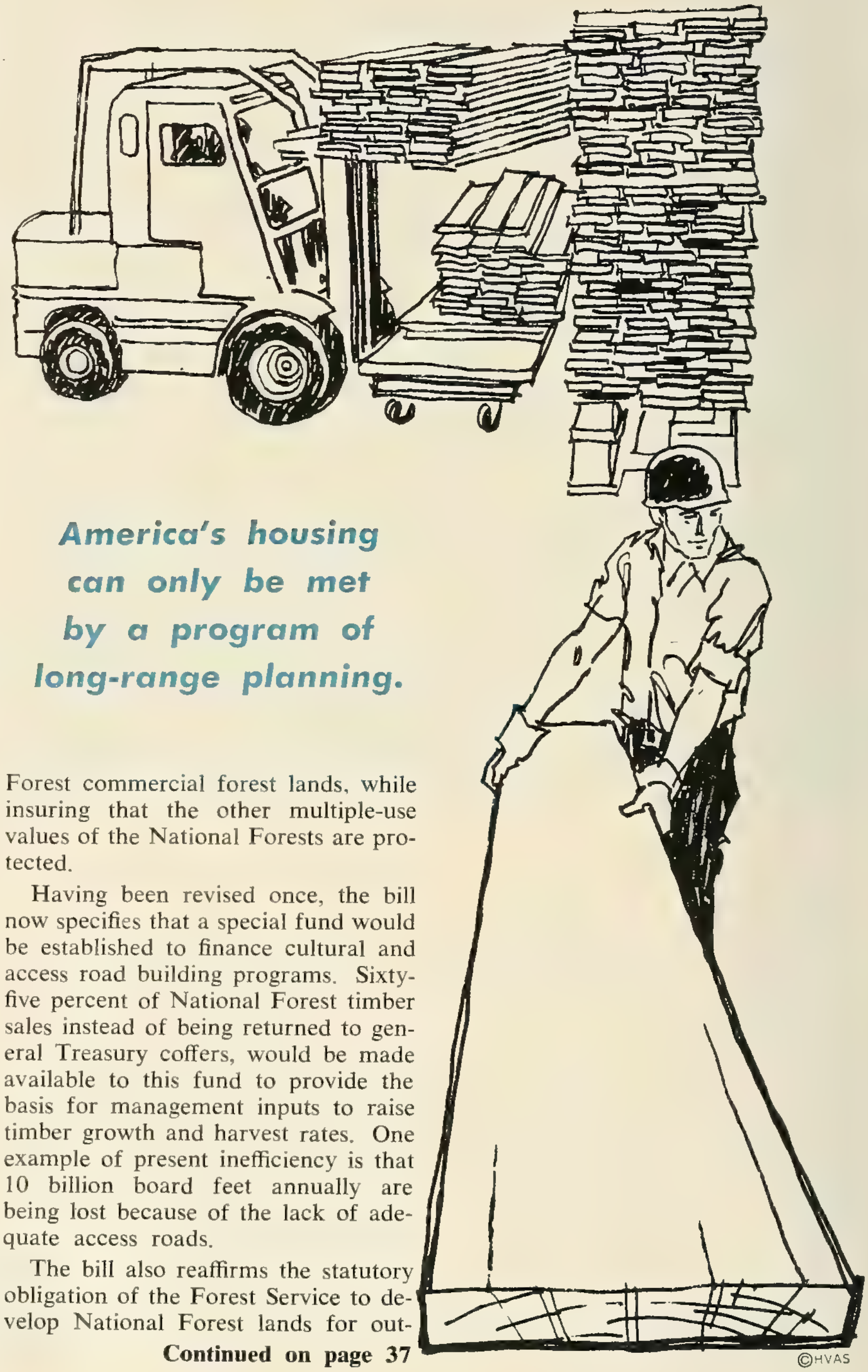
The National Timber Supply Act of 1969 Would Insure Future Supplies of Wood Products

■ Legislation which will help to increase the supply of softwood lumber and plywood from Federally-owned lands—spurred largely through the efforts of the Brotherhood and various timber management groups—is presently being considered by Congress.

The Brotherhood's overriding concern was that the nation's housing goals through 1978, more than 2.6 million new and rehabilitated units annually, would not be met unless the supply of lumber and plywood was increased.

This suggestion for increasing timber output is certainly feasible according to Edward P. Cliff, chief of the Forest Service which manages the Federal timber land. The allowable cuts in U.S. forests, which provide 60 percent of the nation's softwood sawtimber inventory, "could in time be increased about two-thirds by intensifying timber culture," he said. "The returns in terms of increased wood supplies and other benefits of forest management would more than offset the costs."

In addition to the hardships which the entire nation will suffer from existing timber policy, the artificially fixed federal timber harvest and the scarcity prices bid for the available lumber have already caused over 30 mills in Oregon and Washington to close in the past few years, resulting in the loss of many jobs for members. Unless the scarcity of timber is remedied the entire carpenter trades will experience employment hardships for want of softwood lumber and plywood to build the houses and industrial buildings America needs.



America's housing can only be met by a program of long-range planning.

Long-Range Advantages

The bill (The National Timber Supply Act) now being discussed, proposes that the Forest Service should be given the needed policy directive and the necessary long-term funding to intensify timber management in National Forest commercial forest lands, while insuring that the other multiple-use values of the National Forests are protected.

Having been revised once, the bill now specifies that a special fund would be established to finance cultural and access road building programs. Sixty-five percent of National Forest timber sales instead of being returned to general Treasury coffers, would be made available to this fund to provide the basis for management inputs to raise timber growth and harvest rates. One example of present inefficiency is that 10 billion board feet annually are being lost because of the lack of adequate access roads.

The bill also reaffirms the statutory obligation of the Forest Service to develop National Forest lands for out-

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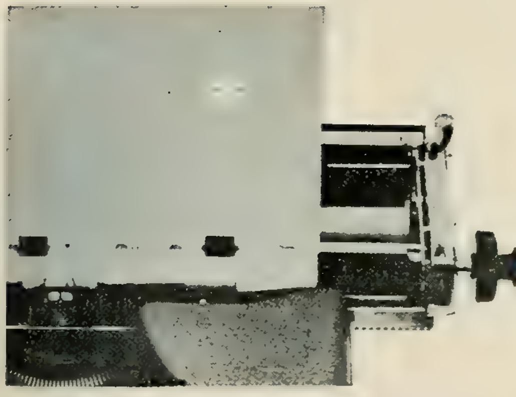


EDITORIALS

* No Surtax Without Reform

In 1776 the cry was, "No taxation without representation." In 1969 labor's cry is, "No continuation of the 10% surtax without far-reaching and thorough reform of the tax structure."

The House of Representatives passed a bill on the last day of June continuing the surtax for another year. The matter must now go before the Senate. Senate action must come during July.

If you believe it is unfair for one man making $100,000 a year to pay no income tax at all, while another man making $7,000 has to pay $700, you ought to tell your Senators you insist there must be tax reform before there is any extension of the surtax.

If the surtax is extended for another year without any reforms being instituted, it is doubtful if there will be any tax reform for years to come. Tax reform is pretty much a "now or never" proposition.

The surtax is necessary if inflation is to be curbed, but it is precisely for this reason that we have a chance of getting meaningful tax reform by blocking extension of the surtax until it is coupled with comprehensive tax reform.

If you agree, write or wire your two Senators immediately telling them you oppose any extension of the surtax unless and until there is thorough tax reform.

* A Labor Giant Passes

The year was 1945 and John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers were threatening a strike. A federal court issued an injunction against such action. Lewis, ignoring the order, ordered the nationwide walkout. The judge fined Lewis $10.000 for contempt of court, and then levied a $3.5 million fine against the union. The latter fine dwarfed any financial penalty ever imposed on an American union. Believing that the $3.5 million fine was an outright attempt by the government to smash the union and empty its treasury, Lewis knew that bold action must be taken. He turned to his longtime friend and ally, William L. Hutcheson, then president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Lewis asked Hutcheson if he would serve as guardian and trustee of $1 million of the Mine Workers' money. After the storm blew over, Lewis told Hutcheson, he could return the money. Hutcheson, infuriated at the government's blatant attempt to break the union, said he would do so. Lewis then dashed off a certified check for $1 million and gave it to Hutcheson. (The money later was returned to the mine workers).

Such a maneuver today would be frowned upon—if not considered downright illegal. But it was characteristic of the boldness of the inimitable Lewis. And when the founder of the CIO died on June 11, friends and foes alike paused to honor this labor giant. George Meany declared: "Death has removed a strong pillar from the house of labor." He "offered his strength to those who were weak and inspired those who followed him to victory in the struggle for social justice," Meany said.

Lewis, of course, was not revered by everyone. He could be obstinate and dogmatic, or at least so it seemed to his enemies. His thundering oratory was aimed at mine operators, Congressional committees, the AFofL, and even U.S. Presidents. On the other hand, his friends saw him as a determined and dedicated battler for the advancement of the worker, and especially the mine workers. His tremendous energy enabled him to accomplish feats other men merely talked about. It was not until 1960 that he retired from the presidency of the Mine Workers.

When he died at the age of 89, those who praised him and those who criticized him agreed on one thing: He had been a giant in the American trade union movement.

* Vote of Confidence

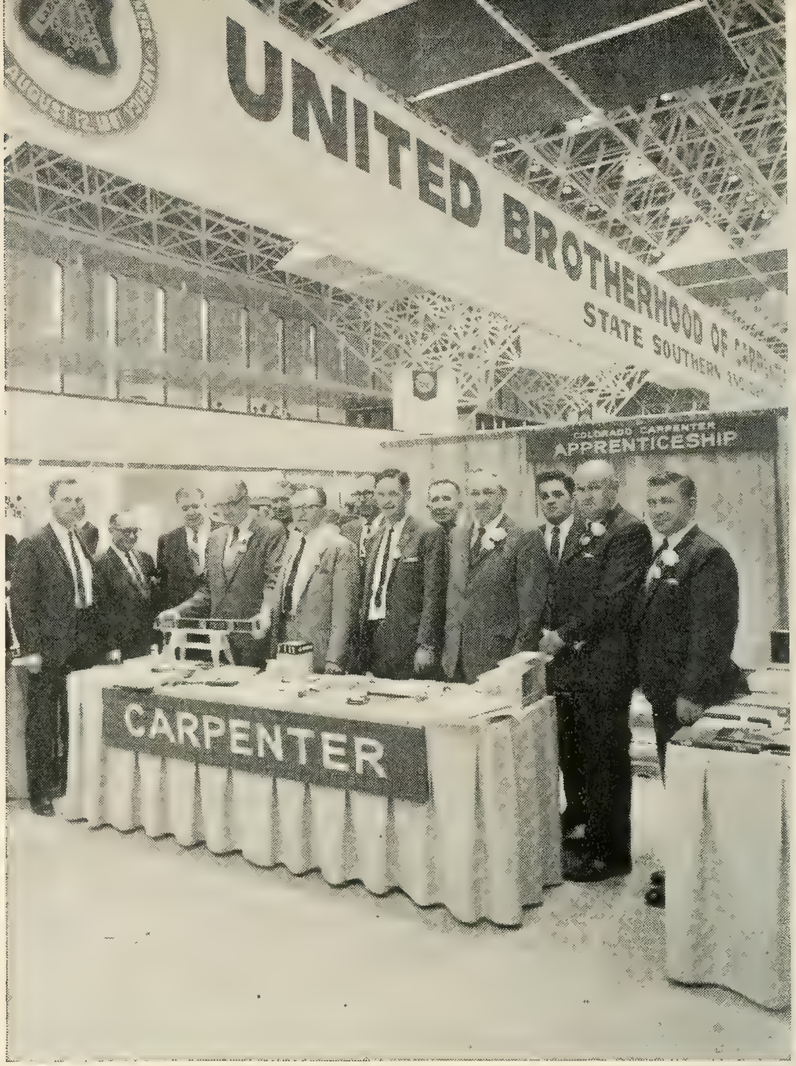
Union members and their families give labor's leadership a strong vote of confidence, a professional polling firm, Sindlinger & Co., recently reported.

The nationwide sampling of union members found 73.9 percent agreeing and only 3.9 percent disagreeing that union leaders are concerned with the interests of union members. The remaining 22.2 percent either declined to answer or qualified their replies.

The attitude was almost as favorable among adults living in households where there is a union member, even though they were not members themselves.

In those households, 64.1 percent said union leaders represent the interests of the average member.

The average union leader—whether he be a local union officer or an international officer—gains new incentive from such a public-opinion sampling. In his daily activities he is negotiator, psychologist, teacher, presiding officer, a friend in need, a wailing wall, and many other things. He is lambasted for most setbacks suffered by the union. His is often a thankless job. . . . Consequently, a vote of public confidence is well deserved.



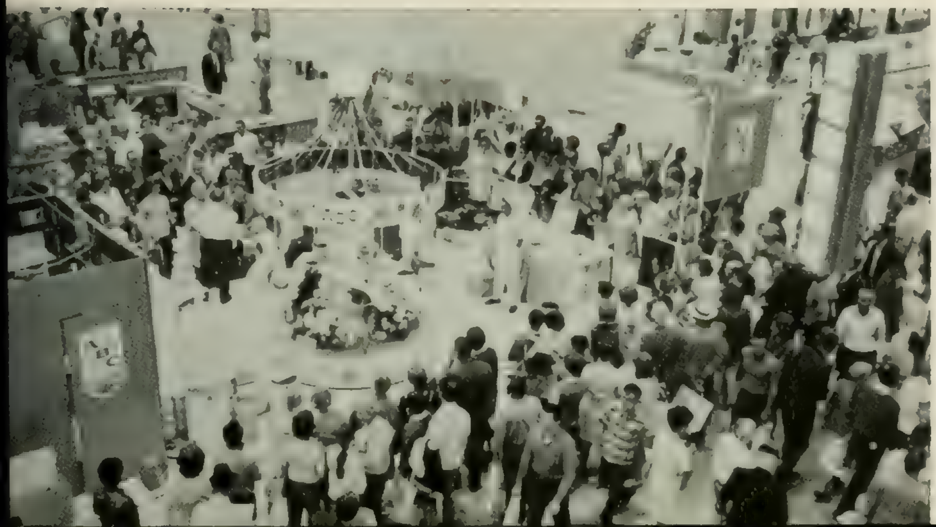
First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, holding a display level, examines apprenticeship training materials shown at Denver. With him are General officers and representatives and Colorado Brotherhood leaders who assisted in the 1969 exhibition. From left, they include Marv Browning, assistant apprenticeship coordinator; Guss Wells, apprenticeship coordinator; General Secretary R. E. Livingston; First General Vice President Allan; Denver District Council President Alex Mazaro; District Council Business Representative Jay Shiflet; Millwright Instructor Cecil McGinnis; General Representative Ben Collins; and Local 55 Financial Secretary Ray Olson. In the second row, starting behind VP Allan, left to right, Millwright Representative Charles Stein; Bernie Robinson, business representative for the Carpenters District Council of Southern Colorado; Francis Anderson; and District Council Business Representative Jan Dunnington.

1969 Union Industries Show Marks Debut of Denver's Union-Built Currigan Hall and Exhibition Center

Brotherhood Exhibit features craft skills and apprenticeship

First General Vice President Allan accepts a memento from William Wright and Bennie Bender, Job Corps carpentry trainees from Camp Timber Lake, Oregon, who were working at an Office of Economic Opportunity exhibit.

Two members of the United Fishermen's Wives Organization, Mrs. Lucille Swain, president, and Mrs. Janet Connors, legislative chairman, describe their program of promotion for US-harvested seafoods for General Secretary R. E. Livingston and First General Vice President Allan.



The 1969 AFL-CIO Union Industries Show hit Denver, Colorado, May 16, like one of Buffalo Bill's wild west shows of yesteryear.

Ridin' herd on a big United Brotherhood display there was a full crew of carpenters, millmen and millwrights from the Denver and Southern Colorado District Councils.

Colorado's citizens turned out in record numbers to see the annual labor-management exhibition at Denver's new $13 million Currigan Hall and Exhibition Center. Visitors streamed into the big, new union-built hall at the rate of 1,000 an hour on opening day. Show officials estimated that more than 200,000 persons saw the show by the time it closed six days later.

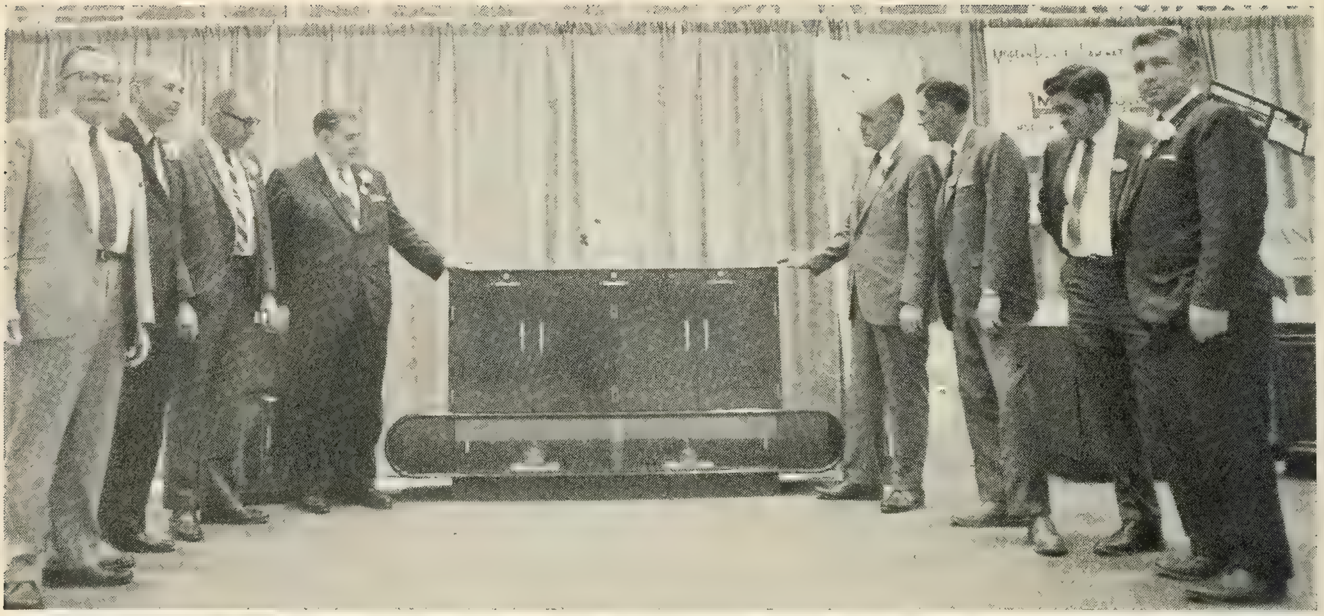
The success of the 1969 show will be a challenge to future labor-management exhibitions, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler predicted at a luncheon honoring exhibitors and guests on opening day.

"In a very real sense," Schnitzler observed, "this show is a kaleidoscope of tens of thousands of work places across this country where skilled and experienced men and women produce the goods, and perform the services that make it possible for Americans to have the highest living standards in the world."

More than 300 exhibitors gave away an estimated $100,000 in prizes and souvenirs in the 100,000 square-foot column-free hall. Visitors watched Bakers decorate cakes, Glass Bottle Blowers create bottles from molds, a union artist paint a spectacular view of the Denver skyline, and they saw movies in two theaters operated by the Theatrical Stage Employes and the AFL-CIO. Butchers gave away meat. Scores of television sets were offered as prizes. For the kids there were balloons and cotton candy, kites and other trinkets.

The show, the largest free national exposition in North America, offered a fitting debut to the new Currigan Hall and Exhibition Center. The building was actually dedicated on the morning of the second day of the show.

Palmer Hoyt, editor of the Den-



Fixtures, furnishings and countertops produced by members employed by the Modern Fixture Company and Modern Plastic Laminating Company, two Denver manufacturers, were among many items on display. Here, Brotherhood leaders admire the workmanship in a commercial fixture. From left are: Alex Mazaro, president of the Denver and Vicinity District Council; Charles Stein, District Council millwright representative; Bernie Robinson, Business representative for the Carpenters District Council of Southern Colorado; General Secretary R. E. Livingston; First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan; Jay Shiflet, business representative for the Denver District Council; Jan Dunnington, business representative for the Denver District Council; and Ray Olson, financial secretary of Local 55, Denver.

ver Post, applauded the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., which produces the exhibition for "breaking the ice" at the convention center and praised organized labor's advances in Colorado.

Under Secretary of Labor James Hodgson toured the exhibits as did Colorado's Lt. Gov. Mark Hogan and other state and city officials. They found themselves among a big opening day crowd which included 25 classes of school children, 100 Boy Scouts and 150 Boys Club members who joined the ribbon-cutting ceremonies.

There were a number of exciting additions to this year's show. Communications Workers employed by the Mountains States Telephone Co. maintained a message center for show visitors. They demonstrated picture telephones, which communications firms expect to make available to the public by 1972. And one member demonstrated the work done by Communications Workers below street level in a manhole. The Meat Cutters added to their traditional magic shows and meat giveaways by displaying and awarding union-made western saddles.

The Railway & Airline Clerks boosted their campaign to get Americans to travel on their vacations with a special "travel industry employees" booth showing travelogues.

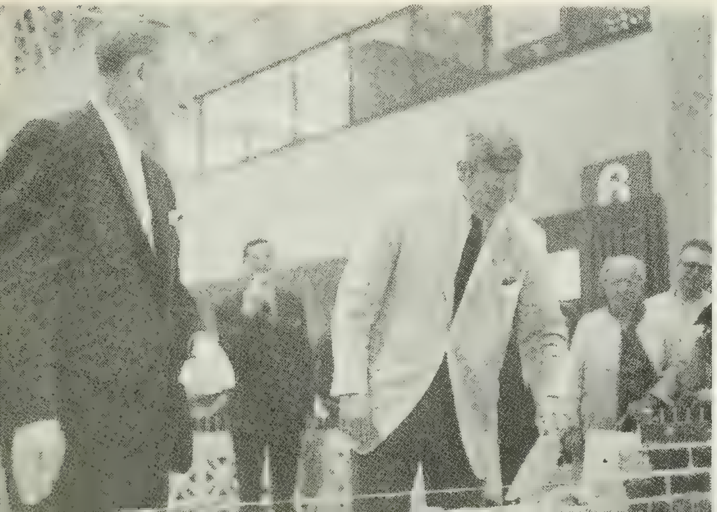
Visitors saw themselves on color television, as members of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians, in cooperation with Denver Station KOA, operated a color camera and monitors.

Two women representing the recently formed United Fishermen's Wives organization in New Bedford, Mass., encouraged passers-by to purchase scallops and other seafood products harvested by the New Bedford fishing fleet. They urged federal action to preserve the fishing industry against harassment and encroachments by other nations.

In another booth, members of the striking United Farm Workers Organizing Committee urged continued support of the California table grape boycott.

Among the yellow sports jackets of the men who staffed the Painters' exhibit, the colorful fashion displays

Below, left: Colorado's Lt. Gov. Mark Hogan lays a brick. Below, right: An exhibitor receives a union-made birthday cake.



Executive Change in the Brotherhood

HENRY W. CHANDLER

HENRY W. CHANDLER RETIRES

■ When Henry W. Chandler, Board Member for the Fourth District, retired as of April 1, 1969, he left behind him nearly a half century of service to the labor movement.

From the first day he joined the United Brotherhood in May of 1923, he made the welfare of the Brotherhood a major portion of his life.

Shortly after joining Local Union 225, Atlanta in May of 1923, his natural capacity for leadership caught the attention of his fellow members. Soon he was elected warden, then vice president, and following that, recording secretary. But his dedication to duty and capacity for hard work soon convinced the members of Local Union 225 he would make an excellent president. Seventeen times thereafter they re-elected him president of his local union.

Soon his administrative abilities spread beyond the confines of his local union. The Georgia State Council of Carpenters elected him secretary-treasurer. For some eight years he filled that post with distinction.

But soon still wider fields beckoned. For nine years he served as president of the Atlanta State Federation of Trades. When the position of secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Federation of Labor became vacant, it was only natural that Henry Chandler should be elevated to that position. He served as State Federation Secretary-Treasurer for ten years.

When Board Member for the Fourth District, Roland Adams, passed away in 1953, Brother Chandler was appointed his successor by General President Maurice A. Hutcheson. Each General Convention unanimously elected him since that time.

Throughout much of the Southeast, Brother Chandler has been recognized as "Mr. Labor," because of his years of outstanding service in civic affairs as well as labor responsibilities.

On behalf of the entire membership, THE CARPENTER wishes retiring Board Member Chandler and his charming wife many years of health and happiness in retirement. ■

HERBERT SKINNER NAMED TO BOARD

■ Herbert C. Skinner, a native of Augusta, Ga., and the Brotherhood's representative on the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes since 1964, has been named to succeed Henry Chandler on the General Executive Board. The son of a carpenter, construction superintendent and contractor, Skinner was initiated into Local 256, Savannah, Ga., on December 26, 1933, where he has held continuous membership except for a period of 18 months during 1934-1935, when he transferred membership to Local 283, Augusta, while working there. After serving both local unions in key posts, he was appointed a joint representative of the Brotherhood in 1957. He was at one time president and later secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Council, and he has served his home city and state in various public capacities, including three years as a representative to the Georgia General Assembly from Chatham County. He was a member of the Georgia Tax Revision Commission in 1948 by appointment of Gov. M. E. Thompson, a member of the City of Savannah Civil Service Commission, 1954-56, and a member of the Savannah-Chatham County Board of Public Education, 1956-58.

Skinner has served the labor movement in the Southeast in several capacities. He was president of the Savannah Metal Trades Council, 1942-44, president of the Savannah Building and Construction Trades Council, 1944-46; and president of the Savannah Trades and Labor Assembly, 1945-48. Until his appointment to the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes on May 18, 1964, he served as Southeastern Regional Director of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

Born July 12, 1911, at Augusta, the son of Thomas Rora and Willie Louise Skinner, the Brotherhood's newest General Executive Board member and Mrs. Skinner, the former Willie Mae Patrick, have one son, Herbert, Jr., and three grandchildren. ■

HERBERT C. SKINNER

Chicago District Council Dedicates New Quarters

A flag that once flew over the Capitol building in Washington, D.C., is raised in front of the newly remodeled headquarters of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters.

When the Chicago District Council of Carpenters dedicated their headquarters building at 12 E. Erie on November 7, 1925, they noted with justifiable pride the gains made since the early days of the union.

Here's what the souvenir booklet said:

"On July 27, 1887, the entire force of Union carpenters in the Chicago area went on strike for a minimum wage of 35¢ per hour. The Carpenters' and Builders' Association not only refused to accede to the demands of the Carpenters, but refused to recognize the Carpenters' Council as representing the workmen.

"A new association of employers was organized and through its efforts, the strike was declared off and the demands of the men granted, and when you think of the struggle the men had in those days to get 35¢ an hour and realize that from that beginning, we now enjoy an agreement with our employers at $1.37½ an hour, or $11 a day for an eight hour day, and enjoy a Saturday afternoon holiday as well, we have to wonder at the calamity howlers who at times say we have not made progress.

"Has any better progress been made by any other organization in the world? Remember, too, that when we say we made progress, and figures will prove it, we are not egotistical enough to elaborate on the terrible struggles that took place between the establishment of the 35¢ an hour and that of $1.37½."

How are Chicago area Carpenters doing today? As of June 1, 1969, wage scale for Journeymen Carpenters was $6.05 an hour. Add to that the employer contributions to the pension program, health and welfare program and apprentice program—and you have a good idea of just how well Carpenters are doing.

This progress was reviewed at the Carpenters' District Council when they rededicated their building at 12 E. Erie after many months of hard and skilled work and much money spent.

George Vest, Jr., President of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters, said the council had been given a U. S. Flag for the building by U. S. Representative William T. Murphy (D—3rd District). Vest asked that the flag be raised and led the audience in the Pledge of Allegiance. The flag has flown over the nation's capitol building.

He said, "We are proud to be part of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and we are proud of our members and of all Building Tradesmen. We take pride in being part of the Chicago Building Trades Council.

"What we are doing at 12 E. Erie is part of Mayor Daley's program to maintain the city's neighborhoods. We had thought about leaving this location and putting up a new building, but we decided to stay and be part of the rebuilding in this area. We believe in the Mayor's program."

Finlay Allan, first general vice-president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, praised Mayor Daley for the job he has done in rebuilding and remodeling Chicago and making it a better city in which to live.

He said: "This rededication of your District Council headquarters may take a few of you back to the time when your recently completed new headquarters was first dedicated on November 7, 1925. The officers and members of that day were very proud of their new headquarters, and the fact that it was completely paid for by a $10 assessment, overwhelmingly approved by a referendum vote of all members.

"That dedication ceremony was conducted by George Lakey, Second General Vice-President and Thomas Neale, General Treasurer of the United Brotherhood—and by Charles Sand, Secretary Treasurer of the Chicago District Council, it is appropriate to review a few of the highlights of your early history.

"The history of the carpenters of Chicago goes back well before the founding of the Brotherhood—and of course the Brotherhood was actually formed in your city in 1881.

"Conditions were very difficult for unions in those days, with more failures than successes to be reported. Still they

The crowd applauds as President Vest concludes his opening remarks.

The president of the Carpenters District Council of Chicago, George Vest, Jr., (above) addresses the large crowed gathered for the dedication ceremonies. The other speakers (from top left and moving across) were the Rev. Joseph L. Donahue, chaplain of the Chicago Building Trades Council; Carl Metz, a partner in the architecture firm of Metz, Orain, Olsen and Youngren; Matthew Danaher, clerk of the Circuit Court; Richard Pepper of Pepper Construction Company; Daniel Shannon, president of the Chicago Park District Board of Commissioners; Thomas J. Nayder, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Building Trades Council; Finlay Allan, first general vice-president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; Charles Thompson, secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters District Council; and Judge Herbert R. Freedlan.

did make progress, though often very slowly and after many setbacks.

"In 1884 the carpenters of Chicago struck for a wage scale of $3 for a ten hour day. Like many others, this strike failed; but in 1886 they were again striking—this time for an eight hour day. Soon after this strike began came the Haymarket riots and the eventual collapse of the strike.

"In 1889 the Chicago District Council was established although it was not chartered until 1894. This set the stage for the eight hour day strikes of 1890 and 1891. During the nineties, bargaining was difficult and progress was slow. Hostile employers carried on a lockout of thirteen months beginning in 1900; finally an agreement was reached in March 1901.

"After World War I in 1919 came a long strike which eventually became a lockout. Relations with employers became even worse with a 1921 move for a general reduction in wages. It was not until 1924 that normal relations with contractors were resumed when a contract was signed with the Builders Association in June 1924.

"It's been a long time since that first dedication in 1925; and the Chicago District Council—like the rest of us—has seen some good days and some bad ones. But after all these years of depression, war and changes without end, it's good to see that your District Council is still very much in the forefront of those unions working to improve the economic status of their members.

"Your wages and conditions today show that you've done a real fine job in the past. And this occasion indicates that you're more than ready to do an equally fine job in the future."

Matthew Danaher, Clerk of the Circuit Court, brought greetings from Mayor Daley. Danaher said, "May your building prosper as well as your union."

Thomas J. Nayder, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago Building Trades Council, said it was good that the Carpenters decided to make the rededication a public ceremony. He said that showed the Carpenters' interest in the community. Nayder said he brought the appreciation of the men who worked on the rebuilding of the council building.

Carl Metz, whose architectural firm of Metz, Train, Olsen and Youngren redesigned the building said, "I'm glad you decided to stay here. This is a great location and the rebuilding helps the neighborhood."

Richard Pepper, of Pepper Construction Company and Chairman of the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee, said he was happy to be invited to speak. He said it shows that the job is done and the customer is satisfied.

Daniel Shannon, President of the Chicago Park District, thanked the Carpenters and the rest of the trade union movement for supporting him. He pledged to do his best to see that unions and their members do well in the Park District.

Judge Herbert R. Freedlan recalled the days when his father was a leader in the Carpenters and his mother insisted on the union label when shopping.

Charles Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Carpenters District Council, said, "This is a happy time in my life. I have seen all of the changes in our headquarters and the progress our union has made. Every Carpenter has an interest in the building."

The Rev. Joseph L. Donahue, C.S.V., Chaplain of the Chicago Building Trades Council, spoke of the miracle of space travel, man and the Creator. He said, "When you work in the Building Trades, you also create. You create buildings of wood, brick, glass, steel and stone, you union men are also creators of a better life for your members and their families."

GENERAL COUNSEL WARD RETIRES

Francis X. Ward, who has served as general counsel of the Brotherhood for almost 19 years (since September, 1950), retired June 30. He plans to enjoy a well-earned rest from his long career of legal work in the little town of Gardiner, Maine. Ward joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on June 1, 1948, serving at that time as assistant to Joseph O. Carson, who, at that time, was general counsel. Prior to that he had been associated with the law firm of Breed, Abbott and Morgan of New York City. He was born in the Chelsea section of New York City in 1904, graduated from City College of New York in 1927 and New York Law School in 1932. Proud of his union affiliation, Ward was a member of Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians for a number of years, having played in orchestras during his college undergraduate years.

FRANCIS X. WARD

Interest Rate Boost Called Threat To Jobs and the Nation's Economy

The "public be damned" interest-rate hike imposed by the nation's biggest banks threatens to spin the United States into a recession, the AFL-CIO warned.

"High interest rates mean lost jobs," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger told the House Banking Committee. "They hit construction first and hardest, but the effects spread."

The price rise forced by the higher cost of money gets passed along to the consumer and pushes up "the price of everything we buy."

Even before the latest sharp rise to 8.5 percent in the interest the banks charge their biggest and best customers, most families had been priced out of the home-buying market. And, Goldfinger added, with interest rates shooting up rents as well, "decent housing is being put out of the reach of even middle-income working people."

He urged the Administration and Congress to "take every possible action to seek a roll-back of the prime interest rate."

And he called on the Justice Dept. to probe the "monopolistic price-fixing action" of the big banks in almost simultaneously raising interest rates to determine if the anti-trust laws have been violated.

Goldfinger stressed that the rise in the prime interest rate from 7.5 to 8.5 percent—the highest level in the nation's history and the biggest single increase ever imposed—was not a one-time action.

It was the fifth interest-rate increase since last December—a 31 percent rise in the cost of money in less than a year. And already, he noted, "there is talk of another rise in the prime rate."

Instead of combatting inflation, the interest hike is making it worse, Goldfinger charged. Of the 5.4 percent rise in the consumer price index from April 1968 to April 1969, seven-tenths of 1 percent was the result of higher mortgage interest charges.

"Sharp increases in interest rates discourage business expansion and result in production cutbacks and job losses," he noted. "As builders' loan costs and mortgage rates rise, home-builders postpone construction. State, county and municipal governments put off their building of hospitals, schools, roads and public buildings. Small and medium-sized businesses—and state and local governments—get hit hard by the increased costs and hold back on expanding their operations."

General Secretary Leads Special Tribute

William F. Schnitzler retired June 30 as secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, after serving the Federation in this key position since the merged organization was founded in 1955.

One of his last official acts was to attend the annual AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers Conference in Denver, Colorado, in late May. Participation in this gathering of secretary-treasurers of all AFL-CIO affiliates was a fitting climax to a long career of service to labor organizations, which began with duties as an officer of a local of union bakers in New Jersey, more than three decades ago.

Schnitzler helped to establish the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers Conference several years ago and played an important role in making it a clearing house of information for the administrative officers of the many national and international unions.

Chairman for the Denver conference was the Brotherhood's General Secretary R. E. Livingston, who was just completing his term of office as head of the group. In special ceremonies during the conference, Secretary Livingston presented a resolution of esteem to Retiree Schnitzler on behalf of the secretary-treasurers assembled.

William Schnitzler, left, who retired last month as secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO after serving that organization since its founding in 1955, was honored with a framed resolution of esteem by the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers Conference, meeting in Denver. Presenting the memento was our own Brotherhood's General Secretary R. E. Livingston, outgoing chairman of the conference.

New! Amazing! Guaranteed!

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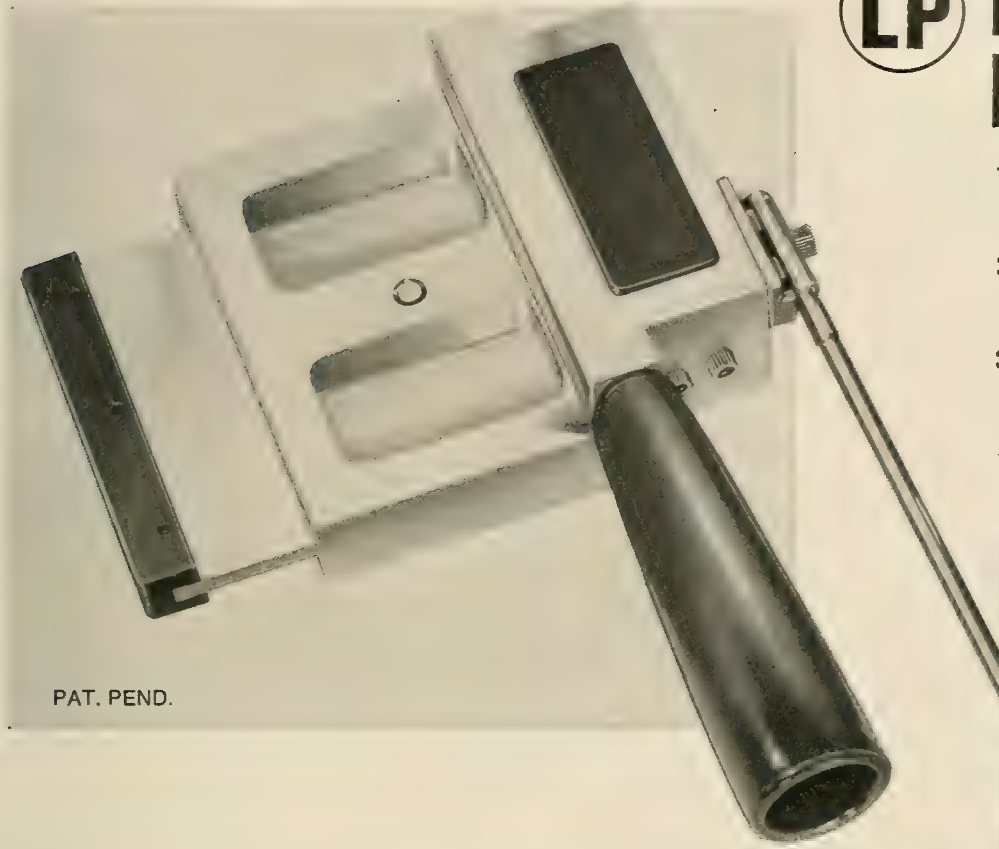
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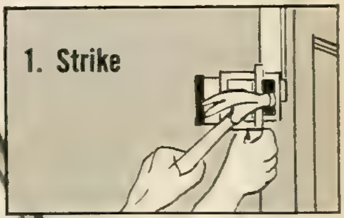
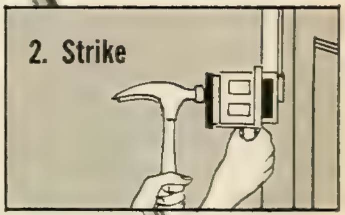

1. Strike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Canadian Report

Federal Budget Doesn't Please Many

Still worried by the threat of inflation, the Federal government brought down its 1969-1970 budget with the definite objective of countering inflationary pressures.

It aimed its main shafts at the construction industry. It has deferred capital cost allowances on commercial construction in three provinces for two years.

The idea is to slow down construction in Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta, hoping it will speed up in the other more needy provinces.

It is also hoped that it will encourage homebuilding instead of commercial construction.

The Canadian Labor Congress didn't like the budget. It contended that the government is too worried about inflation and not enough about other economic problems such as unemployment, regional disparities and poverty.

It also said that, if the budget is as deflationary as it is intended to be, it will increase unemployment, which is already at a high level in many parts of the country; that deferring construction in some areas is no guarantee that it will be encouraged in other areas.

It concluded, "This is a budget that fails to come to grips with the vital economic problems of the country."

However, finance minister Benson was pleased that a $250 million surplus was likely this year. He estimates revenue at over $12 billion and expenditures at about $11¾ billion.

Strike-Lockout In Toronto Over

The big strike-lockout of construction workers in the Metro Toronto area ended in mid-June, with the unions doing well right across the board.

The IBEW struck against the refusal of the employers to give them the settlement they wanted. The construction association then locked out all the other building trades unions.

The Laborers' Union was the first to settle and broke through the maximum offer of the contractors which had caused the strike-lockout. They got an increase of about 30 percent over two years.

Leaders of the Ontario Federation

The new executive board elected at the 1968 annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Labor includes, left to right, Purdy Churchill, Vice-President (Printing Pressmen), Mike Fenwick, Vice-President (Steelworkers), Douglas B. Hamilton, re-elected Secretary-Treasurer for 13th term, William Punnett, Vice-President (Rubber Workers), David B. Archer, re-elected President for 12th term, Wally Higgins, Vice-President (Canadian Union of Public Employees), Iona Samis, Vice-President (Meat Cutters), Bud Clark, Vice-President (Textile Workers Union), Jack Donnelly, Vice-President (Sheet Metal Workers), Jack Pesheau, Vice-President (Lumber and Sawmill), Edward Waddell, Vice-President (Oil, Chemical), George Specht, Vice-Presidnt (UAW). Absent when picture taken, George Barlow (RWDSU) and Harold Thayer (IAM), Vice-Presidents.

Four Labor Reports Worry Workers

Building trades unions in Hamilton and Toronto organized a mass demonstration in front of the Legislative buildings in Toronto on the last Saturday in May to protest the Rand Report.

The Rand Report was announced in the summer of 1968. It has been roundly criticized by the trade union movement. In fact, management has also turned thumbs down on its major recommendation of a central tribunal which would have the last word in industrial disputes.

Since the Rand recommendations were made public, three other reports on labor relations have been announced. The first was the Goldenberg Report on the construction industry, the Woods Report on Federal labor relations and the Little Report on government employees in Ontario.

The Federal government will be introducing changes in Federal legislation after studying the Woods Report.

The Ontario government will be taking all four reports into account when its labor act amendments are prepared.

The stated intention of both governments is to strengthen the collective bargaining process.

How they do it is exactly what the trade union movement is worried about.

But one positive thing at least is emerging from statements by both Federal and provincial labor ministers. That is that working people will likely get some protection by law against the inroads of technological change.

Most on Welfare Have Genuine Need

Too many people have the impression that people on welfare are big majority "low-lifes" who are feeding at the public trough.

The Canadian social welfare system takes care of thousands of families, and it would be a pity if public opinion was so prejudiced against welfare measures that the many who are really in need are deprived because of the small minority who are spongers.

A study by an economist at the University of Alberta has shown that most welfare recipients are genuinely in need. It showed that almost half the welfare people were unable to work because of illness or old age; about 38 percent were one-parent families; about 10 percent were people who worked but didn't earn enough to keep themselves in decency, while only about five percent were people who could work but, for one reason or another, do not.

Grape Boycott Gets More Support

The campaign in support of the grape workers' union is again being accelerated in Canada.

Evidence of the new interest is the union's effective drive in Ontario to get the major supermarkets to refuse to sell California grapes and the equally effective actions of the British Columbia Federation of Labor.

Early in June about 50 trade union, church, and other delegates flew to Delano, California, to show the Canadian flag on the picket lines.

The delegation was headed by a vice-president of the Canadian Labor Congress, Dennis McDermott.

Police to Bargain In Nova Scotia

The government of the province of Nova Scotia has given full bargaining rights to policemen.

Douglas Firs for Expo 70, Osaka

A floating derrick capable of lifting 300 tons was needed recently in Vancouver Harbour, to hoist aboard a Japanese ship, the 459-foot *Ho-O Maru*, about 150,000 board feet of Douglas fir logs for the British Columbia pavilion at Expo 70 in Osaka.

The 109 massive logs—some 180 feet long, weighing up to 50 tons and 500 years old—were provided for the pavilion by members of the Council of the Forest Industries of B.C., which also paid for the operations as far as ship-side, a total gift worth about $50,000.

Part of the pavilion, which will be built by a consortium headed by the Dominion Construction Company of Vancouver, consists of giant upright logs in graduated tiers representing the province's timbered slopes. Other parts of the pavilion will represent rushing streams and mines. The design is by Barclay McLeod and John Cunningham Design Limited of Vancouver.

New Arbitration Panel in Ontario

A new commission dealing with labor-management relations has been established in Ontario. Called the Ontario Labor-Management Arbitration Commission, it includes three trade unionists, three management representatives and a judge as chairman.

The trade unionists are Bert Gargrave, veteran staffer of the Steelworkers, Harry Simon, regional director of organization for the Canadian Labor Congress, and Henry Kobryn, secretary-treasurer, Provincial Building and Construction Trades Council.

Purpose of the new board is to train new arbitrators, provide administrative services and to sponsor research in the arbitration field.

Profits Surpassed Wages During 1968

In 1968, profits after taxes rose by 16.8 percent over 1967 to three and three-quarter billion dollars.

During the same period, wages rose by about 8 percent.

Way Suggested for Low-Income Housing

A New Democratic member of parliament has suggested a way to help lower income families to buy their own homes. John Gilbert, of Toronto-Broadview, urged (1) 4 percent loans for persons with incomes between $4,000 and $6,500, and beyond $6,500 a graduated scale up to 7 percent; (2) the floating of bonds by Federal, provincial and municipal governments for housing purposes with a provision allowing the interest as an exemption from income taxes; (3) a subsidy of 50 percent of interest rates over 6 percent which would cost the government about thirty to forty million a year until interest rates come down.

This is a positive approach to a serious problem. Interest rates have gone up so high that they have priced two-thirds of Canadian breadwinners out of the housing market: 10 percent on first mortgages and 15 percent on second mortgages.

Ontario Payments To Disabled: Highest

Payments for workmen's compensation have been boosted in Ontario, making them the highest in Canada. The new minimum for totally and permanently disabled workers is $175 a month, up from $100.

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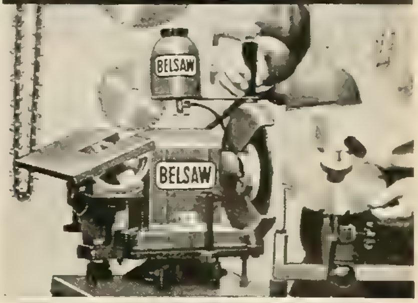

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Service Contracts May Not Be For You

To buy or not to buy a service contract? That is at least one of the questions buyers of major appliances are asking these days.

The answer is a qualified no, says Consumers Union after evaluating the experience with service contracts of 40,000 readers of its monthly magazine, *Consumer Reports*.

Noting that a service contract is basically an insurance plan, the non-profit consumer advisory organization says, "The amount paid out in total benefits is seldom as large as the amount paid into a plan." It adds that the survey underscored two reasons why this is likely to be the case:

- People with healthy appliances tend to drop out of such plans. "Quite obviously, then, those consumers who buy service contracts covering an appliance more than one-year-old will help pay the high cost of fixing an abnormally large number of appliances which turn out to be 'dogs.' "
- The price of such contracts must cover an abnormally high number of calls. This built-in price booster is "the wholly natural inclination of people with service contracts to call in the repairman at the first hint of a minor malfunction or maladjustment."

Additional built-in cost factors, it says, are promotional costs, paperwork, commissions and profit.

But, Consumers Union notes, a service contract will make sense for at least some people. Those who might do well to buy such contracts are:

- People who now have a tendency to let minor defects go unfixed. "Perhaps you *should* buy a service contract, despite its extra built-in costs, so that you'll feel freer to call in the repairman when things aren't quite right."
- People who depend heavily on a machine and who could not, in a pinch, afford a big repair or replacement bill.

And to those who do have service contracts now or who plan to buy them, the consumer organization is emphatic in its advice:

"The lesson is to use it without hesitation. You've already prepaid for any and all legitimate calls, however minor the problem."

But service contracts do differ somewhat, and it recommends that persons who might buy them should read them carefully beforehand:

"Read the terms for exclusions. Make sure they put no limit on the number of calls, or the type of repairs covered. See whether they cover all parts and whether the contract will continue in force if you move to another city."

The discussion on service contracts is contained in the annual Buying Guide Issue of *Consumer Reports*, available at newsstands.

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Add One

And did you hear about the two Scotchmen who were playing golf on a very hot day? One of the Scots succumbed to the sweltering heat and had a stroke. His partner made him count it!

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

No Exceptions, Pop!

The teenager was leaving the house. "I'm off to the party," he said.

"Have a good time," rejoined his father.

"Look, Dad . . . don't try to tell me what to do!"

Make A Note!

The co-ed wanted to make certain her date didn't forget her so, as he left her at the door, she said: "Now be sure to call me next week. My number is 576-4801. You won't forget now?"

"Oh, no!" replied the date, a math major. "That's easy to remember; it's seven raised to the eighth power!"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Some Dish!

"She's an after-dinner speaker" he said, of a good-looker. "She is?, I'd never have thought her smart enough!" "Oh, she's smart, all right. Every time she speaks to a man, she's after dinner!"

—Maurice Howes, Pittsfield, Mass.

Labor-Saving Salad

Recipe for salad from "The Hippie Cookbook": Cut up lettuce, cucumbers, green peppers and tomatoes. Add a little marijuana and let the salad toss itself.

ALWAYS BOOST YOUR UNION

Help When It's Needed

There's a new organization called "Athletics Anonymous." When you get the urge to engage in strenuous physical exercise, you call the club's number. A volunteer comes over and talks with you until the feeling disappears.

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC

No Bull!

The Latin-American diplomat was describing his country. "Our most popular sport is bullfighting," he said.

To which a young girl in his audience asked: "But isn't it revolting?"

"Oh, no!" he replied. "That's our second-most popular sport!"

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

The Midnight Oil?

The wife shook the husband awake. "I think I heard a mouse squeak!" she whispered.

"Whaddaya want me to do," he snarled, "get up and oil it?"—Maurice Howes, L.U. 370.

This Month's Limerick

An amorous young man, name of Willy
Bought himself a new car; quite a dilly!
The job's super-nice
And the girls all look twice
At Willy and his dilly, willy-nilly!—
Anna Johansen, Chicago.

Eternally Repentant

A friend of ours returned from the state labor convention with red-rimmed eyes. Asked what caused it, he told how, on the first night of the convention, he misbehaved himself badly. The next morning, when he awoke, he was so ashamed of himself he sat on the edge of the bed and cried bitterly.

"But Hank," said his friend, "that had to be Sunday a week ago! That has nothing to do with your bloodshot eyes today!"

"Oh yes it does!" he shot back. "You can't cry on the edge of your bed for six mornings without your eyes getting a little red!"

Personal Verification!

As he was checking out of the hotel, the traveling man turned to the bellboy and said: "Quick! Run up to 451 and see if I left my pajamas and razor there! I have to catch a plane in 20 minutes!" He held the cab and in a few minutes the bellboy puffed down and said:

"Yes sir! They're both up there!"

WORK SAFELY—ACCIDENTS HURT

A Shade Repulsive!

There's a teacher in our high school who is so ugly that, the other night when a Peeping Tom chanced by her house, he reached in and pulled down her shade!

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

Beating The Drum

A. Menard and Texas drum.

In this year's April edition of Outdoor Meandering we told about the biggest drum appearing in column records up to that date, a 23-pounder taken by E. O. Wolff of Baytown, Texas, longtime member of Local 1274, Decatur, Alabama, now retired. He duped it on a homemade lure, fashioned from strips of white plastic cloth, from Trinity Bay. We closed the item by asking: Can anyone beat that drum?

Beating that drum on a past junket to the saltchuck was A. "Frenchy" Menard of 1135 Hill Street, Nederland, Texas, a member of Local 610, Port Arthur. Here's a photograph of Frenchy with his finny prize, a 40-pounder nipped from East Bay near the Bolivar Yacht Basin near Port Arthur.

It was almost more than he bargained for on his comparatively light spin gear, rigged for croaker with small pieces of cut bait.

Can anyone beat that drum?

Light-Tackle Cat

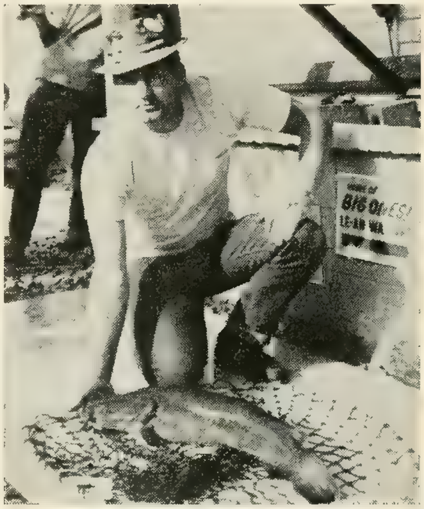
Another light tackle achievement can be credited to Al Cundiff of 2358 E. Lagrande, Indianapolis, a longtime member of Local 60. Using ultra-light thread line—4-lb. test—he hooked, and landed after a three-hour struggle, a flathead catfish which tipped the scales at 18 pounds. Scene of the catch was at Lake Le An Wa, south of Indianapolis. Below is a photograph of Brother Cundiff with his finny prize.

Left High and Dry

Raymond Mowicki of T-23 Meadow Lane, Mundelein, Ill. and party got the surprise of his life on fishing junket to Chelsea Lake, Wisconsin. The lads, after a hard morning's fishing, tied up their rowboat and pontoon to a shoreline tree and took a two-hour break for lunch a short distance away. Imagine their surprise when they came back and found both boats marooned on shore, "high and dry," a considerable distance from the bank. They found that during their two-hour interval ashore, the lake was lowered. Getting the boats and motors back in the water was no easy chore.

Seven on One Hook

Bruce Welden, age 14, grandson of Theodore Bickish, 206 Penn Avenue, Collingswood, a member of Local 393, Camden, New Jersey, caught seven fish on one hook—a blackfin shark and six younguns which weighed five pounds each. Bruce weighs 120 pounds, stands around 5½ ft. from the ground. The shark, nipped in the lower reaches of the Broad River, South Carolina, tipped the scales at 133 pounds and was almost a foot longer than Bruce is tall. It took him 1½ hours to land the finny brute. He used eel for bait; size 7/0 stainless hook; 40-lb. test line.



Al Cundiff and light-tackle cat.

Ray Off Virginia

Hicks and friend with ray.

A man may forget a lot but he's not likely to forget the day he landed his first lunker from the saltchuck, especially if it's a "ray." Thomas Hicks of 61 N. Cedar Ave., Maple Shade, New Jersey, (also a member of Local 393, Camden) remembers the day he and fishing partner Rudy Bauman, a member of Local 8, Philadelphia, eased a large ray to beach off Chincoteaque, Virginia. Tom says: "We estimated the weight around 100 pounds; it had a very short tail, and I have no idea as to what kind of ray it was. Catch took place on August 14, 1937. Enclosed is a photo as proof of the story."

Short Lines

. . . "Top bait for catfish in Lake Wisconsin near Poynette, Wisconsin, is shrimp," says J. L. Moe of 544 Marcy St., Ottawa, Illinois, a member of Local 1029, Seneca, Ill. Recent junket by Brother Moe and buddy netted bowed-in-the-middle stringer of chunky cats which ranged from 7½ to 19½ pounds. "Unfortunately," says Moe, "the fish were not edible due to pulp mills in the area or vegetation they feed on in shallows."

. . . A note from Mrs. Robert Eisner of 731 Pearl St., Rib Lake, Wisconsin, credits husband Bob, a member of Local 1025, with a 5-lb., 10-oz. bass from Spirit Lake; duped on a mud puppy.

. . . We hear—via the outdoor grapevine—that the top steelhead of the season in the American River was taken by Bernard P. Lind of 3710 64th St., Sacramento, California, a member of Local 586. Noteworthy was gear used—light spinning equipment, topped off with 4-

lb. test line and a Krocodile lure. Oh yes, the steelie tipped the scales at 10½ pounds. Anybody wanna' challenge that claim?

. . . According to a note from Charles Le Duc of 127 King St. W., Coburg, Ontario, a member of Local 1071 for 30 years, the lake trout fishing through the ice of Lake Simcoe was great this past winter. From the proverbial "hole in the ice," near Pefferlaw, he took his share of lakers, known elsewhere as Mackinaw trout. Largest of winter catch was a 12-lb. specimen which tipped the scales at 12 pounds; measured 32 inches from nose to tail, and 18 inches around the middle.

■ Battling Crickets

Crickets may be good fish bait in North America, but on the island of Macao, off the China coast, they have more exotic uses, the National Geographic Society tells us.

The natives of Macao make a sport of cricket fighting.

Featherweight battlers train on a diet of lotus seed and rice cooked with frogs' legs. Before a bout, the crickets are angered by having their antennae brushed with a mouse whisker.

Like all forms of gambling, cricket matches are government-controlled. The syndicate that presently holds a 25-year exclusive concession paid handsomely for it. The terms required the group to establish and maintain ferry service and dredge Macao's Outer Harbor.

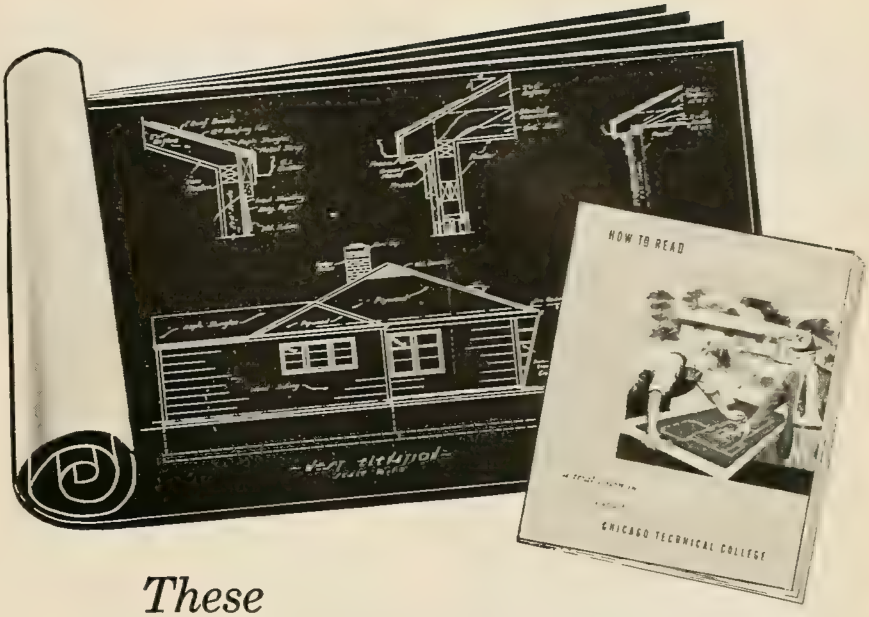
In addition, the plungers had to erect a luxurious casino-hotel and pay an annual tax that equals almost a million U.S. dollars.

■ Coon Hounds

Juan Paul Johns and coon dogs.

Juan Paul Johns, former president of the Carpenters Local 101, Baltimore, Md., sits in front of his 5-bedroom rancher he recently built. Beside him are his two registered treeing Walker coonhounds, Pride and Judy.

Johns says that next to handling and winning a jurisdictional dispute, and negotiating the largest agreement for the members of Local 101, he likes to throw out the largest boar coon in the woods and watch his Walkers fight it.



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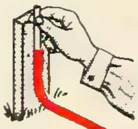

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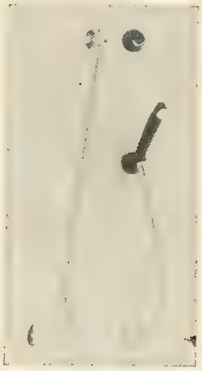


KELTA 919 is a flexible tube universal shower accessory that quickly replaces all standard shower heads without changing plumbing. It gives existing showers a new dimension . . . mobility. Works from two fixed wall sockets but it is removable for hand held, upclose showering, shampooing, etc.

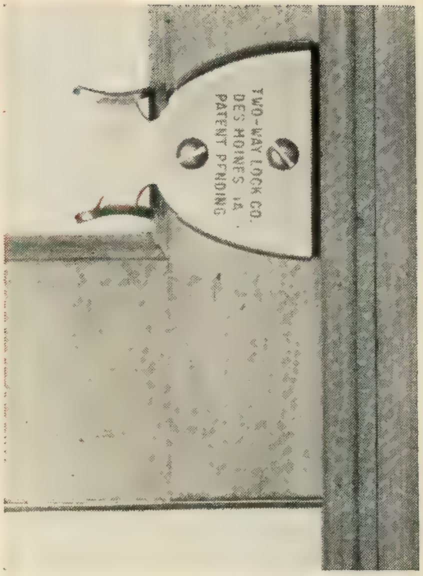
KELTA 919 consists of four parts: a tough lightweight handpiece, a flexible chrome tube, two wall sockets. It can easily be installed in minutes. One end of the flexible chrome tube screws into the shower stem and the handpiece screws onto the other end of the tube. Two sockets are screwed into the shower wall at selected levels . . . 5 and 6 feet. Each socket has a 3-position ratchet for choice of showering angles. Two spray plates for handle afford choice of high density or needle spray.

Available from Richard Fife, Inc., 1140 Broadway, New York, New York 10001.

TWO-WAY LOCK

A low-cost locking device that will hold a window up but not allow it to be raised from the outside is now being marketed by the Two-Way Lock Company of Des Moines, Iowa. It also solves the problem of repairing the window that will not stay up due to a broken window sash cord.

The device fastens to the inside of the window with two wood screws. It locks the window at any level including wide open and completely closed. To move the window, an easy squeeze of the release wings releases the lock allowing the window to be raised or lowered. Thus, the Two-Way Window Lock solves the problem of the window that won't stay open as well as preventing a prowler from raising, then entering a partially opened window.



For more information, contact Two-Way Lock Company, 220 Insurance Exchange Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

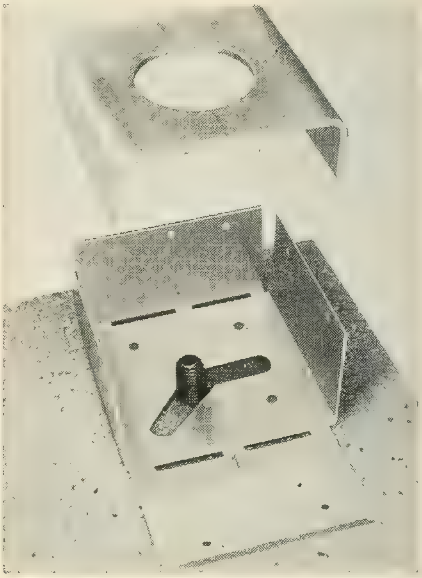
POST BASE CLIPS

Panel Clip Company, manufacturer of wood fastening devices, has announced the addition of Post Base Clips to its product line.

These adjustable, two-piece clips, go on fast, positioning 4"x4" posts even when bolts are out of line. Termite and rot-proof, the base cover has weep holes to halt moisture collection. Bottom holes for concrete nails or stud driver are provided.

The base cover is made of heavy, 16 gauge steel, zinc-plated after stamping with an exclusive "gold" finish that resists weathering and holds paint better. The support plate is 11 gauge galvanized steel, designed to keep the post 1 3/16" from surface moisture.

For additional information, write: Panel Clip Company, Box 423, Farmington, Michigan 48024.



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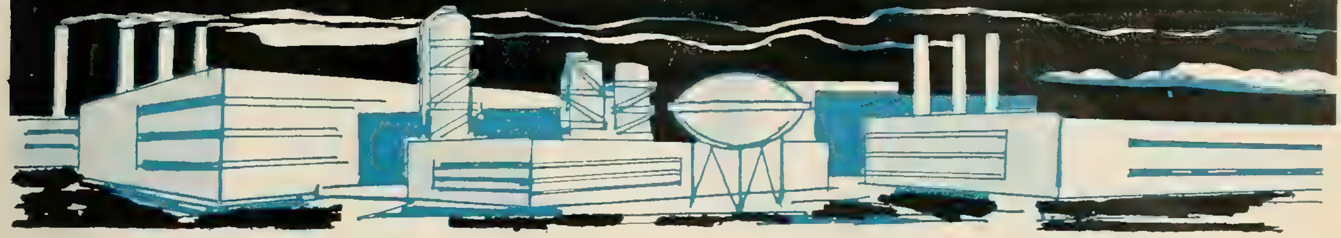


Western Lumber and Sawmill Workers Settle Major Pact

From the Research Department

■ Last month, negotiators for the Western Lumber and Sawmill Council reached an agreement with lumber and sawmill employers in the Pacific Northwest. This settlement was with the large producers, such as Weyerhaeuser, Georgia Pacific, International Paper, and U. S. Plywood and will set the key for all other producers in this area. While this agreement has not been ratified by all participating local unions, those that have voted, as we go to press, have unanimously ratified it.

The members of this council and their negotiators were adamant in their demand that bargaining take place on a different level than it did in 1966. This time they had decided they would not settle for half a loaf, especially with the economics of the country being what they are.

To quote Hugh Allen, executive secretary of the Western Council, ". . . we . . . are not interested in total cost factors. . . . We are interested in the wage aspect and benefits as such. Our bargaining approach is not to balloon up the cost. We don't want to get involved in arguments about whose figures are right. We are not going to discuss our goals in terms of market."

With this position, the negotiators went to the bargaining table and hammered out an extremely improved agreement. In wages, workers will receive an immediate 30 cents per hour general wage increase, a 6% general increase effective June 1, 1970, and another 6% increase on June 1, 1971.

Their health and welfare program was increased by 10 cents an hour this year, and next year an additional five cents will be added to the health and welfare payment, making the total contribution by the employers 27½ cents per hour. This increase in health and welfare payments will give the Lumber and Sawmill Workers of this area increased medical benefits and coverage.

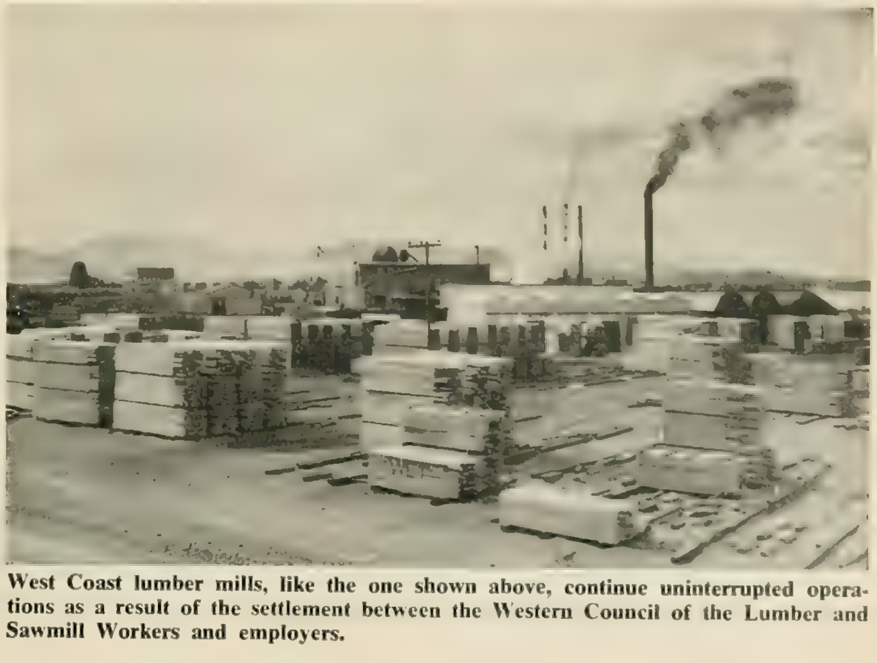
They also negotiated for an additional paid holiday, giving them a total of eight, and greatly liberalized the language relating to the holiday pay portion of their agreement. The paid vacation clause of this agreement was completely renegotiated and now provides up to four weeks vacation and five weeks pay, with greatly liberalized eligibility requirements.

They also increased shift differentials to 12 cents for the second shift and 18 cents for the third shift. They also negotiated an increase in travel pay, and for the first time, they were able to negotiate jury-duty pay.

Prior to this agreement the hourly paid falling rate was about $4.04 per hour. Under the terms of this agreement it is adjusted to $4.75, prior to adding the 30 cents an hour general increase, which makes for a total of $5.05 per hour.

All in all, this settlement is one of the best ever negotiated by the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers and shows that where you have competent men at the bargaining table, effective collective bargaining, and the unwavering support of all members, concrete results can be obtained, which mean real bread and butter to the membership.

We salute the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers!



West Coast lumber mills, like the one shown above, continue uninterrupted operations as a result of the settlement between the Western Council of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers and employers.

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Tennessee contest winners, from left: Howard C. Guhne of Local 654, Chattanooga, champion millwright, and Rex Bobbitt of Local 345, Memphis, champion carpenter.

New Jersey Holds First State Contest

New Jersey held its first state contest in Burlington, New Jersey, May 10th. Eight contestants competed in carpentry: Frank Meehan and George St. Andrassy, Local 715, Elizabeth; James H. Eckrich Jr. and Andrew Ness, Local 2250, Red Bank; John Kercher and Edward J. Noval Jr., Local 1489, Burlington; John Carcanague, Local 393, Camden and William Malloy, Local 325, Passaic D.C.

The carpentry contestants were rated by the following Judges: Robert Thomas AIA, West New Jersey Architects Association; Edgar Vail, Wigton-Abbott Corporation; Bernard H. Johnson, R.S., L.U. 15 and William Oviedo acting as coordinating judge.

Contestants and wives were honored at an awards dinner held at the Burlington County Vocational & Technical High School, May 10. A group of 110 people representing friends, labor, management and government attended. Each contestant received a metal toolbox, two handsaws, files and a level as participating awards. There were $100 and $50 bonds awarded to the winner, James Eckrich, L.U. 2250, Red Bank, and the alternate, Andrew Ness, L.U. 2250.

Sigurd Lucassen, member of the New Jersey State Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, expressed his appreciation to all for the assistance in making the first state contest such a success. The host, Local 1489, provided the carpentry overalls for all contestants and apprentices of the local program who acted as guides for the viewing public.

Sigurd Lucassen, contest committee chairman, presents a plaque to James H. Eckrich, Jr., first place winner.

Participants in the New Jersey contest included: Seated, from left, Andrew Ness, alternate for carpentry, Local 2250, Red Bank; William Malloy, Local 325, Passaic, DC; John Carcanague, Local 393, Camden; and Frank Meehan, Local 715, Elizabeth. Standing, from left, James H. Eckrich, Local 2250, Red Bank winner of the contest; John Kercher, Local 1489, Burlington; Edward J. Noval, Jr., Local 1489, Burlington; and George St. Andrassy, Local 715, Elizabeth.

Bobbitt, Guhne Take Tennessee

Rex Edward Bobbitt, fourth-year apprentice in the Memphis Carpenters Apprentice Training Program, has been selected winner of the Tennessee State Carpenters Apprentice Contest held in Chattanooga, Tenn., May 2 and 3.

Bobbitt was selected winner of the Memphis Local Carpenters Apprentice Contest on March 29, and went on to win the state contest. He is employed by Chris-Hill Construction Company.

Howard Guhne of Local 654, Chattanooga, was winner in the millwright division of the state apprentice contest. He is employed by the DuPont Construction Company of Chattanooga.

Both Bobbitt and Guhne are eligible to compete in the International Carpenters Apprentice Contest to be held in Chicago, Illinois, August 13-16.

The manipulative examination for the state contest was held at the East Gate Shopping Center on Brainard Road in Chattanooga, which was comparable to any place where the state and international contests have been held in the past. There was ample room for each contestant to work and was located in an area where it received great response and attention from the public.

Judges for the state contest were Bill McDowell of Collins Construction Company, Chattanooga; Allen Derthick, an architect in Chattanooga, and B. T. Durham, General Representative of the United Brotherhood, Birmingham, Alabama.

THIS YEAR'S international apprenticeship competition will be at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, Ill., from August 13-16. Registration is scheduled for August 13; the contest itself, the 14th and 15th; and the awards banquet, the 16th.

Wisconsin Conducts First Annual Apprenticeship Contest

The Brookfield Shopping Mall, Brookfield, Wisc., was the scene of the first Wisconsin Apprenticeship Contest on Saturday, May 3. Ten carpenters worked on their manipulative project in full view of two thousand viewers and shoppers who visited the mall and under the scrutinizing eyes of their contest judges.

The contestants who represented the various JAC's in Wisconsin were: David J. Vander Grinten, L.U. 264, Milwaukee; Dennis Kartman, L.U. 314, Madison; Joe Stratz, L.U. 252, Oshkosh; Michael J. Shimanek, L.U. 849, Manitowoc; James E. Moore, L.U. 1146, Green Bay; Vernon Metcalf, L.U. 290, Lake Geneva; Robert J. Wold, L.U. 1573, West Allis; Marvin Market, L.U. 1074, Eau Claire; Kenneth Vander Zanden, L.U. 2244, Little Chute; and Thomas Shilka, L.U. 161, Kenosha.

The judges were: G. A. D. Schuett, architect; Le Roy Watson, A. Grignano Company; Osborne Johnson, president AGC Milwaukee Chapter; Dominic Stroik, L.U. 1919, Stevens Point; Samuel Munson, Wisconsin Board of Vocational Technical and Adult Education; and Robert Strenger, General Representative, UBC&JA.

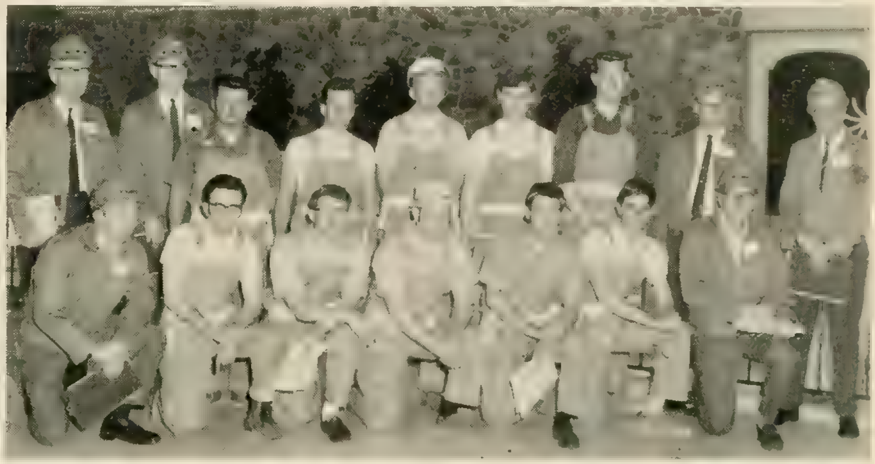
The 10 projects, three of which were completely finished within the time limit, are to be used for other worthwhile causes. A lucky viewer at the mall won one as a door prize; two local television stations are using them for fund raising drives; the Wisconsin State Council will display one at its 50th Anniversary State Convention; three were sold; and contributing suppliers were presented with the remaining ones.

The contestants and their ladies were honored at an awards dinner in a quaint polynesian setting at the Leilani Restaurant. Approximately 90 representatives of labor, management and government were present to enjoy the authentic Polynesian dinner and applaud the contestant's efforts. Dennis Kartman, L.U. 314, Madison, was selected as the winner and awarded $150 cash award, the portable electric saw he used in the contest, a Participation Certificate, and the Rotating Award known as the Vogel Award.

This award is named in memory of the Late Ralph E. Vogel, Past President, Wisconsin Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, in recognition of his contribution to apprenticeship in the State of Wisconsin. First runner-up and alternate, David J. Vander Grinten, L.U. 264, Milwaukee, received $100 cash award, the portable electric saw he used in winning the Milwaukee area contest, and a Participation Certificate.

Second runner-up, Robert Wold, L.U. 1573, received $50 cash award, a Participation Trophy and Certificate. All other contestants received walnut participating plaques, inset with the router-shaped Brotherhood emblem.

Contest Committee Co-Chairman, Ron Stadler, state council president, and Don Charlier, Milwaukee AGC, expressed the Committee's thanks to all who participated in making the contest a success.



Wisconsin contestants and judges, kneeling, left to right: G. A. D. Schuett, judge (architect); David J. Vander Grinten, Local 264, Milwaukee; Dennis Kartman, Local 314, Madison; Joe Stratz, Local 252, Oshkosh; Michael J. Shimanek, Local 849, Manitowoc; James E. Moore, Local 1146, Green Bay; and Le Roy Watson, judge, A. Grignano Co. Standing, left to right: Osborne Johnson, judge and president, AGC Milwaukee Chapter; Dominic Stroik, judge, Local 1919, Stevens Point; Vernon Metcalf, Local 290, Lake Geneva; Robert J. Wold, Local 1573, West Allis; Marvin Market, Local 1074, Eau Claire; Kenneth Vander Zanden, Local 2244, Little Chute; Thomas Shilka, Local 161, Kenosha; Samuel Munson, judge, Wisconsin Board of Vocational Technical and Adult Education; Robert Strenger, judge, general Representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Apprenticeship Completion Ceremonies Held in Twin Cities

The Twin City Carpenters District Council held its annual apprenticeship completion ceremony on April 30, at the Coffman Memorial Union, University of Minnesota.

LeRoy Shosten, director of apprentices, distributed the completion certificates to 87 carpenters, eight cabinet makers, and 35 floor coverers. The ceremony was attended by 350 people, who were served a ham dinner followed by entertainment from a Women's Barber Shop Quartet.

Joseph Hammes, Business Representative for Carpet, Linoleum and Resilient Tile Layers Local 596 served as the master of ceremonies. Marlin Grant was the principal speaker of the evening. Mr. Grant is a former carpenter apprentice who is presently vice-president of Marvin H. Anderson Construction Company, one of the larger home-building contractors in the Twin City area.

The head table and a portion of the audience at the recent apprenticeship completion ceremonies in the Twin Cities, Minnesota.

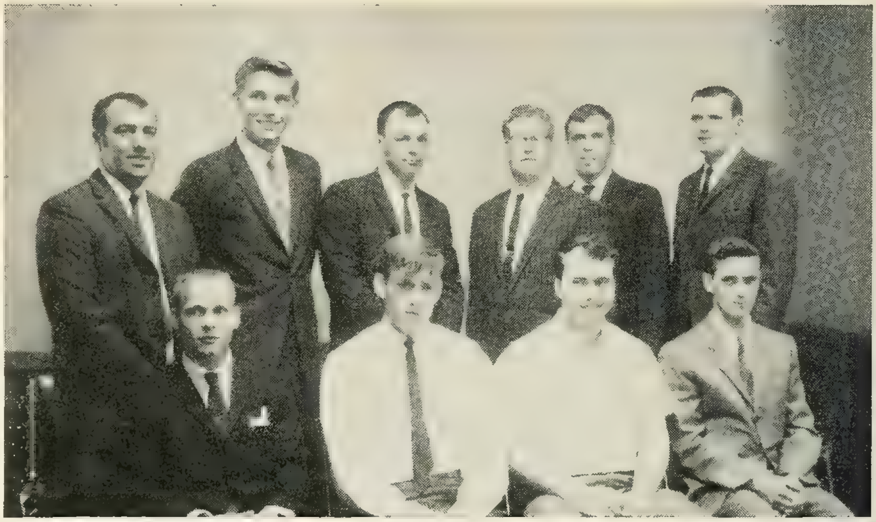
Graduates At Jacksonville, Florida Are Honored

Honorees at the 19th Annual Carpenters Graduation Ceremonies of Local 627, Jacksonville, Fla., are shown above. They include, left to right, first row: Clay Mort, chairman, Carpenters JAC; Paul McHenry, member, Carpenters JAC; Charlie C. Howell, member, Carpenters JAC; Finlay C. Allen, First General Vice President, United Brotherhood; Hal L. Jones, member, Carpenters JAC; Hoyt Verner, Carpenters' fourth year instructor; John H. Sea, secretary-treasurer, Carpenters JAC; Louis E. Toth, apprenticeship director, Carpenters JAC.

Second row: John Maxim, member, Carpenters JAC; W. H. Turner, Carpenters second year instructor; Billie E. Thomas, graduating apprentice; Jimmy Adams, graduating apprentice; Arthur J. Birchall, III, outstanding graduating apprentice; Andrew D. Beckham, graduating apprentice; Glenn A. Hart, graduating apprentice; Robert H. Byrne, graduating apprentice; James Geoghagan, graduating apprentice; Harry D. Gordon, graduating apprentice; Larry Joiner, graduating apprentice.

Third row: Charles H. Blankenship, coordinator, Carpenters JAC; Archie Campbell, graduating apprentice; Carlos A. Cherry, graduating apprentice; Douglas Carroll, graduating apprentice; David McNell, graduating apprentice; Jerry L. Casey, graduating apprentice; Lloyd Whitaker, graduating apprentice; Clayton Crenshaw, Carpenters' instructor; Stephen W. Meyer, Jr., graduating apprentice.

Ohio Selects International Apprenticeship Contestants



Ohio contestants included, left to right, seated: Randy Estes, Local 1311, Dayton; John L. Sample, Local 1108, Cleveland; Richard C. Holmes, Local 1359, Toledo; Russell E. McNeal, Local 1393, Toledo. Standing: Charles Fresch, Local 940, Sandusky; George W. Lieb, Local 200, Columbus; Richard Gemmer, Local 698, Kenneth A. Musser, Local 1138, Toledo; Philip Black, Local 104, Dayton; and Kenneth Johnson, Local 1438, Warren.

The Union Hall of Carpenter's Local 200, Columbus, O., was the scene of the Second Annual Ohio State Apprentice Contest with participation in all three subdivisions of the apprentice contest.

The participating contestants were: Carpentry Contestants, Kenneth A. Musser, L.U. 1138, Toledo; John L. Sample, L.U. 1108, Cleveland; George W. Lieb, L.U. 200, Columbus; Richard Gemmer, L.U. 698, Newport; Kenneth Johnson, L.U. 1438, Warren; Philip Black, L.U. 104, Dayton; and Charles Fresch, L.U. 940, Sandusky.

Mill and Cabinet Contestant, Richard C. Holmes, L.U. 1359, Toledo.

Millwright Contestants, Randy Estes, L.U. 1311, Dayton; Russell E. McNeal, L.U. 1393, Toledo.

The contestants worked under the supervision of the following judges: Carpentry—John Westenberger, Local 200; Ralph Setterlin Jr., Contractor; George W. Atkinson, Contractor; Mill and Cabinet—George Gust, B.R., Local 2783; Jack D. Hughes, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training Representative; Millwright—John L. Eberts, Architect; Robert S. Garwick, Contractor; Walter Miller, Local 200.

The contestants who will represent Ohio at the International Contest are: John L. Sample, Local 1108, Cleveland, Randy Estes, Local 1311, Dayton and Richard C. Holmes, Local 1359, Toledo. The winners received savings bonds and tools and are looking forward to the 1969 Carpenter's International Apprentice Contest. The judges, contestants, wives and friends were all present at the Awards Dinner. Milan Marsh, on behalf of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, thanked all those who participated in making the second annual contest a success.

Albuquerque Hosts Eighth Annual State Contest

New Mexico participants included, standing, left to right: Haskel Wright, training director; Judges Cabot Dysart, architect; George Blacksher, labor, Local 1245; George A. Rutherford, management; William Lang, New Mexico Carpenters' Apprenticeship and Journeymen Training Fund, trustee; Wade Holt, training coordinator. Kneeling, left to right: Bobby Dycus, Local 1245; Alvin L. Eversgerd, Local 1319, first place winner; Kent Hall, Local 1353; Edward D. Sims, Jr., second place winner, Local 1319 and Henry Quintana, Local 1353.

New Mexico's Eighth Annual Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest was held Saturday, June 7, in the Mall of the Winrock Shopping Center in Albuquerque. Throughout the day, crowds of people stood by the rope barrier watching the five contestants who were competing for the opportunity of representing New Mexico in the forthcoming International Contest in Chicago. The written examination was conducted at the AGC building in Albuquerque on Friday, June 6.

The participating carpentry contestants were: Kent Hall and Henry Quintana, Local 1353, Santa Fe; Alvin L. Eversgerd and Edward D. Sims, Jr., Local 1319, Albuquerque, and Bobby R. Dycus, Local 1245, Carlsbad.

Judges were: G. L. Blacksher, business representative, local 1245; George A. Rutherford, general contractor, and Cabot Dysart, architect.

One hundred and forty guests were present the evening of June 7 when the New Mexico Carpenters' Apprenticeship and Journeymen Training Fund hosted its Eighth Annual Graduation and Awards Banquet.

The other graduating apprentices are: Jack Atkinson, Herman Howard, Anthony Montoya and Errol G. Neuhaus, Local 1319, Albuquerque, and Anthony Fargen, Local 1353, Santa Fe.

The project, a redwood picnic table built to two-thirds normal size, was designed by Cabot Dysart, who is also a member of Local 1245. The angle marks and layout were made by using a framing square and, thus, required the contestants to use their tools of the trade in building this project. The projects were donated to the Easter Seal Society For Crippled Children and Adults. The material was donated by the local Lumber Merchandisers Association.

Alvin L. Eversgerd, Local 1319, was recognized as the winner and will be representing New Mexico in the forthcoming International Contest. Edward D. Sims, Jr., was selected as the alternate.

Alvin Eversgerd, Local 1319, accepts his $100 U.S. Savings Bond and his journeyman's Certificate from Alva Coats, manager of the N.M. Building Branch, AGC; Luther Sizemore, secretary, New Mexico District Council of Carpenters; and Wendell Boswell, New Mexico State Apprenticeship Council.

Local 626 Hosts First Delaware Contest

The first Delaware State Apprenticeship Contest was held at the Concord Mall Shopping Center, Wilmington, June 3 and 4, with the written examination being conducted in the Local 626 Hall. The three carpentry contestants, all from Local 626, Wilmington, who participated in this event were: Robert D. Schleuter, Clarence H. Joyce and James Marquess.

The judges were: Stanley Kosinski, Sr., trustee, Local 626, and proctor for the written examination; Egbert Nutter Jr., general contractor; Weston Holt Blake, architect, and Walter Carlson, architect.

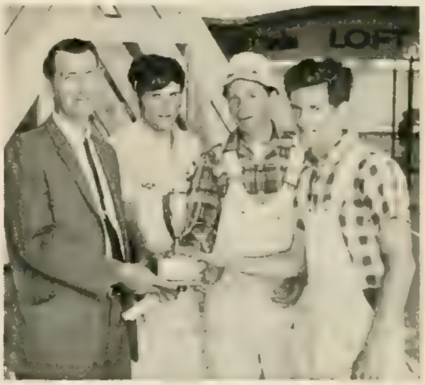
The winner selected to represent the State of Delaware at the International Contest was Clarence H. Joyce, and James Marquess was recognized as the alternate.

The lumber for these projects was donated by the Delaware Lumberman Association, and the completed projects were turned over to a local YMCA program.

The contestants were honored at the awards Banquet on June 18th, sponsored by the Association of General Contractors in Delaware in conjunction with their IAP Construction Education Program for Journeymen and Apprentices. This is a three-year program held at the University of Delaware.

On June 21 the graduating apprentices in the various trades, along with the participants in the carpentry contest, were recognized at the Building Trades Awards Banquet.

Al Howard, business representative, Local 626, served as contest chairman and expressed appreciation to all who participated in sponsoring the first Delaware Contest and also to L.U. 626 for having acted as the host local.



At the Delaware contest, left to right: Merritt B. Dean, instructor-coordinator; Robert Schleuter, Clarence H. Joyce, James Marquess, all from Local 626, Wilmington.

Left to right: Judges: Weston Blake, architect, Egbert Nutter Jr., general contractor, and Walter Carlson, architect. Winner of the state contest: Clarence H. Joyce, Local 626. Judge: Stanley Kosinski, trustee, Local 626.

Fourth Annual Michigan Apprenticeship Contest

The Fourth Annual Michigan Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest was sponsored by the Michigan Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest Committee, composed of representatives of the Michigan State Carpenters' Council, District Councils and Joint Apprenticeship Committees in conjunction with the Associated General Contractors, Michigan Chapter and Detroit Chapter, the Michigan Carpentry Contractors Association, the Carpenter Contractors Association and the Building Association of Metropolitan Detroit. The contest was held May 26, 27.

The site for the carpentry contest was the Tel-Twelve Mall located at 28690 Telegraph Road, Southfield, and the site for the millwright contest was the Millwrights Local 1102 Apprentice School at 21019 Mound Road, Warren, Michigan.

Judges were; Chief Coordinating Judge Stuart Proctor, member of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and two assistant coordinating judges: Chris H. Magnusson, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Carpentry Contractors Association, and Ed Barnes of C. D. Barnes and Associates, general contractor of Grand Rapids.

The three field judges for the carpentry portion were Tyler J. Jenkins of the Tyler Jenkins Construction Company of Flint, Michigan; Earl Meyer, business representative of Carpenters Local 1373, Flint; and J. L. Fleshner of the J. L. Fleshner Architect of Southfield.

The three field judges for the millwright portion were Charles Merlin of Darin & Armstrong Inc. of Detroit; L. M. "Boots" Weir a member of Millwright Local 1102 of Detroit; and Norville Posten of the Overhead Conveyor Company of Detroit.

The chairman and secretary of the state contest committee are Hal Bell, assistant executive secretary of the Associated General Contractors Michigan Chapter, and Leonard B. Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan State Carpenters' Council, respectively.

The winners of the fourth annual contest were:

Carpentry: Donny Brown, Local 19, Detroit, 1st place; Richard Budny, 998, Royal Oak, 2nd place; and Joseph Molnar, Jr., 19, Detroit, 3rd place.

Millwright: Thomas Hardy, 279, Kalamazoo, 1st place; Victor Belisle, 1102, Detroit, 2nd place; Robert Bies, 1102, Detroit, 3rd place.

The prizes awarded the winners were U. S. Government savings bonds in the amount of $100, $75 and $50 for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd place carpentry winners and $100 and $50 for 1st and 2nd place millwright winners. The George Burger traveling trophy will be presented to the Detroit Joint Apprenticeship Committee to be retained in their position until the Fifth Annual Contest. Each of the participants of the contest were awarded a personal trophy and a framed certificate of participation. The trophies, both the carpentry and millwright, were made by Ralph Wood of Local 982, Detroit.

The awards banquet was held at the Holiday Inn, Southfield, with Anthony "Pete" Ochocki as keynote speaker. Carpentry awards were presented by Coordinating Judges Stuart Proctor and Chris Magnusson, and the millwright awards were presented by Robert Laing, International Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the Millwrights at large.

Donny Brown will be the carpentry contestant and Thomas Hardy will be the millwright contestant representing the state of Michigan at the Second International Apprenticeship Contest with all expenses paid. The International Apprenticeship Contest will be held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, August 13-16, 1969. There will be 38 carpentry contestants, 16 millwright contestants and 15 mill-cabinet contestants.

Participants in the carpentry portion of the contest are (above, from left to right): 1st row—Jerry Smotherman, 998 Royal Oak; Harold McCastle, 100 Muskegon; George Heyboer, 512 Ann Arbor; Dennis Wichman, 297 Kalamazoo; LeRoy Boesch, 334 Saginaw; Matthew Gores, 674 Mt. Clemens; Donald Kosiba, 1373 Flint; David Hutko, 26 Detroit; 2nd row—Ed Barnes, assistant coordinating judge; Chris Magnusson, assistant coordinating judge; Stuart Proctor, Chief coordinating judge; Tyler Jenkins, field judge; Jerald Prillwitz, 838 St. Joseph; Joseph Molnar, Jr., 19 Detroit; winner Donny Brown, 19 Detroit; Richard Budny, 998 Royal Oak; Robert LeJeune, 651 Jackson; Dale Looman, 335 Grand Rapids; Earl Meyer, field judge; and J. L. Fleshner.

Participants in the millwright portion of the competion are (below): 1st row—Stuart Proctor, chief coordinating judge; Charles Merlin, field judge; Robert Bies, 1102 Detroit; Michael Gelso, 1102 Detroit; James Vander Zanden, 1102 Detroit; winner Thomas Hardy, 279 Kalamazoo; 2nd row—Norville Posten, field judge; John Bauman, 2252 Grand Rapids; Victor Belisle, 1102 Detroit; and L. M. "Boots" Weir, field judge.

CANADIAN OIL SANDS

Continued from page 7

little is brought in for sustaining this complex except water and diluent.

In addition to the scheduled production of 45,000 barrels of synthetic crude oil per day there is a commercially valuable by-product in the elemental sulfur which results from the de-sulfurization accomplished in the plant's Unifiners.

There are many facets of this project for which Canadian Bechtel Limited, in collaboration with the parent corporation's many interacting divisions and departments, had total responsibility.

Service to the Brotherhood

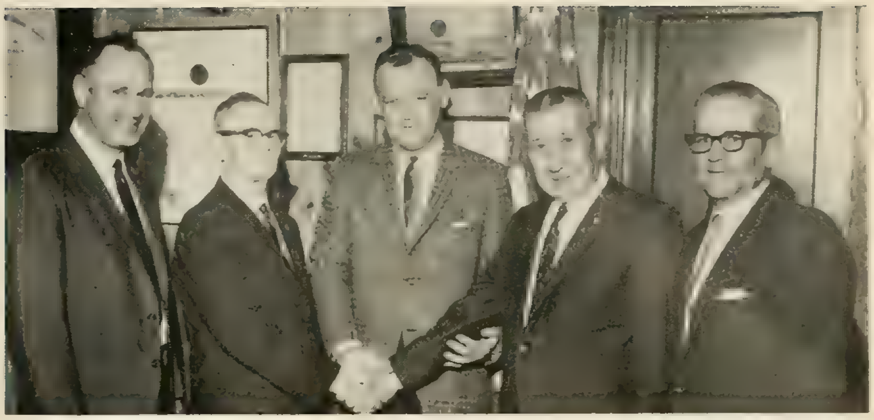
A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

(1) LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS—Officers, members and friends of Local 1128 paid tribute to two long-time members at ceremonies held in the National Hall in Brookfield. Fifty-year membership pins were awarded to retiring Brothers Elmer A. Swanson, age 68 and Gust A. Nelson, age 85, by George Vest, Jr., president of the Chicago District Council, which covers Cook, Lake, and Du Page counties.

Members honored, from left to right, are Rudy Perisich, business representative of Local 1128; Gust A. Nelson, 50-year member; George Vest, Jr., president, Chicago District Council; Elmer Swanson, 50-year member; and Edward Morton, president of Local 1128.

Brother Swanson, retired business representative, was born in 1901 in Peshtigo, Wisconsin, and moved to Escanaba, Michigan, at age two. He started working as a carpenter at 14, and joined the Union in 1919. He held office in the Union for 18 years and was business representative for seven years. Mr. Swanson was also president of the Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission for 25 years. He presently resides in Escanaba, Michigan.

Brother Nelson was born in 1883 in Kalmar, Sweden, and moved to America in 1902. He started working as a carpenter in 1903, joined the Union in 1913, and is now living in La Grange, Illinois.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(2) OAKLAND-FRUITVALE, CALIFORNIA—At a recent recognition banquet, Local 1473 honored members who have completed 25 years of active service in the Brotherhood.

Members eligible to receive awards are seated, left to right: John Nielson, L. W. McDowell, Jack Myers, Edwin Donnell, William Sanger, and Harry Strand. Back row, standing, left to right: William Marshall, Sam Riedstra, Peter Schantz, Clyde Smith, J. W. Kirkman, Manuel Martinez, and Robert Schrott.

(2A) Also honored at the same ceremonies were 25-year members, seated, left to right: Carl Nelson, Clyde Borden, Ivar Lundberg, Ralph Blair, John Pearson, and R. Hutchinson. Second row, left to right: Ben Carlson, Marvin Nagel, Dick Meisner, Manual Martinez, Harry Pederson, Mr. Hatfield, George Okey, Z. Brehmer, and John Fischer. Back row, left to right: Glen Martin, O. Angell, and Glen Walls.

(2B) Other members awarded 25-year service pins are, seated, left to right: Harold Fisher, L. W. McDowell, R. L. Smith, James P. Woods, Del Cocanaver, and Benjamin Gordon. Second row, left to right: Ray Aro, Ed Holgren, James Bamford, W. W. Fawns, Walter Roberts, and Paul Tressler. Back row, left to right: Holger Benson, C. H. Bossen, John W. Swans, John Carter, Buell Allison, Nick Russo, and Sam Riedstra.

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(3) HOUMA, LOUISIANA — Thirteen members of Local 2258 (Carpenters, Millwrights & Pile Drivers), Houma, Louisiana, were recently awarded 25-year service pins at a 30-year anniversary celebration in Houma.

Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President, presented eligible members with awards. Pictured, front row, left to right: Dave P. Laborde, Sr., executive secretary, Carpenters District Council, and master of ceremonies for the occasion; William Boudreaux, 29 years; Felix Clement, 26 years; Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President; Harry Adams, 29 years; William Hebert, 27 years; and Gracien Breaux, 28 years. Back row, left to right: Dennis O. Spear, international representative; Don Gilbert, president, Louisiana State Council of Carpenters; Herman Sonier, 30 years; Orville Orgeron, 28 years; Maurice P. Thibodeaux, 30 years; Felix Blanchard, president of Local 2258, 26 years; Homer Schexnayder, 28 years; and Henry Chandler, retired general executive board member, 4th District.

Members unable to attend the ceremonies of Local 2258 included: Otho Crochet, 30 years; J. J. Faucha, 28 years; and Noah Hebert, 27 years.

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(4) INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI — Local 1329 recently awarded J. O. (Jack) Shaw a 50-year membership pin and held a supper-dance in his honor.

Brother Shaw had previously been awarded the official gold ring as first president of Local 1329. He is presently retired and resides in El Cajon, California, still retaining his membership in Local 1329.

(5) INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI — Awards for completion of 25 years of active membership in Local 1329 were presented at a special dinner held at the Independence Armory. Pins were presented to the following members, seated, left to right: Isaac Peace, 25 years; John Payne, 30 years; Roy Young, 35 years; Orion Bell, 30 years; and J. O. Mack, former member of the Sixth District Council. Back row, standing, left to right: Arthur Brown, chairman of Local 1329; W. H. Rice, 30 years; Malcolm Fye, 25 years; Paul Ehman, 25 years; Ed Ward, 35 years; I. A. Mertell, 35 years; H. E. Whitehead, 35 years; George Boone, 35 years; Henry Brown, president, Kansas City District Council; and D. D. McClain, who was the single, senior member honored with a 50-year service pin at this time.

Members eligible to receive awards, but unable to attend the ceremonies, included: J. O. Shaw, 50 years; Chelse Fields, 30 years; W. C. Fields, 30 years; P. P. Rouchka, 30 years; John Sears, 30 years; John Whitehead, Sr., 30 years; Raymond Johnson, 25 years; Stephen Hubbard, 25 years; and Earnest Danforth, 25 years.

5

The 1969 CLIC Campaign

. . . AN INTERIM REPORT

■ The 1969 CLIC Campaign is off to a good start.

The Massachusetts State Council again set a high standard in CLIC contributions at its annual convention in April. There were 182 delegates in attendance and 163 contributed $1630 for a participation of 90 per cent.

Not to be outdone, Alaska contributed $292 from 25 delegates.

At its annual convention in May, the Indiana State Council obtained better than 100 per cent participation, thanks to the generosity of the Ladies Auxiliary. With their contribution of $25, a total of $1355 was collected. There were 135 delegates at the convention.

Other State Council Convention contributions were Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, $560; Oregon State Council, $266; and Washington State Council, $710.

The monies collected at State Council Conventions will be credited to the delegates' Local Unions and included in the totals for their Locals.

Beginning with this issue, we will list contributions received from Local Unions each month. Here is the first listing:

CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS, 1969 CAMPAIGN

(as of June 16, 1969)

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
	ALABAMA	
103	Birmingham	$ 20.00*
	ARIZONA	
857	Tucson	56.00
	ARKANSAS	
1722	Arkadelphia	10.00
	CALIFORNIA	
25	Los Angeles	10.00
34	San Francisco	25.00
36	Oakland	10.00*
483	San Francisco	240.00*
1407	San Pedro	10.00*
2046	Martinez	10.00
2559	San Francisco	20.00*
2608	Redding	10.00*
2801	Feather Falls	10.00*
2808	Arcata	10.00*
2882	Santa Rosa	10.00*
2907	Weed	10.00*
3068	Redlands	10.00*
3088	Stockton	10.00*
3170	Sacramento	10.00*
3184	Fresno	10.00*
	COLORADO	
2834	Denver	10.00
	CONNECTICUT	
30	New London	10.00*
79	New Haven	68.00
196	Greenwich	40.00
825	Willimantic	21.00
1941	Hartford	20.00
	DELAWARE	
1545	Wilmington	20.00
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
132	Washington	90.00*
528	Washington	5.00
1145	Washington	10.00*
1590	Washington	232.00*
1694	Washington	30.00*
1831	Washington	20.00*
2456	Washington	55.00
	FLORIDA	
627	Jacksonville	90.00
727	Hialeah	100.00
1308	Lake Worth	10.00
1509	Miami	10.00*
1510	Tampa	20.00
1725	Daytona Beach	50.00
2024	Miami	110.00
	GEORGIA	
256	Savannah	30.00
	IDAHO	
1482	Grangeville	18.00*
	ILLINOIS	
1	Chicago	60.00
13	Chicago	126.00
44	Champaign-Urbana	1.00*
62	Chicago	90.50
242	Chicago	115.00
269	Danville	10.00*
341	Chicago	20.00
839	Des Plaines	409.00
1361	Chester	20.00
1883	Macomb	51.00
	INDIANA	
90	Evansville	10.00*
113	Chesterton	30.00*
133	Terre Haute	30.00*
215	Lafayette	60.00*
232	Fort Wayne	20.00*
274	Vincennes	60.00*
352	Anderson	30.00*
365	Marion	10.00*
413	South Bend	40.00*
436	New Albany	20.00*
565	Elkhart	20.00*
592	Muncie	30.00*
599	Hammond	70.00*
694	Boonville	20.00*
734	Kokomo	30.00*
758	Indianapolis	40.00*
985	Gary	60.00*
1003	Indianapolis	11.00*
1110	East Chicago	30.00*
1142	Lawrenceburg	10.00*
1317	East Chicago	60.00*
1236	Michigan City	30.00*
1465	Frankfort	10.00*
1485	La Porte	20.00*
1636	Whiting	30.00*
1664	Bloomington	10.00*
1816	Plymouth	10.00*
1858	Lowell	20.00*
1873	Valparaiso	30.00*
1899	Hobart	50.00*
1938	Crown Point	10.00*
2060	Logansport	20.00*
2346	Greensburg	10.00*
2441	Corydon	10.00*
2601	Layfayette	30.00*
2670	Goshen	10.00*
2748	Rensselaer	10.00*
3000	Crown Point	30.00*
3154	Monticello	40.00*
3210	Madison	20.00*
3213	Rensselaer	10.00*
3228	Winchester	20.00*
3241	Covington	20.00*
	KENTUCKY	
64	Louisville	10.00*
559	Paducah	10.00
1080	Owensboro	30.00*
1341	Owensboro	10.00*
	LOUISIANA	
2192	Ruston	7.00
2258	Houma	69.00
	MAINE	
517	Portland	10.00*
621	Bangor	20.00
	MARYLAND	
1126	Annapolis	10.00*
	MASSACHUSETTS	
32	Springfield	174.00*
33	Boston	430.00*
40	Boston	100.00*
48	Fitchburg	60.00*
49	Lowell	20.00*
51	Boston	120.00*
56	Boston	60.00*
67	Boston	110.00*
82	Haverhill	40.00*
107	Worcester	10.00*
111	Lawrence	40.00*
193	North Adams	20.00*
218	Boston	90.00*
275	Newton	60.00*
327	Attleboro	10.00*
351	Northampton	20.00*
390	Holyoke	20.00*
444	Pittsfield	40.00*
540	Waltham	55.00*
595	Lynn	10.00*
624	Brockton	40.00*
656	Holyoke	10.00*
689	Newton	33.00*
693	Needham	10.00*
708	West Newton	22.00*
762	Quincy	20.00*
831	Arlington	10.00*
847	Natick	10.00*
858	Clinton	20.00*
860	Framingham	50.00*
862	Wakefield	10.00*
866	Norwood	33.00*
867	Milford	10.00*

Continued on Page 34

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* Includes $10 contributions from delegates representing their local unions at the state council conventions. In some instances these $10 contributions at the conventions were the only monies received from the local unions.

CLIC CAMPAIGN

Continued from page 33

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
878	Beverly	30.00*
885	Woburn	30.00*
888	Salem	10.00*
910	Gloucester	10.00*
1035	Taunton	30.00*
1121	Boston	20.00*
1144	Danvers	10.00*
1210	Salem	20.00*
1305	Fall River	40.00*
1479	Walpole	30.00*
1531	Rockland	10.00*
1550	Braintree	30.00*
2168	Boston	30.00*
3126	Boston	10.00*

MICHIGAN

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
227	Adrian	10.00*
297	Kalamazoo	86.00
335	Grand Rapids	10.00
337	Detroit	10.00
1301	Monroe	55.00
1373	Flint	61.00
1452	Detroit	10.00*

MINNESOTA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
549	Minneapolis	20.00*

MISSOURI

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
61	Kansas City	10.00
1795	Farmington	25.00*

MONTANA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
718	Havre	5.00*
2405	Kalispell	10.00*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
538	Concord	10.00*
921	Portsmouth	75.00
1616	Nashua	10.00*
2276	Berlin	10.00

NEW JERSEY

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
15	Hackensack	10.00
23	Dover	10.00
118	Jersey City	20.00
155	Plainfield	10.00*
306	Newark	40.00
325	Paterson	80.00
391	Hoboken	20.00
490	Passaic	60.00
542	Salem	60.00
781	Princeton	7.00*
821	Newark	45.00
1489	Burlington	130.00
2018	Lakewood	30.00
2250	Red Bank	50.00
2315	Jersey City	20.00
1319	Albuquerque	182.00*

NEW YORK

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
6	Amsterdam	10.00*
9	Buffalo	10.00*
12	Syracuse	7.00*
20	New York	10.00*
53	White Plains	36.00*
77	Port Chester	5.00*
78	Troy	10.00*
99	Cohoes	10.00*
117	Albany	20.00*
125	Utica	30.00*
135	New York	30.00*
146	Schenectady	10.00*
163	Peekskill	10.00*
187	Geneva	10.00*
188	Yonkers	1.00*
203	Poughkeepsie	5.00*
229	Glens Falls	6.00*
246	New York	173.00*
251	Kingston	5.00*
281	Binghamton	55.00*
284	New York	122.00*
289	Lockport	10.00*
301	Newburgh	50.00*
322	Niagara Falls	10.00*
350	New Rochelle	10.00*
353	New York	5.00*
357	Islip	120.00
366	New York	10.00*
374	Buffalo	20.00*
412	Sayville	49.00
447	Ossining	58.00
453	Auburn	30.00*
488	New York	20.00*
502	Canandaigua	40.00
532	Elmira	10.00*
574	Middletown	5.00*
603	Ithaca	15.00*
608	New York	250.00*
700	Corning	10.00*
740	New York	10.00*
747	Oswego	50.00*
791	New York	20.00*
808	New York	5.00*
895	Tarrytown	18.00
950	New York	5.00*
956	New York	10.00
964	Rockland County	40.00*
1016	Rome	5.00*
1042	Plattsburgh	90.20*
1115	Pleasantville	1.00*
1134	Mt. Kisco	60.00
1135	Port Jefferson	40.00
1151	Batavia	10.00*
1162	College Point, L. I.	10.00*
1167	Smithtown	60.00
1175	Kingston	10.00*
1204	New York	60.00*
1292	Huntington	5.00*
1456	New York	20.00*
1483	Patchoque	52.00
1508	Lyons	20.00
1511	Southampton	20.00
1536	New York	30.00*
1649	Woodhaven	100.00
1657	New York	60.00
1704	Carmel Kent	1.00*
1888	New York	100.00
1921	Hempstead	10.00*
1973	Riverhead	30.00
2054	Horseheads	5.00*
2100	Amityville	20.00
2155	New York	10.00*
2161	Catskill	5.00*
2163	New York	10.00*
2305	New York	10.00*
2440	Montrose	10.00*
2669	West Islip, L. I.	61.00
2765	Nassau County	5.00*
3211	Herkimer	20.00

OHIO

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
11	Cleveland	10.00*
29	Cincinnati	40.00
105	Cleveland	100.00
200	Columbus	53.00
404	Lake County	40.00
716	Zanesville	20.00
1503	Amherst	20.00*

OKLAHOMA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
329	Oklahoma City	10.00
986	McAlester	10.00
1072	Muskogee	10.00*
1659	Bartlesville	20.00

OREGON

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
226	Portland	43.00*
583	Portland	21.00*
738	Portland	35.00*
1017	Redmond	22.00
1020	Portland	51.00*
1065	Salem	10.00*
1223	Coos Bay	10.00*
1388	Oregon City	21.00*
1746	Portland	10.00*
2067	Medford	10.00*
2133	Albany	10.00*
2416	Portland	10.00*
2531	Portland	10.00*
2554	Lebanon	10.00*
2701	Lakeview	20.00
2714	Dallas	40.00
2756	Goshen	10.00*
2784	Coquille	10.00*
2787	Springfield	40.00*
2822	St. Helens	20.00*
2835	Independence	10.00*
2851	La Grande	40.00*
2881	Portland	10.00*
2896	Lyons	10.00*
2942	Albany	34.00*
2961	St. Helens	20.00*
3091	Vaughn	10.00*

PENNSYLVANIA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
8	Philadelphia	55.00
59	Lancaster	20.00
60	Indianapolis	50.00*
122	Philadelphia	102.00
142	Pittsburgh	10.00*
414	Nanticoke	9.00
430	Wilkensburg	265.00
571	Carnegie	20.00
838	Sunbury	40.00
1320	Somerset	13.00
1333	State College	160.00
1419	Johnston	49.00
1806	Dallastown	25.00

RHODE ISLAND

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
176	New Port	100.00
801	Woonsocket	18.00

TENNESSEE

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
50	Knoxville	236.25
345	Memphis	10.00
1357	Memphis	20.00

TEXAS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
304	Denison	10.00*
425	El Paso	10.00

UTAH

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
722	Salt Lake City	20.00

VIRGINIA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
396	Newport News	60.00
1665	Alexandria	30.00*

WASHINGTON

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
98	Spokane	20.00*
131	Seattle	79.75*
313	Pullman	20.00*
317	Aberdeen	30.00*
338	Seattle	80.00*
470	Tacoma	30.00*
562	Everett	20.00*
756	Bellingham	20.00*
770	Yakima	40.00*
870	Spokane	10.00*
954	Mt. Vernon	10.00*
1148	Olympia	30.00*
1289	Seattle	52.00
1332	Grand Coulee	30.00*
1597	Bremerton	30.00
1689	Tacoma	10.00*
1699	Pasco	10.00*
1707	Kelso-Longview	60.00*
1708	White River Valley	20.00*
1715	Vancouver	50.00*
1797	Renton	10.00*
1845	Snoqualmie	10.00*
1849	Pasco	30.00*
1862	Spokane	10.00*
1974	Ellensburg	10.00*
2127	Centralia	10.00*

Continued on Page 39

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

COUNCILMAN—Sam Heil, treasurer and business representative of the Ventura County, Calif., District Council of Carpenters for ten years has been elected to the Ventura City Council for a four-year term. He's the first labor union leader to be elected to the city's governing body.

Heil has served as secretary of the county joint apprenticeship committee for the past 13 years.

Among his civic posts are the following: member and former president of the Ventura County Vocational Resources Committee; member of the Ventura City Redevelopment Agency; school board member; member of the Ventura County Air Pollution Board. He also served on the county board of supervisors' ad hoc housing committee.

Ventura Council Heil with wife, Thelma; daughter, Joe Ellen; and family dogs, Elvis and Charlie.

AWARD RECIPIENT—Katherine Niemeyer has received the first Outstanding Handicapped Federal Employee of the Year Award from President Richard M. Nixon. She was selected from a group which included all the Federal Agencies.

Katherine, a paraplegic who is the daughter of Ed Niemeyer—a member of Local 1128, La Orange, Ill., for 46 years—is the head dietitian at the East Orange Hospital in New Jersey. She supervises 13 people who serve 200 patients at the hospital.

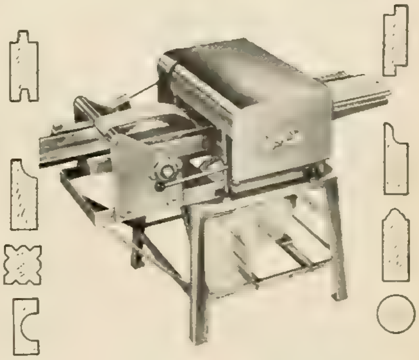
After contracting the disease myelitis, which caused her paralysis, at the age of 18, she later resumed her studies at the University of Illinois. Katherine received a bachelor of science degree in 1966 and is presently attending night classes at Montclair State College in New Jersey in order to get a master's degree in home economics education.

While in college, she was honored for her work in the school's rehabilitation program, and she has also been given the New Jersey Handicapped American of the Year Award.

DAUGHTER HONORED—Gail Lynn Griffith, a Carpenter's daughter, was one of six scholarship winners selected for a 1969 AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship. Miss Griffith is the daughter of Gordon Griffith of Local 101, Baltimore, Maryland, and is presently attending Northeast High School in Pasadena, Maryland. She has reported for her school on a Baltimore television station and actively assists on her school newspaper. Miss Griffith has also participated in theatrical productions and is talented in playing the flute. Her ambition is to become an interpreter and she will major in French at Otterbein College in Westerville, Ohio.

Miss Griffith

For the past 11 years the AFL-CIO has demonstrated its interest in widening educational opportunities through the presentation of these scholarship awards. President George Meany notified the students of their selection, last month.



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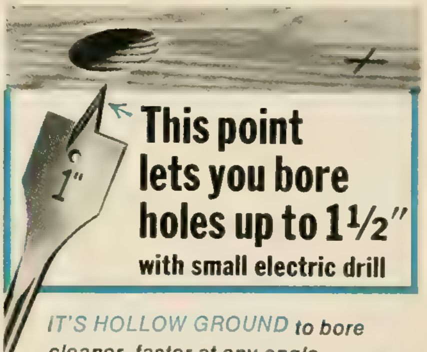

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IT'S HOLLOW GROUND to bore cleaner, faster at any angle

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Taylor, Perry A., Sr.

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Barker, Nelson
Beidenger, Bill
Cambareri, Sam
Claycomb, Harry E.
Conrad, Wade
La Due, Abram
McGuane, John
Mokwa, John
Porter, John
Raymo, Alfred
Spilman, Kenly
Stoddard, Jerome
Walker, Harry
Williamson, John

L.U. NO. 19, DETROIT, MICH.
Frankum, Terrell
Groening, Fred
Kortze, Frank J.
MacDonnell, Alexander F.
Scanlon, Herbert
Schoof, Irvine

L.U. NO. 40, BOSTON, MASS.
George, Reuben
Martell, George

L.U. NO. 44, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.
Apple, Guy
Everman, James
Gillmore, Bruce
Goble, Harry
Johnson, Wayne
Maddy, John
Redenbaugh, Kenneth

L.U. NO. 50, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Griffin, Lee
Moore, John W.
Ridings, F. W.

L.U. NO. 51, BOSTON, MASS.
Drown, Hamilton
Glass, Hyman
Kearney, Daniel H.

L.U. NO. 53, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.
Benson, Andrew
Tynes, John

L.U. NO. 54, CHICAGO, ILL.
Sima, Frank J.
Wojcik, Anton

L.U. NO. 55, DENVER, COLO.
Lavallee, Adolphe A.

L.U. NO. 64, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Clifford, Charles
Harmon, James E.
Tyree, T. C.

L.U. NO. 87, ST. PAUL, MINN.
Almquist, E. G.
Anderson, David H.
Anderson, Edwin
Anderson, John
Becker, Arthur
Blegen, Henry
Brausen, John
Grittner, J. F.
Halverson, John
Hanson, Paul J.
Larson, Olaf
Linrooth, Elmer
Markoe, Edward

L.U. NO. 129, HAZLETON, PA.
Petuck, John

L.U. NO. 132, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Burmeister, Freeman
Coppinger, Martin J.
Heffernan, H.
Keller, Clyde B.

L.U. NO. 133, TERRE HAUTE, IND.
Hall, Roy
Maden, Richard
O'Conner, W. C.
Phillips, Fred
Reed, Albert
Shaw, Charles
Swalley, Harley
Taylor, Thomas

L.U. NO. 182, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Depner, William
Gabriel, Louis
Hauth, George
Huber, Adam
Janti, Nilo
Niemi, Carl
Oriold, George
Rose, Thomas
Schindler, Michael
Selgert, Fred
Seppelfeld, John
Tippins, William

L.U. NO. 186, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO
Campbell, Samuel A.

L.U. NO. 200, COLUMBUS, OHIO
Browne, Clarence
Schweitzer, Frank

L.U. NO. 226, PORTLAND, ORE.
DeCamp, George M.
Findley, Paul C.
Nash, Hal

L.U. NO. 242, CHICAGO, ILL.
Baltis, Michael C.
Casper, Gordon C.
Goll, Emil

L.U. NO. 257, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Makinen, James

L.U. NO. 262, SAN JOSE, CALIF.
Gonzales, Frank, Sr.
Grodhaus, George
Holden, Harry L.
Leland, T. J.
Main, Elmer W.
Meyers, John B.
Roberts, H.
Padilla, Armando
Santos, Manuel J.
Volore, Tony
Volta, Joseph

L.U. NO. 275, NEWTON, MASS.
Guillette, Philias
Jalenen, Simon
Stack, Paul

L.U. NO. 287, HARRISBURG, PA.
Carpenter, Oden E.
Kyle, John E.

L.U. NO. 301, NEWBURGH, N.Y.
Baker, Ralph

L.U. NO. 343, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Frank, H. Gunnar
Holmes, George
Lerager, Carl
Ligertwood, Fred
Mazan, Joseph
Rubell, Steve
Trofimenkoff, Peter
Tweedley, Andrew

L.U. 345, MEMPHIS, TENN.
Bayer, R. F.
Beck, F. E.
Blum, H. A.
Carnes, David
Cox, W. T.
Wiseman, Fred

L.U. NO. 366, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Cody, Walter

L.U. NO. 368, ALLENTOWN, PA.
Francisco, Donald

L.U. NO. 403, ALEXANDRIA, LA.
Lacour, William

L.U. NO. 543, MAMARONECK, N.Y.
Mannello, Vito
Marotta, Chris
Rigano, Joseph

L.U. NO. 563, GLENDALE, CALIF.
Balderston, D. A.
Barnes, Dwight B.
Bunker, E. L.
Cooper, Marion H.
Dibble, William A.
Furstenberg, Ferdinand
Holder, Claude H.
Howard, James E.
Hughes, Tom
Kirkland, Orvis M.
Miller, David R.
Moran, M. C.
Moore, John L.
Overholser, A. R.
Rappa, Raymond
Riddell, Joseph T.
Rowland, Thomas M.
Schneider, Will
Strobel, Conrad
Sullivan, John L.
Turner, Henry C.
Vensky, Aloysius A.
Vicaro, Remo
Walsh, Louis R.

L.U. NO. 586, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
Bockenek, Joe
Bristo, A. B.
Flowers, Arthur J.
Grass, John H.
Marders, Robert M.
Stockton, Dewey L.
Tremble, J. Earl
Whiteside, H. M.
Williams, Thomas J.

L.U. NO. 690, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
Southern, Charles S.

L.U. NO. 727, HIALEAH, FLA.
Poston, M. E.

L.U. NO. 729, LIBERTY, N.Y.
Botsford, Duane
Candee, Allan
Miller, Frank
Prestavec, Paul

L.U. NO. 950, LYNBROOK, N.Y.
Houdek, Rudolph, Sr.

L.U. NO. 978, SPRINGFIELD, MO.
Baker, Carl T.
Bramer, Edward G.
Davis, Julian
Edmisson, James F.
Eversoll, William P.
Fullerton, William
Gillham, Marion C.
Goodwin, Adrian
Holden, Oscar J.
Kuhns, David
Meineke, Kenneth
Osborn, Hearl B.
Phillips, William R.
Smith, Shelby R.
Watkins, Ross F.

L.U. NO. 982, DETROIT, MICH.
Davis, Frank
Roughley, Melville

L.U. NO. 1035, TAUNTON, MASS.
Furtado, Myron

L.U. NO. 1072, MUSKOGEE, OKLA.
Parker, Leon A.

L.U. NO. 1075, HUDSON, N.Y.
Beeforth, John

L.U. NO. 1093, GLEN COVE, N.Y.
Saxon, Sam

L.U. NO. 1098, BATON ROUGE, LA.
Harris, Armsby
Rayborn, R. T.

L.U. NO. 1149, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Banks, Frank
Evans, Alvin G.
Johansen, Carl E.
Nevis, Thomas I.
Porterfield, Raymond

L.U. NO. 1248, GENEVA, ILL.
Berggren, J. Henry
Lundin, Ernest
Samuelson, John

L.U. NO. 1266, AUSTIN, TEX.
Mathew, Richard T.

L.U. NO. 1301, MONROE, MICH.
Grosteffon, Sherman

L.U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.
Tengesdahl, Erling

L.U. NO. 1371, GADSDEN, ALA.
Lemaster, Jim

L.U. NO. 1394, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.
Masten, Gordon V.

L.U. NO. 1518, GULFPORT, MISS.
Crocker, Walter L.

L.U. NO. 1598, VICTORIA, B.C.
Noble, Colin A.

L.U. NO. 1815, SANTA ANA, CALIF.
Bush, Lewis C.
Couch, William N.
Harvey, Frank A.
Howerton, Forrest
Kamp, Kenneth
Kious, Edward
Pickrell, Ezra
Quandt, Herman
Sanderson, L. H.
Sommers, Peter

L.U. NO. 1822, FORT WORTH, TEX.
Brown, W. L.
Eagle, Hugh
Wright, Nelson O.

L.U. NO. 1849, PASCO, WASH.
Baird, Leonard J.

Continued on Page 39

TIMBER SUPPLY ACT

Continued from Page 8

door recreation, grazing, watershed, and wildlife purposes.

The new bill makes no alteration in land use priority relationships as to timber and other National Forest uses, since these priorities were established in the Organic Act of 1897 which created the National Forests as a guarantee that the nation's timber supply needs would be satisfied forever. These same principles were reaffirmed and broadened to include other forest values in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960.

Separation of Powers

The proposed legislation, thus, establishes policies and provides funds to improve timber production, while the determination of lands available for commercial timber operations still remains with the Congress or the Secretary of Agriculture.

In speaking of the multiple values of the National Forest system, the Mayor of the Nation's Capital, Walter Washington, in testimony before the House Forests Subcommittee, said that although he was not an expert on timber yield problems, as the Chief Executive of a large urban center his concern was "a population desperately in need of more housing." He pointed out that while many poor families might never view the scenic beauty of "our great trees," they would be able to get the "exposure by looking at cabinets and walls of wood in a decent home in a decent environment in the cities of America."

Rep. John Conyers, Jr., (D-Mich.), who represents a portion of the City of Detroit, in his testimony before the Forests Subcommittee, said the poor people of America suffer most from inadequate housing. "Managed properly (federal timber reserves) can be like any other growing crop, and as such, should be used for the benefit of the people. These are the people that the forests of America should be put to work for, more so than those who merely wish outdoor enjoyment. . . I contend that there is a moral right for all Americans to be adequately housed. I also contend that there is a moral obligation for the United States to apply all of its resources to this end."

In floor remarks when introducing the revised National Forest Timber Supply Act, Representative McMillan said, "This bill was developed as a positive means to cope with critical lumber and plywood shortages in the face of national housing commitments over the next decade and, in view of population projections, beyond." He has assured conservation and preservation exponents that the measure will not subordinate other National Forest values or "detract or borrow from any need for justification for other National Forest activities."

Many Groups Support

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, joined by the Association of Home Builders, Home Manufacturers Association, Associated General Contractors of America, National Housing Conference, Society of American Foresters, National-American Wholesale Lumber Association, National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association, American Plywood Association, other leading industry groups and the National Forest Products Association, representing 19 regional, species and lumber and wood product associations, are committed in their support for legislation which will achieve a national timber supply adequate to meet all domestic needs, now and for future generations. ■

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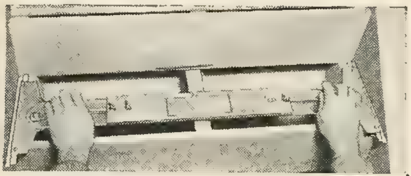

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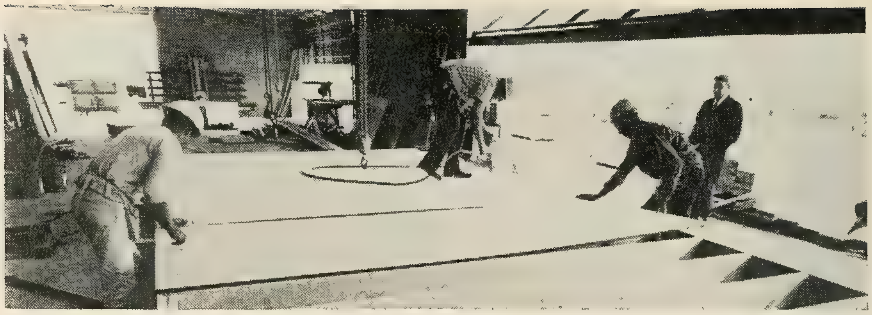

At the beginning of the Stirling Homex Corporation production line in Avon, N.Y., a floor for a Towne House "Instant Housing" module is started.

MODULAR AGREEMENT

Continued from Page 3

"This contract represents a major forward step in the challenge of meeting our tremendous housing needs. It is a real beginning of business and labor joining hands to provide the mighty weapon of private enterprise to help resolve the housing crisis."

In the 88 years of its existence the United Brotherhood has seen many changes in home construction techniques and materials. However, the changes due in the next 25 years will make the changes of the past 300 years seem insignificant.

Those who "peer into the future" visualize housing built below ground and both on and under water. They see massive floating cities which are self-contained units of society. All these changes will pose challenges for the members of our Brotherhood who will be following our old and honorable trade a generation hence.

Modular construction probably is only a first step. A typical modular house may have two lower modules and two upper modules, topped with a roof. Each module contains completely furnished rooms, so that occupancy is possible immediately after the modules are erected and tied together at the site.

In the average "house factory" making modules, each module grows by stages as it rolls through the plant on a rail platform. One practice is to build the base upside down, then flip it. Joists and sills are thereby flush and ready to receive 12-foot panels of plywood flooring. If the module is to be a kitchen, 12-foot vinyl flooring is applied at that stage, giving a seamless covering.

Walls are introduced from the sides, where they have been building. Seamless plasterboard is already covered with a vinyl film. Ceilings are built upside down, then flipped for application.

Electrical wiring is installed from the outside of the modules and, since the module moves along on a rolling frame, the work is fast and easy, most at waist-high level. Work is inspected on the spot by an underwriters' representative.

Partitions grow, insulation is fitted, doors and windows are added, kitchen and bathrooms built on separate sub-assembly lines are moved into place. Heating units are added as required.

After clean-up and inspection, the module emerges into the open air for the first time after having been built out of the weather. It is swathed in plastic film, lifted onto a trailer and is ready to be trucked to the foundation already prepared for it.

Once at the site the work moves swiftly. Modules are lowered onto the waiting foundation and permanently fastened together. Utility lines are connected, exterior facing is applied where required, and the house number is nailed up. About 200 hours of on-site labor are involved on an average unit.

The growth of modular housing seems to be inevitable. Its appeal is the speed of erection. With the Federal, state, provincial and municipal governments all concerned with the almost instant erection of millions of new homes, modular construction cannot help but grow by leaps and bounds. Our Brotherhood is getting in on the ground floor and with out experience and skill, we can and will become a vital factor in the picture. ■

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida.

Four 'Arrivals' Added to Home Roster in May

Alman Hansen, of Local 482, Jersey City, N.J., arrived at the Home May 1, 1969.

Henry Maland, of Local 433, Belleville, Illinois, arrived at the Home May 7, 1969.

Bert Walton, of Local 483, San Francisco, California, arrived at the Home May 8, 1969.

Rene O. Darmstadter, of Local 1447, Vero Beach, Florida, arrived at the Home May 20, 1969.

Fredrik V. Leivo, of Local 1308, Lake Worth, Florida, died May 13, 1969. His ashes were buried in the Home Cemetery.

Alexander F. Jacksto, of Local 808, N.Y., N.Y., died May 30, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM

Continued from Page 36

L.U. NO. 1969, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Sabetta, Vince

L.U. NO. 1974, ELLENSBURG, WASH.
Syrcle, Marion

L.U. NO. 2046, MARTINEZ, CALIF.
Buhlman, Rudolph
Dougherty, Jack I.
Huber, Bernard
Kunselman, Robert L.
Landreth, B. C.
Lettieri, James
Lewis, Paul
Long, Stephan
Lynch, Fred S.
Magee, Frank J.
Marlow, S. M.
Mattson, Roy
Mynthi, Verner
Pizzurro, Joseph
Sandy, Charles G.
Talley, George L.
Thomas, William H.
Young, Ralph B.

L.U. NO. 2073, MILWAUKEE, WISC.
Beyer, Tony
Gersonde, Leslie
Watts, Frank
Wozniak, Ivo L.

L.U. NO. 2181 CORVALLIS, ORE.
Bartman, Merle H.
Helton, William D.

.L.U. NO. 3127 NEW YORK, N.Y.
Lamoureux, Wilfred
Paris, Aron

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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Rebellion Road Is Not the Oldsters' Road

■ When the history of this age is written it could well be labeled "The Age of Rebellion." Rebellion seems to be an integral part of every-day life for many social, ethnic, and economic groups.

The young are rebelling against the old; the blacks are challenging the white establishment; the priests are defying the church hierachy; college students are locking horns with the college administrations.

It must be difficult for some youngsters to keep their rebellions straight. For example, a young black Catholic priest taking extra work at a college would have at least four rebellions to participate in if he supported all the above-mentioned causes.

I only bring this up to emphasize one point; namely, if there is one group which has ample cause for rebellion, it is people in the over-60 age bracket.

We lived through the rigors of two world wars and survived a depression which kept most of us broke, frustrated, and unemployed for the better part of ten years. However, we maintained our faith in the institutions which built America, with the result that today we enjoy the highest standard of living ever achieved by mankind.

With our tax money we built the universities which the hippies and yippies are seeking to destroy. Our contributions erected the churches the dissidents now want to take over. Our hard work and thrift over the years made possible the checks from home which the college students and hippies now get to keep them going while they are trying to destroy the society that made it all possible.

I believe that the over-60 generation really has cause for rebellion if they are inclined in that direction.

The entire society is youth oriented. All the emphasis is on helping the young. For example, an analysis of the current budget shows that among individuals participating in manpower programs in 1968, 64% were age 21 or under. On the other hand, only 4% were 55 or over.

Consider also that those 65 or older make up only 12 or 15% of the population, yet one-third of the nation's poor are in the 65 and over category.

Currently, wage increases are running as high as 9%. On the other hand Social Security recipients will be lucky if they secure a 7% increase in benefits this year. It could be nothing at all.

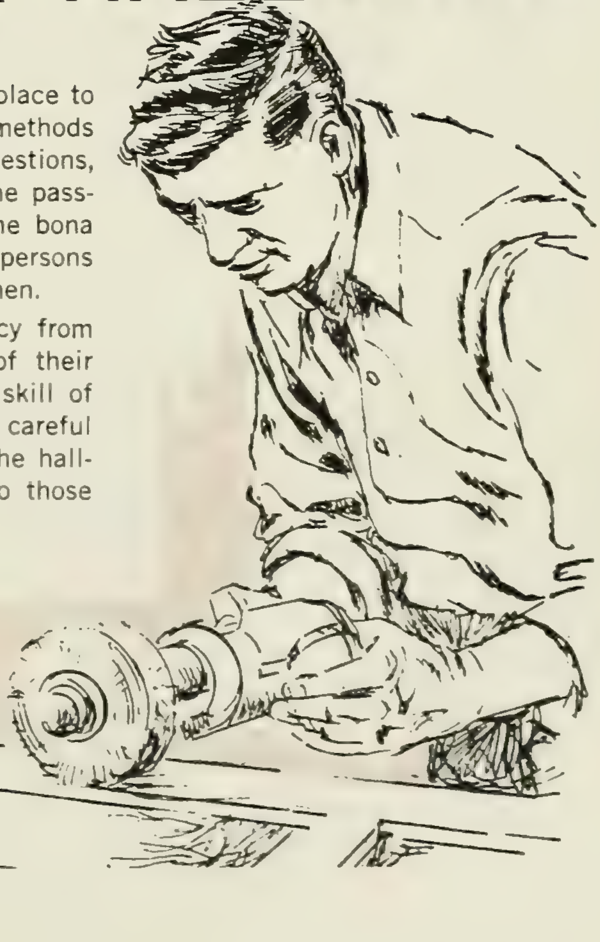
Adding all these things together, it seems to me that the over-60 generation which was short-changed in the 1930's is getting short-changed again. All the affluence that has been achieved has been spark-plugged by the efforts of this now tired generation, and it is my thinking that the time has come for Congress, the state legislatures, and society as a whole to accord them a better break.

Long ago, however, we learned that it does not pay to burn the house down to get rid of the roaches nor throw the baby out with the bath water. We know whatever inequities we may be smarting under can be cured by political action.

It may be old fashioned and decidely "square" to pursue the course of redressing grievances by persuasion, education and political action, but this is the road we know best.

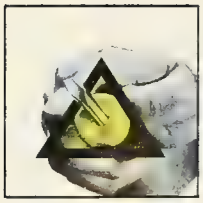
It is a road we have traveled all our lives, and I am sure most of us are convinced it can lead us to the goals we aim for. ■

SKILL IS THEIR HALLMARK

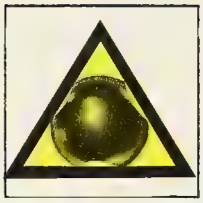


Centuries ago when journeymen travelled about from place to place they carried no dues book or travel card. Their methods of identification were the ability to answer ritualistic questions, give the password and the fraternal grip. The use of the password and the grip were devices employed to protect the bona fide journeyman against the imposition of unworthy persons who sought to pass themselves off as skilled journeymen.

Today's heritage of the password and grip is a legacy from centuries ago. Today our journeymen are as proud of their competence as were the journeymen of old. The high skill of the union building craftsman resulting from long and careful training cannot be counterfeited or imitated . . . it is the hallmark of today's skilled journeyman and a protection to those who wish to employ his services.



The natural grip of the fist forms a triangle . . .



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The CARPENTER

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Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIX No. 8 AUGUST, 1969

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

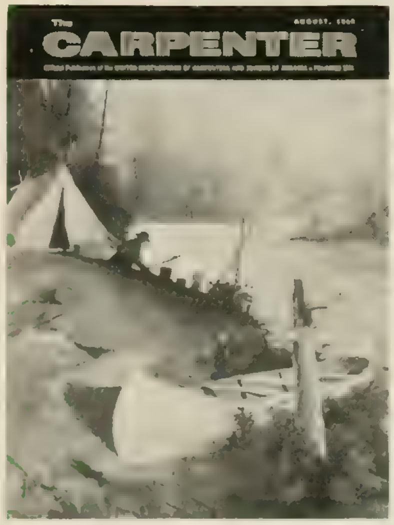
Busily preparing his meal over a campfire deep in wooded wilderness alongside one of Minnesota's thousands of lakes, is the vacationing carpenter depicted in this painting by Leslie C. Kouba, native Minnesotan, internationally famous as one of the world's foremost painters of wildlife and designer of Federal Duck Stamps.

Soon the woodsman will launch his canoe in search of walleyed pike, northerns, bass and muskellunge—those big, fighting fish that make the North Star State one of the outstanding fishing and recreation areas.

As he casts, and hooks onto his finny adversaries, our vacationing brother will lay aside the cares and problems of his work-a-day world, while the clear, clean lake water combines with the forest's pure, fresh, pine-scented air to effect Mother Nature's cure for ravelled nerves and fatigued muscles.

The magic of this time won't end until he can no longer find willing listeners to his tale of how he caught the "big ones" in the lake so far back in the woods only the Indians know where it is, a tale embellished with ever-increasing statistics and thrilling details, in the age-old style of the inveterate fisherman.

Minnesota's vacationland provides year-round fun for the whole family. —swimming, scuba diving, water-skiing, hunting, fishing, boating, snowmobiling, skiing, ice fishing, and much more.



1. Falls along a Minnesota trout stream. 2. Grand Portage National Monument, site of a famous fur depot in the late 1700s. 3. A Duluth harbor scene. 4. Palisade Head, Lake Superior. 5. Witches' Tree, north shore of Lake Superior, oldest living thing in Minnesota.

1

2

3

4

5

The Many Faces of MINNESOTA

'Business and organized labor alike
have involved themselves
in their community
to a much larger extent than elsewhere.'

BY U. S. SENATOR WALTER F. MONDALE

■ From all over the nation they come to Minnesota, summer and winter, hundreds of thousands of families bound for vacation fun:

—Some to catch their fair share of an estimated 25 million pounds of northerns, muskies, walleyes and other gamefish taken from Minnesota's waters by sports fishermen each year.

—Some to enjoy a cabin on one of Minnesota's 22,000-plus lakes, large and small.

—Still others to enjoy the theaters, museums, plays and night life of the state's larger cities.

All of them see a different Minnesota.

For some it's a view of peaceful farmland and green woods seen from the car window. For others it's the deep blue of a pine-fringed lake, seen from the front porch of a vacation cabin; for still others it's a closeup view of a battling trout, seen from midstream of a boulder-strewn creek.

And there are still other Minnesotas—the view of roaring white water on one of the nation's six "wild rivers," the St. Croix, seen over the bow of a bouncing canoe; perhaps a world of winter white from a careening snowmobile; perhaps the smart shops and restaurants that line Nicollet Mall—one of the country's few pedestrian walk-throughs—in downtown Minneapolis: perhaps a big league ball game or NFL football action.

Whatever brings them to Minnesota, they find plenty of room to roam. In all, some 10.8 million acres in Minnesota provide some form of outdoor recreation to the public, nearly a fifth of the total acreage in the state. Even with 3.2 million vacationers last year, there's plenty of room to spread out and enjoy yourself on some 9.5 million acres of hunting land; 3,128 miles of snowmobile trails, another 4,000 miles of horse trails and nearly 4,000 miles of watery canoeing trails.

If you're a camper, you can choose from more than 20,000 camp spots in privately-maintained camps, in the rugged Boundary Waters Canoe Area—a water wilderness, or in one of the many developed camping spots on 3 million acres of Federal land in the state.

THE AUTHOR *of the accompanying article (shown in the picture at right during a recent outing) is the junior U. S. senator from the State of Minnesota.*

A member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and chairman of its Migratory Labor Subcommittee, Mondale has become known as a strong Senate spokesman on consumer, conservation, labor and housing issues. The accompanying article marks Senator Mondale's second appearance in the Brotherhood magazine. An article on water pollution was published in March, 1966.

Many who come to visit stay to live. They like Minnesota's top educational system; they like the state's booming economy and availability of jobs; they like the close proximity of summer and winter recreation.

Much of this recreation is water-based. Minnesota, 12th largest in size of the 50 states, is second in the amount of water surface. Only giant Alaska has more square miles of water.

The Brotherhood in MINNESOTA

The history of the Brotherhood in Minnesota goes back more than 80 years to shortly after the International Union was formed.

Records show that one of the first carpenter's organizations in that state was Local 41, founded April 1, 1883 at Morris, Minn. It went out of existence shortly afterwards, but on Feb. 12, 1885, Local 87 was formed in St. Paul, and it is still going strong today.

Membership in the Brotherhood grew until today there are more than 16,000 union Carpenters in the state. Included among the local unions are 31 construction unions, two millwright unions, one piledrivers union, five mill-cabinet unions, as well as lumber and sawmill workers.

Some 15,000 of the total membership in the state are in the construction locals, approximately 500 are in the millwrights locals, 77 are in the piledrivers local, and about 1,800 are in the millmen's locals.

Minnesota members are engaged in a variety of fields, including work on freeways, bridges, housing developments, and office buildings throughout the state.

Inland lakes, more than 14,000 of them over 10 acres or more; 22,000 in total, cover 4,059 square miles. From the air, on a moonlit night, they look like nothing quite so much as dappled quicksilver over the land. By day they are dotted with boats—Minnesota has enough to put every resident in the state afloat at one time—waterskiers, fishermen and swimmers.

The lakes were there before the people, formed by the last great Ice Age, which began a million years ago and retreated some 12,000 years ago, scouring the land, creating depressions large and small which eventually filled with water.

The Indians lived around them and some still do, fishing and harvesting wild rice. They gave the state its name "Minne" for "water" and "sotah," meaning "clear" or "sky tinted" in the Sioux tongue.

The first Europeans may have come as early as 1362, according to inscriptions on the Kensington Runestone, a giant stone monolith now on display at Alexandria, Minnesota.

Hardy French *voyageurs* soon followed in 1654, followed by fur traders, soldiers and adventurers. In 1805 Zebulon Pike picked the site of Fort Snelling on the Mississippi; when completed in 1819 it was the U. S. Army's northernmost outpost. Visitors to St. Paul can still see its round tower, built in 1820.

After statehood came in 1858,

Continued on Page 25

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

THE BATTLE of organized labor against weakening of the Fair Labor Standards Act by further opening of the door to below-standard minimums to students has been renewed.

This time the Department of Labor wants to widen the number of cases where full-time students in retail and service establishments can be paid less than the statutory minimum of $1.30 an hour. The Department contends that the purpose of this move is to "permit greater employment of full-time students without reducing the opportunities of other persons for full-time jobs."

The Department wants to change the formula under which the number of students who can be paid less than the minimum in such a way as to permit wider employment than under present regulations.

The AFL-CIO has consistently fought any weakening of the minimum wage and will oppose the Labor Department's proposal.

THE SHARP INCREASE in the Department of Defense purchases of California table grapes, first exposed in the labor press through Press Associates, is expected to end up in the courts.

The AFL-CIO United Farm Workers have announced that they are preparing a lawsuit to stop the DOD grape purchases which, the union says, are subsidizing the growers in the grape dispute.

David S. Averbuck, one of the UFWOC attorneys, said that he hopes to file suit in Federal court in Washington soon. Table grape purchases by the Pentagon, which were 7.5 million pounds in fiscal 1966 reached more than 16 million pounds in fiscal 1969, according to DOD's own figures.

CARD-COUNT TEARS—The decision of the U.S. Supreme Court that a card count can be used to give a union representation rights has brought unusually bitter reaction from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the American Retail Federation, both of whom seem to feel that it marks the end of the world.

The Chamber insisted that a "secret election" is the only proper way to give a union representation rights, even though the NLRB has repeatedly found that such elections are frequently unfair because of the violence and threats used by employers in combatting union organization.

The Federation also was bitter that the NLRB has drawn lines on what an employer can say in combatting a union before an election is held. The NLRB, in accordance with Taft-Hartley, has forbidden employers to use coercion or threats in fighting an organization drive.

NAME RANK AND . . . Social Security Number? That's right. Military service numbers, for so long an integral part of Army life, have stopped being issued. Instead, new recruits will use their Social Security numbers, thereby eventually phasing out the old eight-digit identification number that had been used in the military since February 28, 1918.

THE U.S. CHAMBER of Commerce has come up with a new line in its fight against Federal Job safety legislation, Press Associates, Inc. reports. The Chamber now contends that if Federal safety laws are passed, "unions may try in the name of on-the-job safety to force the closing of a plant being operated during a strike."

Unionists,on the other hand, note that the Chamber, in the past, has pointed with pride at the U.S. industrial safety record which shows 14,000 on-the-job deaths last year and some two million injuries.

A 30 PERCENT jump in new unemployment insurance claims has been recorded for the second week in July. The Bureau of Labor Statistics blamed the increase on unpaid vacation layoffs and model changeovers in the auto industry. New claims rose 90,000 to 267,700 with 33 states reporting higher volumes.

THE CASE FOR TAX REFORM

While the Middle Class Pays Billions The Rich Get Off With Paying Peanuts

■ That bite you're feeling in your wallet pocket is coming from what the Nixon Administration views as our most serious domestic problem —inflation.

Higher prices on consumer goods, services and food have taken increasingly large chunks out of the weekly paycheck. To ease the pain caused by spiraling inflation, President Nixon has pressed for extension of the 10 percent income tax surcharge.

But, it now has become evident that no discussion of fighting inflation can take place without a concurrent discussion of tax reform. The two go hand in hand. The issue of tax reform—meaningful reform —is a matter which is of vital interest to the labor movement. Workers who have struggled hard to achieve a decent and comfortable standard of living are appalled at the inequities in the Federal tax system. The double standard inherent in the present system must be corrected. Middle and low-income families bear the brunt of Federal tax assessments, while many of the wealthiest individuals in the U.S. pay little, if any, income tax. In 1967, for example, 21 persons who reported incomes above $1 million and 155 who reported incomes of $200,000 or more, paid not a dollar in Federal income tax. In contrast, some 2½ million persons whose incomes fell below the government's "poverty line," paid $100 million in Federal taxes.

Recent Close Vote

The reason tax reform and the surcharge are being mentioned in the same breath is simple: The House of Representatives on June 30 passed the surtax extension bill by a narrow 210-205 margin. The bill is now in the hands of the U.S. Senate, but Democrats there—backed by the AFL-CIO—have said that they will not vote for surtax extension without attendant tax reform measures.

The Senate, White House officials

Want to let your U.S. congressman or senator, governor or state representative, know how you feel about the issues of the day . . . in a quick way?

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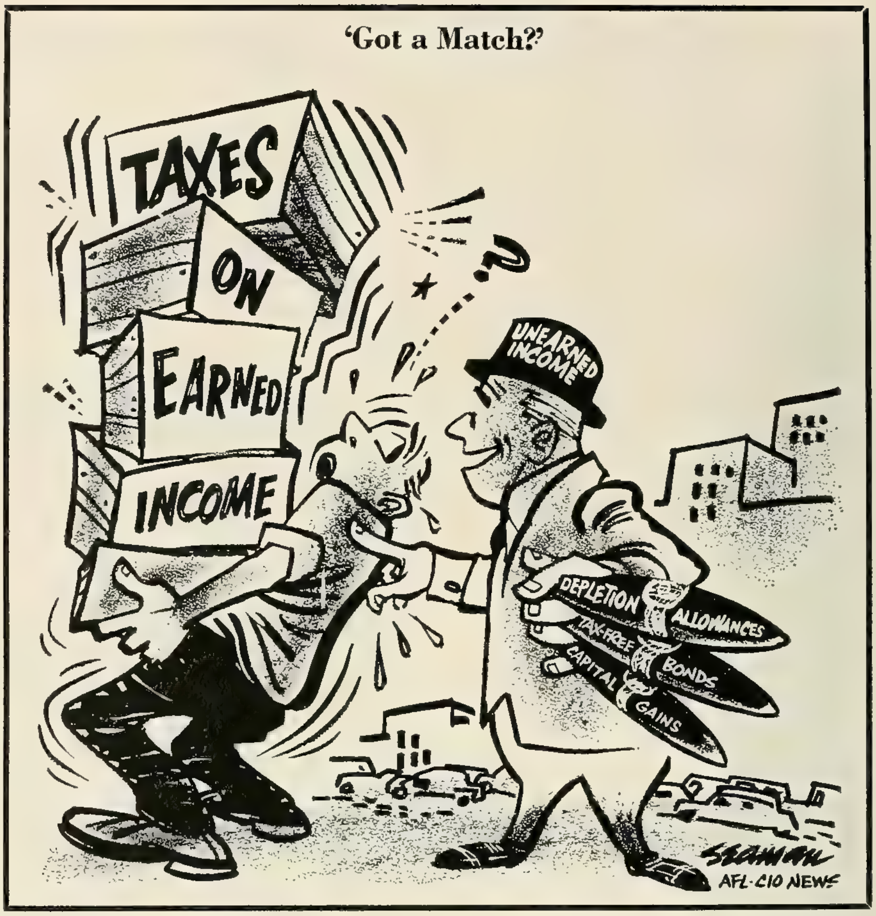
Or, if you can't afford the $.90, you can still write your congressman a letter. The important thing is to write. Let your elected representatives know how you feel on the vital issues confronting our country.

and the rest of the country are split on what to do. The opposing sides shape up this way:

- Democrats, liberals, the AFL-CIO, and millions of other Americans want meaningful tax reform now. There has been too much shilly-shallying already on this vital question, they say. The surtax should not be extended without attachment of such reform.
- Conservatives, on the other hand, led by GOP patriarch Sen. Everett Dirkson (R.-Ill.), say that tax reform is needed—perhaps—but that it should come only after the surtax bill has been passed by the Senate.

Other groups, of course—largely the monied interests and huge corporations—are against any tax reform.

President Nixon had attempted to follow the line of thinking that said tax reform might be necessary, but not right now. At the last moment, however, as he saw the closeness of the vote on the surtax in the House, he announced his support for far-reaching tax reform. Since then, though, he has appeared to be playing a waiting game, trying to see how close the vote in the Senate will be. Should extension of the surtax appear in trouble there, there is a possibility that Mr. Nixon would privately drop the word to push through tax reform now.


'Got a Match?'

On the important question of what reforms should be made, there have been several answers. But a group of liberal Senators offered in mid-July a package of eight major reforms which appear to embody most of the suggestions for tax system revisions. Four major reforms call for:

- A minimum income tax that would place a limit of 50 percent on the amount of total income that could be excluded from taxation.
- Disallowance of personal deductions in proportion to nontaxable income.
- Expansion of the "low-income allowance" in the surtax bill to allow a minimum standard deduction of $1100 for all.
- Decrease from 27½ to 15 percent in oil depletion allowances.

The fate of these proposals or of any tax reforms is tied closely to the fate of the surtax bill. Democrats who support tax system revision will find out very shortly, if they have not found out already, just how much power they have. And the public will find out just how responsive the Senate and the President are to its outcry for relief from the increasingly heavy burden of Federal taxation.

Your Representatives in Washington Can't CLIC Without You

THE 1969 DRIVE IS ON

CLIC, the Carpenters' Legislative Improvement Committee, is now raising funds to continue its vital work on behalf of Brotherhood-supported legislation and representation. Make your membership contribution NOW!

General President M. A. Hutcheson speaks to participants in the opening session of the first training seminar.

First of Seventeen Seminars Trains Directors, Coordinators, And Instructors 'In-Service'

Need For A Closely-Organized Approach to Apprentice Training Stressed

William R. Woodfin, chief of the Manpower Services Section of the US Office of Education, who worked with Brotherhood leaders in the daily training sessions at the General Headquarters.

■ The men who direct and coordinate the Brotherhood's expanding apprenticeship and training program across North America are being brought into Washington, D. C., for a series of two-week seminars of "post graduate" instruction.

Designed to indoctrinate directors, coordinators and instructors with new teaching skills and to familiarize them with new materials of instruction, the seminars are a joint effort of the U. S. Office of Education and The Apprenticeship and Training Department of the Brotherhood. They are being held in the main auditorium of the General Brotherhood Headquarters in Washington.

The participation of the U.S. Office of Education is under the direction of Dr. Howard Matthews.

On Monday, July 7, General President M. A. Hutcheson opened the first such seminar with a brief address of welcome in which he emphasized the importance of keeping abreast of national and international labor developments, in order to weigh their impact on the industries with which the Brotherhood membership is concerned.

He explained that the objectives of these conferences were to acquaint the directors, coordinators of the Brotherhood's training program with present and pending legislation that will affect the Carpenter Apprenticeship Programs as well as to acquaint them with the instructional materials and audio visual aids designed to better acquaint the instructors

Continued on Page 8

Continued from Page 7

with the material that should be used in their teaching of carpenter apprentices in order to promote a more uniform training program.

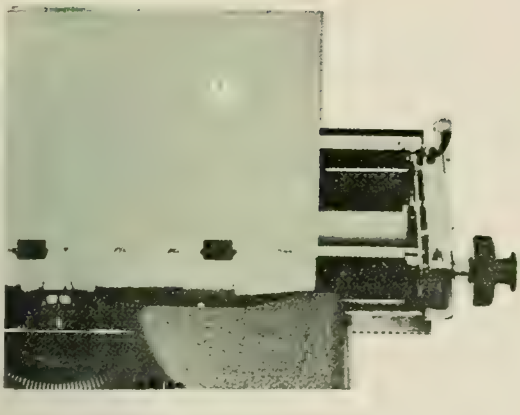
A second group of director coordinators was called in on Monday, July 28, for a two-week period of instructions. This will be followed by 15 other gatherings of instructors in the coming months, each in attendance for one week during which the communications between instructors and apprentices will be stressed in order to give added impetus to our apprenticeship program and thus eliminate, insofar as possible, the dropping out of apprentices once they have entered the program. The first instructors' group will assemble on August 25.

First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan emphasized the need for a more closely organized approach to apprenticeship training in order to assure the apprentice of a more balanced training program. He stressed the need for a uniform program that would assure an apprentice entering in one area, then transferring to another, that he could continue his training.

Other officers of the Brotherhood spoke to the group during the course of their two-week indoctrination. Each emphasized the inter-relationship of the Brotherhood's education and training work to the overall program of service to the membership. ■

First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan addresses the gathering, stressing the need for expansion of the apprenticeship and training programs.

From left, above: Leo Gable, Brotherhood technical director; Jim Tinkcom, project coordinator for the in-service program; Al Preheim, seminar instructor; and Bill Ludwig, seminar instructor. Below: Participants in the first of 17 director-coordinator and instructor seminars.



EDITORIALS

*Handwriting on the Wall for AMA?

It took nearly 30 years of hard work by the labor movement and the liberal forces of the nation to get Medicare enacted into law. The law was achieved only after the bitterest kind of opposition by the American Medical Association was overcome.

For 50 years the AMA has been riding high, opposing any new programs that threatened to undercut the ability of the individual doctor to dictate his own policies and to charge whatever the traffic would bear.

Now there are indications that there is rebellion in the ranks of the medical profession. A recent convention of the AMA in New York was disrupted by a coalition of liberal doctors, the Student Medical Association, and the Medical Committee for Human Rights, which challenged the ultra-conservative policies of the AMA.

As spokesman for the coalition group, Dr. Richard Kinnes, a senior resident in Psychiatry at the Albert Einstein Hospital in New York, led the dissenters in a bitter indictment of AMA. He said: "You're the criminals, who rather than developing a preventative health program have prevented health programs. You're the criminals who through your monopolistic exclusionary and racist practices have created a vast shortage of health manpower, resulting in the needless death of countless millions."

The challenge of the dissenters failed to carry the day, but it did shake up the Association.

Further evidence that the arch conservative citadel of the AMA is tottering stems from the refusal of students now in medical school to go along with accepted practices of playing footsie with the big drug companies.

Recently, seniors in several medical schools returned to drug companies the valuable gifts which these companies have long given to senior students as goodwill gestures. Apparently, a new breed of medical men who show primary concern for medical care and only secondary concern about high fees is in the making. If this is so, perhaps a comprehensive compulsory health program for all age groups is in the offing.

Certainly, such a program, containing built-in cost controls, standards for quality of care, and incentives for exceptional performance, is long overdue.

And all who believe that good medical care should be available to everyone hope that these recent developments constitute the handwriting on the wall for the AMA ultra-conservatism which keeps American medical care far down the list in world-wide comparisons for effectiveness of health care.

*Labor Day—A Time for Reflection

For the trade unionist who has seen at least 50 summers, there is considerable nostalgia connected with Labor Day. He remembers the parades, the picnics and the sporting events which made Labor Day a great occasion, particularly for a youngster.

Today, Labor Day has become merely another holiday. Outside of a few radio and TV speeches sandwiched in between give-away programs and soap operas during non-prime time, Labor Day comes and goes relatively unnoticed.

Perhaps, the decline of Labor Day stems from the fact that it has become a victim of labor's success. Most working men today own at least one automobile. More and more of them own a boat and/or a cabin on a lake or stream. The urge to make use of these things (which not too long ago were the exclusive possessions of the rich) make impractical any effort to give Labor Day a special significance associated with organized labor.

However, Labor Day is an appropriate time for workers to reflect just a little bit on where we are, how we got here, and where we are going.

Success always breeds opposition, and there are those who seek "to cut labor down to size." Their efforts manifest themselves in the halls of Congress, in the state legislatures, and even in the county-city buildings.

A generation or two ago, millions of men joined unions to give something to the labor movement. Many of today's new members join only to get something out of the labor movement.

There is no immediate danger that the labor movement can be toppled or destroyed by those who oppose it, but on the other hand, the movement will not continue to grow, to prosper, and to fulfill its dynamic role in the advancement of the American economy, if it does not have dedicated and loyal members who are willing to give as well as get.

Labor Day, 1969, is an appropriate time to devote just a little thought to these matters.

At left, Samuel Gompers, a founder of the ILO, in an early photograph. Above, a session of an International Labor Conference in the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. David A. Morse, ILO Director-General and an American, is at the microphone.

'They will confer lasting benefits upo

■ Rapid industrialization in emerging countries around the world has created many serious problems for workers. Poor or unsafe working conditions, merger wages, unfair management practices—these are only a few of the problems attendant to growing industrialization. One organization which has been fighting these conditions is the International Labor Organization (ILO), which this year celebrates its 50th anniversary.

The ILO was founded in 1919 as a member organization of the old League of Nations. After World War II, the ILO membership was transfered to the United Nations. Thus, it is the oldest surviving member organization of the UN.

The man probably most instrumental in the establishment of the ILO was the American trade union movement's Samuel Gompers. Gompers, realizing that the peace which followed the First World War, must include social justice for the working man, recommended an organi-

Continued on Page 12

A major achievement of the ILO is its bringing together of working men and women of many nations for the common pursuit of a better standard of living for all. In the photograph above, an ILO representative confers with Latin American trade unionists on problems of the underprivileged workers.

The International Labor Organization—lone survivor of the League of Nations agencies established after World War I—is a lasting monument to the persistence of America's first great labor leader

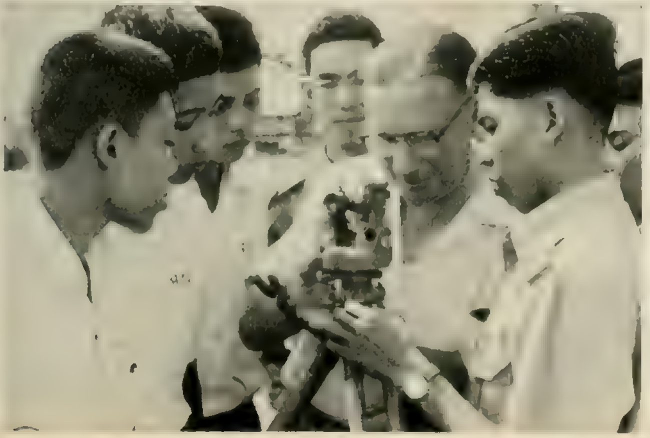
The International Labor Organization headquarters building at Geneva, Switzerland. Offices for many permanent and temporary committees and commissions of the ILO are found in this building. Membership in the ILO is given to any member of the United Nations.

e wage earners of the world'*

**Quotation is from the Labor Section of the Covenant of the League of Nations, shown on Page 12.*

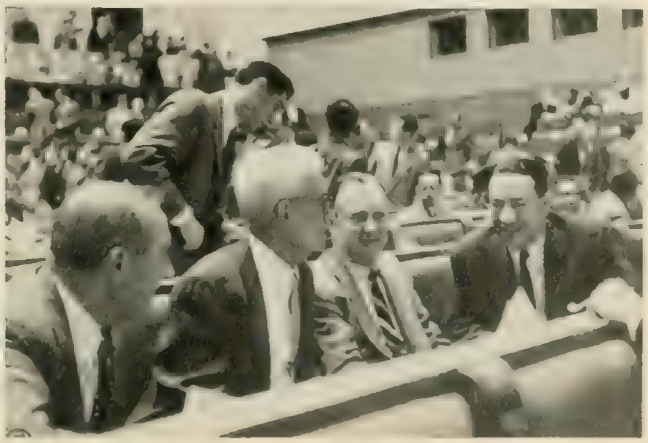
Above: Arab refugees in Jordan learn basic mill work.

Below: Trainees in Thailand learn essentials of surveying.



Above: This Thai carpenter must learn new sawing skills.

Below: American labor and business leaders in ILO meeting.



1919-1969

zation be founded that would safeguard the rights of workers throughout the world. Any peace, Gompers declared, could come only if workers were treated fairly and only if their interests and welfare were continuously considered.

The ILO was designed to meet that need. It was established with a tripartite structure representing labor, management and government, the three groups most directly involved.

Gompers fought hard for U.S. affiliation with the ILO in 1919, but the U.S. refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles and to join the League of Nations. It was not until 1934 that America joined the ILO.

Since 1919, the ILO has had a hand, directly and indirectly, in improving the lot of the worker. Conventions are held at the ILO's permanent headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, where the problems of workers are discussed and where corrective procedures are recommended. During the past, several leaders of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have served as official U.S. labor delegates to various ILO conventions and conferences.

Attempts by the ILO to achieve humane and just working standards have had far-reaching consequences. While the organization, in its earlier years, was concerned primarily with improving labor conditions, it has increasingly turned its attention to such problems as labor-management relations, industrial safety, workers' right to join unions of their own choosing, freedom from forced labor, and racial discrimination.

In addition, the ILO has launched a highly-successful technical assistance program, with thousands of individual operations across the globe. Just a few of the countries which have enjoyed assistance from the ILO are Haiti, Korea, Colombia, Morocco, Senegal, Burma and Thailand.

Specific instances of assistance include:

Nicaragua, whose cotton crop accounts for 35 percent of its exports, received the assistance of an ILO productive expert who introduced a simple handbook which raised the individual productivity of cotton pickers by 30 percent.

Colombia, where the ILO assisted in planning, establishing and operating a national apprenticeship service. It set up and equipped a center for 300 repair and maintenance mechanics. It also showed the textile industry how to reduce the time for training weavers from nine months to three weeks.

Haiti, where a team of French workers was sent in to help train carpenters, mechanics, electricians and plumbers.

Throughout the world, the ILO has taken upon itself the awesome tasks of seeking social justice for the worker, for upgrading his working conditions, for teaching him new skills, and for protecting him against unfair practices. Now it celebrates its 50th year—50 years devoted to improving the life of the worker. ■

LABOR'S BILL OF RIGHTS

from the Covenant of the League of Nations, 1919

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral, and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that difference of climate, habits, and customs of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labor difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labor should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labor conditions which all industrial communities should endeavor to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:

First—The guiding principle above enunciated that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth—The adoption of an eight-hours day or a forty-eight hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which shall include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth—The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities that are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, **they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earners of the world.***

* * *

Compare the goals and aspirations of the world's organized workers of a half century ago with those of today. Note Article 5's call for a weekly rest period of 24 hours! The International Labor Organization is steadily updating its goals, as working conditions around the world improve.

Joint Bargainers Plan Fight for Total Settlement

WASHINGTON (PAI)—A battle royal is shaping up over the right of workers to refuse to end a strike until other unions involved in joint negotiations also have reached a settlement.

The issue stems out of a ruling by a Trial Examiner for the National Labor Relations Board that it was an unfair labor practice for unions involved in joint negotiations with the Phelps Dodge Corporation to refuse to go back to work until all had reached settlements.

As put by the unions in their brief, the issue was:

"May a union in one bargaining unit refuse to sign its contract until units in other bargaining units of the same employer have completed their negotiations?"

Trail Examiner Martin S. Bennett has held that they cannot. He based his ruling on three points:

1. That the unions had insisted "over the objections of the employers, on company-wide bargaining beyond the scope of the established bargaining units as a condition to settlement."

2. That the unions, after arrival of a contract, had injected "the extraneous issue of approval by the Nonferrous Industry Conference," and

3. That the unions "had refused to execute a contract after agreement thereon."

The Trial Examiner, however, refused to go along with company demands for damages, saying that there was no warrant for such a remedy.

Lawyers for the AFL-CIO Joint Negotiating Committee for Phelps Dodge and for the 14 unions involved plan to fight the Trial Examiner's decision before the NLRB itself. Already they have asked for extension of the time in which they may file exceptions to September 8.

They contend that basic trade union rights are at stake. In an important sense the question at issue is whether union men can be forced to cross the picket lines of other unions.

"It is our contention," said Counsel For the Unions, that "a demand for simultaneous settlements is a mandatory subject for bargaining."

In the Phelps Dodge dispute there were four separate operations in the state of Arizona, plus a small installation in Tyrone, New Mexico. The unions sought a master agreement with a common expiration date. The company refused to accept the demands resulting in an 8-months strike that was settled only after the intervention of a Presidential Panel.

Four major nonferrous corporations were involved in the overall dispute—Kennecott Copper, Anaconda Copper, American Smelting and Refining Company and Phelps Dodge. A Trial Examiner in Kennecott Copper ruled against the unions on narrow grounds while the Anaconda case is still before a Trial Examiner.

The 14 international unions involved are: Carpenters, United Steelworkers, Machinists, Operating Engineers, Boilermakers, Teamsters, Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, Painters, Bricklayers, Chemical Workers, Railway Carmen and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers plus the former Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, now part of the United Transportation Union. ■

New Hall, New Officers in Warren, Michigan

ABOVE: Officers were recently installed by local 1102, Warren, Michigan. Swearing them in was First Gen. V. Pres. Finlay C. Allan. Officers, from left: Joseph Crawford, treasurer; Kenneth Melton, trustee; Clem Beschoner, trustee; Dominic Spano, financial secretary and business representative; Richard Currier, conductor; James Tidwell, trustee; Ralph Caruso, president; James Anderson, recording secretary; Vincent Buscemi, vice president; and Ralph Brawner, warden.

LEFT: At ceremonies opening Local 1102's new hall are shown, from left: First General Vice President Allan, Gen. Rep. Robert Laing, and Local 1102 Fin. Sec. and Bus. Rep. Dominic Spano.

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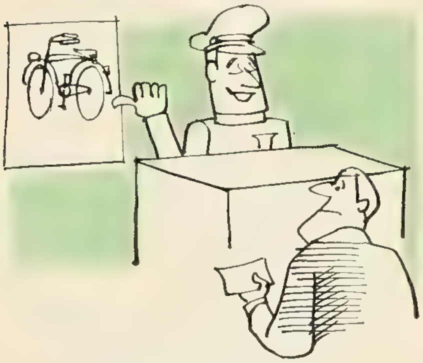
Real Case of Sympathy

The bigger boys of the neighborhood had gone off and left the younger one, who promptly sat down on the curb and cried. An old man, seeing his sorrow, asked what was the matter.

"I can't do what the big boys do!" sobbed the youngster.

So the old man sat down on the curb beside him and cried too.



A Wheeler-Dealer!

Surly motorist: "What do I do with this receipt you gave me for paying my traffic fine?"

Desk sergeant: "Keep it. After you collect four of 'em, you get a bicycle!"

B SHARP—WORK SAFELY

Hooked Every Time

This is the time of the year when new fishing lures are introduced and, every year, the sales are fantastic. The fishermen continue to bite!

UNION-MADE IS WELL MADE

The Wise Child

"Who were you with?" said the policeman.

"My father," said the lost child.

"And what's your father like?" the officer asked.

"Beer and women," sobbed Willie.

Could Be!

A tourist in Washington, D.C., stood bewildered on a corner of C Street. He looked vainly up and down both sides of the street and finally asked a passing policeman: "What side is the State Department on?"

The cop pondered for a moment before replying: "Ours, I believe!"

PATRONIZE UNION STORES

Meat and Just?

The butcher and his wife had their twins in church for christening. "What are their names?" asked the minister.

"Steak and kidney!" blurted the nervous father.

"No!" corrected his wife. "They are Kate and Sidney!"

R U A UNION BOOSTER?

The Down-and-Outers

Remember the good old days when the bums used to simply drop out of college instead of trying to burn it down?

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Sleepy Time Pal

The business agent for our local union doesn't show up for work very often. He's so fat that he usually rocks himself to sleep trying to get out of bed!—Marina Topsis, Jamaica, N.Y.

This Month's Limerick

A sculptor by name of Phidias
Carved statues generally hideous.
But he sculpted Aphrodite
Without any nightie,
Which shocked the pure and fastidious.

How to Lens A Hand

The oculist patiently tried lens after lens on the elderly patient. "Don't get discouraged," he said. "It's sometimes hard to get just the right lens."

"You're so right," agreed the old lady. "And especially when you're doing shopping for a friend!"—Robert Kenny, Butler, Mo.

Slightly Mistaken

A husband is a man under the impression that he bosses the house when, as a matter of fact, he only houses the boss.—H. Hansen, Long Lake, Ill.

REGISTER AND VOTE

The Shirtin' Truth

"These are especially strong work shirts, madam," said the salesman. "They just laugh at the laundry!"

"Yeah, I know," wryly commented the housewife. "I had a couple of them come back with their sides split!"

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC

Positive and Negative

Now they're showing movies downtown that you couldn't even get developed in the suburbs!

CANADIAN REPORT

Building Trades In Toronto Area Winning Biggest Wage Gains of All

The building trades in the Metro Toronto area are winning the biggest wage gains ever won by unions in this country.

The gains have put them into the top rank of skilled wage earners and made them the envy of most white collar workers.

The carpenters in the Metro Toronto area voted to accept a settlement which gave them an increase of 43 percent over the old wage-and-fringe benefit package of $4.60 an hour.

At a meeting July 13th, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners ratified an agreement giving its 4,500 members in Metro Toronto a package increase of $1.97 an hour over two years.

The final rate under this agreement will be $6 an hour—or $240 for a 40-hour week by January 1, 1971—which with fringe benefits will add up to $6.57½ including 8 percent vacation pay and 10 cents welfare.

The only settlement which exceeded the above figures went to the sheet metal workers at $1.99 increase. However, the sheet metal membership is not nearly so large as the Brotherhood's.

The Plumbers in non-residential construction came out of negotiations with an increase of $1.90 an hour over two years. Their rate at the end of the contract period will be around $7 an hour, probably the highest in Canada. They also won a vacation pay packet of 8% compared with 6% previously.

Their contract allows the deduction of one cent an hour for charitable contributions. This should amount to a total of $50,000 a year.

The Sheet Metal Workers got an increase of about $1.90 an hour over two years. Their rate at the end of the period will be $6.04 plus fringe benefits, bringing their total to $6.35 an hour.

The Plumbers were locked out for eight weeks before the settlement.

The lockout came after the IBEW struck the commercial and industrial contractors' association. All the trades were locked out.

First settlement was won by the laborers covering 4,600 workers. They won about $1.15 an hour all included.

All the trades should have settled by the time this appears in print.

Building Boom Spurs Toronto Gains

One of the factors in the bigger-than-average settlements is the boom in construction in the Metro Toronto area.

Despite a very large increase in office space built in the last few years, there is still a shortage. Real estate operators estimate that the office rental rate is increasing in price at a rate of 20 percent a year. Those who have built in recent years are sitting pretty.

One huge office complex, the Toronto-Dominion Centre, rented a million square feet at something around $9 a square foot before the roof was on.

As a result the owners went ahead with a second planned structure of 600,000 square feet several years in advance of the time it was originally scheduled. This is now almost finished —and probably almost all rented.

Four or five more very large projects are already scheduled—like the new Bank of Commerce skyscraper—or in the planning stage. The latter includes a major harbour front development, a CNR-CPR scheme of substantial proportions, and a large office complex on the present site of the Toronto Star.

The Star itself—one of the most successful newspaper publishing businesses on the continent—is going to move into a new $31 million building being put up for them by Olympia and York, which took over the slipping Zeckendorf interests hereabouts a few years ago and have built it up into a solid real estate empire.

No wonder the building trades were asking for good boosts, and got them.

Election Brings Change in Manitoba

The biggest election surprise of this decade is the winning of the Manitoba government by the New Democratic Party.

The labor-backed NDP came through with an astounding win through a number of coinciding factors.

Manitoba's industrial heart—Winnipeg—has always been good territory for labor support. This has certainly been true since the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919 as the city workers have regularly elected representatives to parliament at Ottawa, to the provincial legislature and to the city council.

But the province has always been run by old party government. It looked like it might always be—until Duff Roblin retired as premier to run for the federal Conservative leadership. He lost both the leadership and the premiership.

Then the other old party, the Liberals, ran into leadership problems. They elected one poor leader after another, including the one who contested the June 25th election for them. They looked like losers.

On top of this, agriculture in the west is having a hard time and getting little support from the federal Liberal government. Living costs are rising higher than farm prices. This hits both urban worker (living costs) as well as farmer who is paying out more and getting back less.

But the key factor in the NDP win was the lucky timing of a leadership convention of their own. The former leader Russ Paulley resigned on account of illness. A Manitoba member of parliament, 33-year-old Ed Schreyer, was persuaded to run for the job. He accepted.

At this point the Premier of the Province, Robert Weir, called an election—before the new leader of the NDP could get set (he hoped). So the NDP rushed through a convention in the middle of the election campaign. The leadership convention proved to be a tonic for the party. It not only elected a young, intelligent, political leader of unquestioned integrity, but it assured the party of at least second place in the running.

Continued on Page 16

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CANADIAN REPORT

Continued from Preceding Page

As it happened, the NDP won 28 seats out of 57—just one short of a majority. The Conservatives slipped to 23. The Liberals took only five.

One Liberal, the member elected in St. Boniface, decided to swing his support to the NDP. That settled it.

On Wednesday, July 9th, the Conservative premier resigned. Ed Schreyer became the Premier of Manitoba.

This is the second labor-endorsed social democratic party to take over the government of a province. The first was in 1944 when the CCF won under Tommy Douglas and set out to establish new records for progressive legislation on this continent.

Premier Schreyer has already promised to cut public medicare charges substantially, maybe in half, from about $200 a family to $100. He will probably start a government auto insurance plan as Saskatchewan CCF did and this will cut auto insurance costs.

But it won't be easy to govern Manitoba. There's a fair amount of unemployment, new industrial development must be introduced to take over the slack from an ailing or slowing-down agriculture.

But it's a labor government and the labor movement is looking forward to its tenure with confidence.

Trade Unions Await NDP in Saskatchewan

Incidental information: the Saskatchewan NDP is confident that it can win the next election in that province whenever Premier Thatcher chooses to call it. They have just won an important by-election, taking the Kelvington seat from the Liberals. An NDP win would be a relief to the trade unions in that province.

CLC Is Critical Of Woods Report

The Canadian Labor Congress has issued a critical judgment of the Woods report on federal industrial relations.

The men who wrote the report, all of them experts in the field, were probably surprised to read just how critical the CLC opinion was. They may have thought that they at least were not anti-labor in their proposals.

However the Congress said that they in effect took a rather snobbish attitude toward the whole subject, that they knew better what was good for unions than the unions knew themselves.

The CLC opposes a complete revamping of the Federal labor relations board (as the Woods report suggests) as unnecessary. The Congress doesn't want any top body acting like a "labor court."

Students on Both Sides of Dispute

Students joined strikers on a union picket line in Toronto. Their purpose was to urge other students not to scab.

A number of students had been hired by a manufacturing company, helping the plant to keep going during the strike.

The union also picketed the government employment offices, which, it said, was sending the students to the struck plant.

Canadians Mourn Death of Mboya

Canadian trade unionists mourned the passing of the African leader Tom Mboya who often visited this country a decade or so ago under labor auspices. He was a very intelligent, articulate and friendly man.

Postal Services Called Outdated

The Council of Postal Unions has won a favorable decision from an adjudicator appointed to consider a dispute between the unions and the Federal post office.

The adjudicator, W. S. Martin, a Winnipeg lawyer, declared in his judgment that the post office services are being run in an arrogant and high-handed manner.

Mr. Martin said that the head of the post office's staff relations branch, C. D. Harper, is experienced and competent, but has no authority to "bring twentieth-century employer-employee concepts to an establishment which still adheres to the nineteenth century master-and-servant precepts."

This puts the onus on Postmaster-General Eric Kierans to bring the post office management into the 20th century.

More will be heard about this. The report was made public in July, about six weeks after Mr. Kierans had it. It has yet to be debated in parliament.

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

Shown at the Local 163 blood bank, left to right, are: Francis Chipman; Charles Ruhs, hospital technician; Paul Anderson, committee member; Michael Salerno; Robert Stein; Anthony Phillips; James Post, 62-year member of Local 163; James Sloat, president of Local 163; Gerald Tompkins, committee member; Nick Paglia, committee member; William Durr, chairman of the committee; and Harold Stein. Patients reclining are Peter Vanca and Rudolph Valentini.

BLOOD BANK—Recently members of Local 163, Peekskill, New York started a blood bank for the purpose of supplying the needs of their members and families requiring such emergency services.

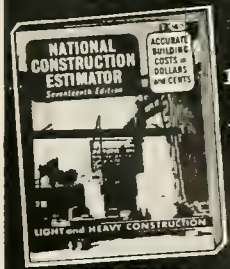
Ralph Cannizzaro, business representative of Local 163 and president of the Westchester County District Council of Carpenters, plans to propose to the 5,000-member district council that a county-wide blood bank be established in an effort to provide the same type of service to all Brotherhood members in the vicinity and their families.

William Durr, chairman of the blood-bank committee, who has devoted many hours of diligent work along with his committee has been given major credit for establishing the program.

GRADUATE SCHOOL AHEAD—Two former winners of Baltimore, Md., Construction Industry Advancement Program Scholarships, both sons of Brotherhood members, will enter graduate school this fall. Lawrence L. Lehmann, Baltimore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lehmann, was the second student to be sponsored at the University of Maryland by CIAP of Baltimore. Lawrence's father is a member of Local 101. Lawrence graduated from the university in June and was ranked first in his Engineering class and received the Hamilton Award. This fall he will attend graduate school at the University of Maryland on a work-study program at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Md., where they will pay all his expenses, give him a full salary and allow him to work 16 hours toward his master's degree.

CIAP's first tuition recipient at the University of Maryland was Rodney Harrill, son of Luther B. Harrill, also a member of Local 101. Rodney graduated with honors and went to work with Hum-

Continued on Page 18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WE CONGRATULATE

Continued from Preceding Page

ble Pipe Line Co., where his duties included design work, writing specs, requisitioning materials, and making cost estimates. Rodney has now been accepted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he will do graduate work in civil engineering.

Other recent graduates sponsored by CIAP include: Community College of Baltimore—Richard Seufert, Robert J. Kimmons and Charles F. Ernest, all of Baltimore; Morgan State College—Robert E. Smith, Baltimore. Undergraduates who CIAP will continue to sponsor during the coming semester include Ben Ray Williams, Morgan State, and Robert D. Stover and James H. Thompson, University of Maryland.

CIAP announces that there are four more openings available: one at Morgan State, one at the University of Maryland, and two at the Community College of Baltimore. For information and application, write or phone: Construction Industry Advancement Program of Baltimore, 104 W. Madison St., 21201, ph. 685-4285. Ask for Mrs. Clark.

MAN'S BEST FRIEND. That old adage has been switched around, and it now should read, "A dog's best friend is his carpenter and painter."

The carpenters, 23 members of Local 1913, Van Nuys, Calif., were asked to lend a helping hand to International Guiding Eyes of North Hollywood, Calif. IGE is a non-profit organization founded by the International Association of Machinists which supplies trained guide dogs to blind persons.

The dogs, young and frisky when they are brought to IGE, use their boundless energy to bite, scratch and dig at the wooden enclosures where they are kept at night. William Stethem, Valley chairman of Community Relations for the Building Trades Council, and secretary of Local 1595 of the International Brotherhood of Painters, saw the kennel damage and summoned the help of members of our Brotherhood, and they responded admirably.

Together with the painters, they constructed new quarters for the seeing-eye dogs, helping the dogs, IGE, and eventually the blind persons to whom the dogs are assigned.

Ralph Cannizzaro, President of the Westchester (N.Y.) District Council of Carpenters takes a pledge over the telephone during a telethon for the United Cerebral Palsy Association. He and members of his staff helped raise some $3,011 during the 19-hour telethon.

RAISES $3,011. Ralph Cannizzaro, president of the Westchester (N.Y.) District Council of the Carpenters, has received commendation from the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Westchester County for his part in a 19-hour telethon to raise money for the association.

Chico Vejar, programs director of the association, has notified Brotherhood President M. A. Hutcheson that Mr. Cannizzaro and his staff raised more than $3,011 toward the $25,000 goal (which was reached and surpassed).

Officials representing other Westchester area unions also aided in raising money for the cerebral palsy association.

Some of those persons who pitched in to build new quarters for the seeing-eye dogs were front row, left to right: Allen A. Almon, Larry Quagliano, Albert F. Rosati, Lee Kully, Ben M. Warren, Norman Burns, Joseph C. Miranda and Steve Moran; Back row—William Stethem, local 1595 of the Painters; Leon Blackburn, Joseph P. Riviezzo, business representative of local 1913 of the Brotherhood; Walt Williams, Bill Adkesson, Ron Lipscomb, Charles McLaughlin and Frank Schepis. Carpenters who helped but are not pictured included Guido Fasso, Lorendo St. Peter, W. B. Clark, Jerry D. Carter, Roman Carter, Albert Carter, Angelo Solis and Charlie Marshall.

Carpentry Keeps Them Going When They're Not Before The Crowds

Tom Connolly, Carpenter-Actor

Connolly

■ Carpenter locals all over the country are able to claim many a diversified member. But few locals, if any, can match the "other life" of New York City Local 488 member Tom Connolly, who is also a professional actor.

Though carpentry was his first love, acting has slowly taken over the number one spot in his heart. However, Tom adds, "Many times carpentry has stood me in good stead during the lean periods in the theatre. Indeed, when I returned from Washington at the end of March, I went to work at the N.Y. Coliseum for the International Automobile Show."

Tom's acting career has included roles on Broadway, off-Broadway and several national touring companies' dramatic productions. He has played the part of Ned in the hit, "Philadelphia, Here I Come," and Christopher in another Broadway show, "The Riot Act." Other plays in which he has had parts include: "The Miracle Worker" as James Keller; "Stalag 17" as Sefton; "The Deputy" as Gerstein; and "Never Too Late" as Charlie.

Tom Connolly, rear, in a scene from a stage production of "The Deputy."

He has also appeared in Ernest Pintoff's film "Harvey Middleman, Fireman" and in two episodes of the television series "N.Y.P.D."

This summer, Tom plans to do more television work and some summer stock. And, yes, certainly some "carpentry work in the meantime, at least to keep my tools from getting rusty," says Tom, the actor-carpenter.

Elroy Face, Carpenter-Pitcher

■ When Brother Elroy Face, Local 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., does carpentry work, it means he is out of a job—baseball job, that is—as one of the top pitchers in the game.

Face

The small Montreal Expo's right-hander is currently playing in his 17th major league season. Before this year his entire career had been with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Used as both a starter and reliever by the Pirates during the 1950's (since 1961 he has pitched only in relief), Elroy has had several illustrious seasons—in 1959, he won 18 games; in 1960, he was a vital part of the Pirate's pennant winning efforts; and in 1962, he was named the best National League relief pitcher for that year.

His career is especially noted for the skill with which he throws the "fork ball," a pitch which flutters to the plate and then dips down and away from the batter.

Because of his 41 years—an advanced age for a ballplayer—Elroy began this season working as a carpenter. But, early in May, Expo's manager Gene Mauch gave the relief artist a tryout and signed him the next day. The pitching carpenter hopes to play baseball for as long as his arm is able to handle major league batters.

As for his carpentry, Elroy, who joined Local 165 in 1967, says with a smile, "I've stopped looking for other jobs, but I still have that card in my wallet just in case." ■

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Al Brown Presented 'Archie' on Birthday

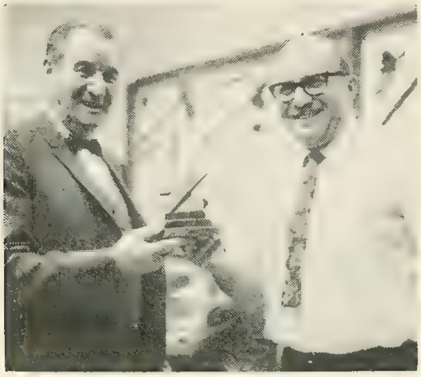
The community, the construction industry, labor and a host of friends joined recently in a tribute to E. A. (Al) Brown of Santa Rosa, Calif. as he passed—on a dead run and going strong—that symbolic milestone, his 65th birthday.

Al, a member of Petaluma, Calif., Carpenters Local 981, is a long-time leader in Northern California Carpenters' affairs, serves as a trustee of the area pension plan, and is presently business representative of the North Coast Counties District Council of Carpenters, on assignment as director of the Northern California Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, headquartered at Santa Rosa.

The occasion was celebrated with a surprise open house reception arranged by the staff of the apprenticeship committee. Present, or responding with congratulatory telegrams, letters and cards from all over the U. S., were notables in government, industry and organized labor and droves of valued old friends, including a message from the officers of the Brotherhood.

A high point of the celebration was the presentation to Brother Brown of a one-half scale replica of the "Archie," suitably engraved. This is the Archibald J. Mooney Trophy, "In Perpetual Recognition of the Best in Carpentry Apprenticeship," awarded each year to the local joint apprenticeship committee sponsoring the winning apprentice in the Northern California contest.

The trophy honors a long-time Brotherhood member and official who is remembered as the "father of apprenticeship training" in California.



E. A. (Al) Brown of Petaluma Carpenters Local 981 (left) accepts an "Archie" from Leo Gurevitch, member of Santa Rosa Carpenters Local 751.

At Illinois State Council Officers Meeting

Board members of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters and Apprenticeship Coordinator George Prince at a recent gathering. Shown are: seated, left to right, Herbert Rainbolt, 8th District; George Prince of the Brotherhood training department; Jack Zeilenga, secretary of the state council; Gene Stirewalt, 5th District. Standing, Joe Gillian, 3rd District; A. L. Thompson, 4th District; Melvin Tribble, 6th District; Charles Mileur, 9th District; Earl Welch, president emeritus of the state council; and George Meyer, 7th District.

Bonnema Honored in Passaic, New Jersey

William Bonnema, business representative of the Passaic County, N.J., District Council and a longtime member of the United Brotherhood, was recently honored upon his retirement at a testimonial dinner in Passaic. Among the participants in the festive gathering were those shown above, from left: Fred Lombardo (on dais), treasurer of Local 490, Passaic; J. D. Newton, council business representative; General Representative Robert Ohlweiler; the honoree, General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick; Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi; and George Collura, president of Local 490.

Retiring Chairman

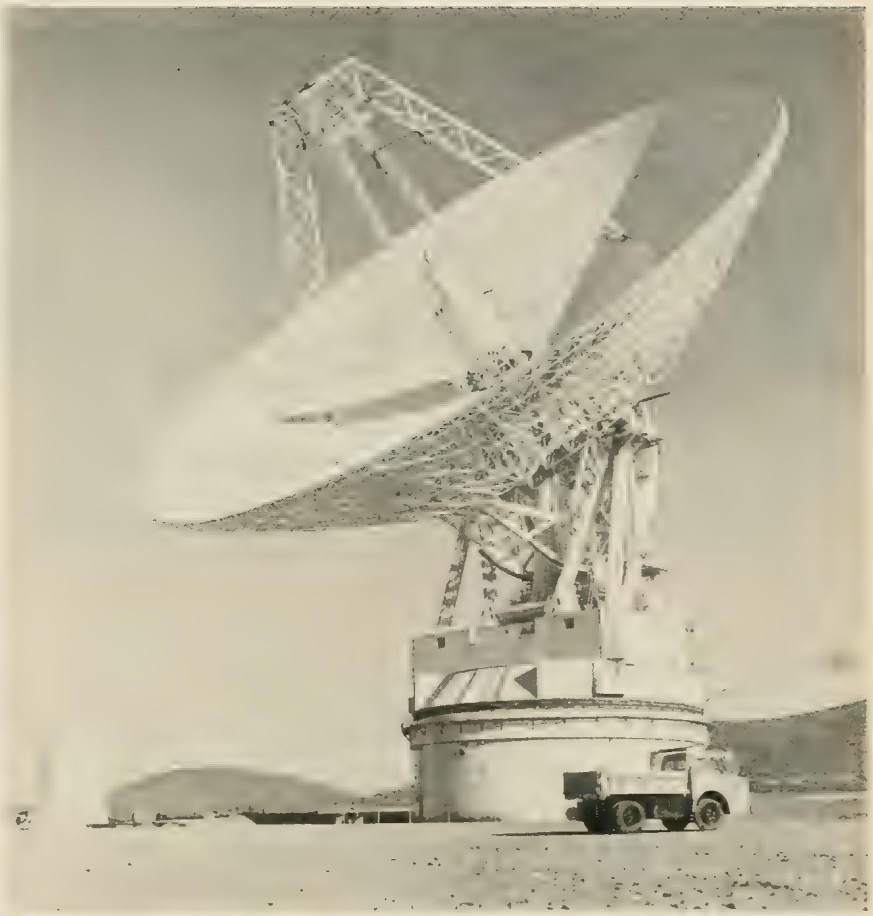
During a recent apprenticeship graduation the Madison County and Vicinity, Illinois, District Council honored Ray Cadmus, retiring chairman of the Master Apprenticeship Committee. President John Ubaudi (right) presented Brother Cadmus, who served as chairman for 17 years, with a carpenter's emblem ring and lapel pin.

Millwrights Erect Tracking Antenna

Man's incredible journey to the moon, as well as previous space shots, were watched carefully by earth scientists and technicians to make sure the flights were going smoothly. Radar was used to track the path of the space ships. One of these tracking stations is at Goldstone, California, where the precision skills of millwrights from Local 1113 of the Brotherhood were employed in construction of the 210-foot antenna, shown at right.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory installed the antenna at Goldstone. Millwrights performed the work on leveling, aligning and regrouting of the hydrostatic bearing ring.

Those working on the project (see photograph) included: back row, from left—Trinon Coleman, Joe Keener, Andy Sedor, Kent Horning, Jack Bradley, Jack Porter, Carl Miller, Kermit Hill, Gary Horning, Chester Gleason, Elliott Anderson, Charles Sanders, A. C. Simmons, Floyd Porter, Harold Brown, W. B. Jones and Paul V. Miller; front row, from left—Horace Phillips, Chester Horning, C. E. Ruth, Bob Gifford, Joe Latynski, Mac Weaver, C. E. Thompson, R. B. Trail, Leonard Evans, Charles McCoy, Bryan LaMoureaux, Fred Jenkins, and Bob Nichols. Local 1113 includes San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties. (Two men are unidentified.)



Members Employed in Modular Construction, New York State

Brotherhood members at work in the Stirling-Homex plant at Avon, New York. All plant production personnel and on-site erection crews are unionists. They are members of Local 1106, Avon, N.Y.

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

In the Land of 15,291 Freshwater Lakes

For years and years, whenever I heard the name of Minnesota mentioned, I always thought of it as "Land of Ten Thousand Lakes," and I often wondered if the claim was true. I promised I'd go there some day to find out for myself. Last month the opportunity came up; I headed east to attend the annual Outdoors Writers Association of America Convention in Minnesota.

On the last leg of my flight—from Minneapolis to Duluth—the weather was crisp and clear. As I gazed down on the myriad-lake country from 38,000 feet elevation, I said to myself: "Fred, old boy, you'd feel a lot better if this crate had pontoons instead of wheels."

It was at the new Sports and Recreation Center in Duluth, during the welcome address by Jim Goetz (no relation), Minnesota's fiery young Lieutenant Governor, I learned the claim was not, in the strict sense of the word, true. "To be exact," Jim explained, "there are 15,291 freshwater lakes in the state over ten acres in size." I then concluded I'd fish but one and chose Leech Lake, situated in the north-central part of the state out of Walker, which claims to be "The Muskie Capital of the World."

Airplane Trip

In company with fellow OWAA scribe Ormal Sprungman of San Diego, we took off from Sky Harbor in Duluth for Walker in a tiny Cessna, piloted by Mike Fielder of Silver Bay. From Walker we were whisked to Forestview Resort, situated on the banks of Leech Lake, operated by the Kinder and Nichols family. On hand was George Larson of Whipholt, a veteran Leech guide for 49 years.

Before leaving Duluth we armed to teeth with an array of artificial lures, designed to fool the most discerning of gamesters but our guide pooh poohed 'em all and pointed to two buckets, both filled with lively minnows. Steadfastedly we stuck to our hardware but when Larson came up with first, second and third walleye, we switched to live bait and immediately began to hook fish—walleye, perch and northerns, in that order.

Larson trolled slowly, the propeller blade barely turning over. We used light rods and standard-sized spinreels, topped off with 6-lb. test lines. No weight, other than the minnow, was used. We trolled the bait aft, about 30 feet, just below the surface, with the long-shanked hook threaded through both lips. The top of the rod's tip section throbbed gently on the troll and plunged sharply down when the fish took hold.

Three Species Taken

Of the three species caught, the northern gave, by far, the best account, twisting out of the lake several times, and thrashing wildly around on the lake's surface in an all-out effort to throw the hook. I'd say the northern put up as good a scrap as a comparative-sized trout; the walleye was somewhat sluggish. The perch are livelier than the walleye, not a great deal.

But the walleye and perch exonerated themselves at the resort's dinner table that evening; they were superb table fare. The northern, I found, a bit on the bland side, and laced with hair-width bones.

No, we didn't catch a muskie. Walkerites Bob Bailey and Bob McDowell who met us at the airport warned us about that; said it took an average of 1,000 casts to hook one. "If you don't catch a muskie this time," they advised, "come back in the late summer or fall, when the lunkers come out of the weed-choked shallows."

When I first viewed the photographs with which this column is garnished, I made a firm resolve: To return to Leech Lake some day, where as many as 55 large muskies are taken in two days of fishing.

(Photos by F. Goetz & O. Sprungman.)

Larson's first Northern put up good fight, broke lake's surface three times.

Ormal Sprungman displays stringer of walleye and perch he duped on troll from Leech Lake.

"From fingertips to elbow," Guide Larson shows lunker yellow perch from Leech Lake.

Columnist Goetz eases walleye aboard on first junket to Minnesota's Leech Lake.

■ Recreation Guide

AN UPDATED EDITION of "Room to Roam," the Bureau of Land Management's best-selling guide to recreation opportunities on public lands in the Western States and Alaska, has been released.

The first edition of "Room to Roam," one of the most popular Federal publications of 1968, sold over 200,000 copies.

The guide features 480 attractions including rock hounding, camping, and picnicking sites, hiking and canoeing trails, historic sites, ghost towns, and areas for hunting, fishing, and sightseeing. Many are "off the beaten track," but well worth visiting, says the Bureau.

More than 40 color photographs show western scenery, plants, and wildlife. Especially useful for the family planning a vacation trip are six 12x18-inch maps outlining regions of the Western States and Alaska.

Copies of the revised 32-page full-color atlas are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, at 75 cents per copy. Catalog number is 153.7/2:R 53/1969.

■ Park Fish Booklet

A NEW EDITION of "Fishing in the National Park System" — printed on waterproof paper—is off the press and available for 30 cents. Areas where fishing is permitted range from Alaska to Florida and from Hawaii to the Virgin Islands.

In some areas, special programs are in effect to protect the wild trout populations. These fishing-for-fun locations are selected waters in Great Smoky Mountains, Shenandoah, Yosemite, Sequoia, and Kings Canyon National Parks. On these selected waters, an angler fishes for the enjoyment of fishing and returns all or most of the fishes he catches to the stream, according to local regulations, and thus does not deplete the supplies of wild trout.

No fees are charged by the National Park Service for recreational fishing. A state fresh water license is required in most areas administered by the Service.

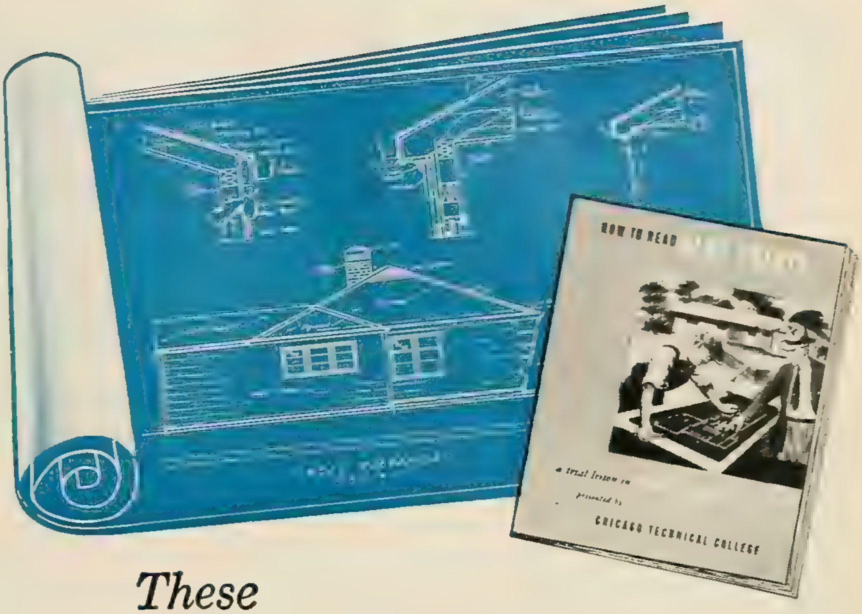
The 16-page booklet may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Catalog No. 0-333-698 should be specified.

●

Chinooks, the giants of the salmon species, average 20 pounds. But the biggest ever taken on sport tackle weighed 92 pounds, and a monster of 126½ pounds turned up in a trap near Petersburg, Alaska, National Geographic says.

●

The porpoise, or dolphin, uses a form of sonar, the National Geographic Society says. Scientists believe the mammal sends out clicking sounds by forcing air from two sacs near the blowholes. From echoes, he judges the direction, distance, and size of objects around him.



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AFL-CIO URGES 'CLEAN' SITUS PICKETING BILL

The AFL-CIO is urging the House Labor Subcommittee to legalize picketing at the construction sites and to avoid irrelevant issues that may cause confusion.

The letter to Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson answers Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz who testified that he favored the situs picketing principle but asked that a number of conditions be attached to the legislation.

Asked about these conditions at a press conference, AFL-CIO President George Meany declared, "I think Secretary Shultz is getting too damn technical!"

The AFL-CIO supports H.R. 100 which would give a union the right to picket a multi-employer construction site if it has a dispute with one of the contractors there. The AFL-CIO asked prompt action on the legislation.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Legislation, told Thompson that the AFL-CIO fully supports efforts of the building and construction trade unions in their drive for passage of the bill.

Biemiller said the strict application of the secondary boycott prohibition now contained in the National Labor Relations Act is widely regarded as "unfair, unsound and unjustified when applied to building and construction trades workers."

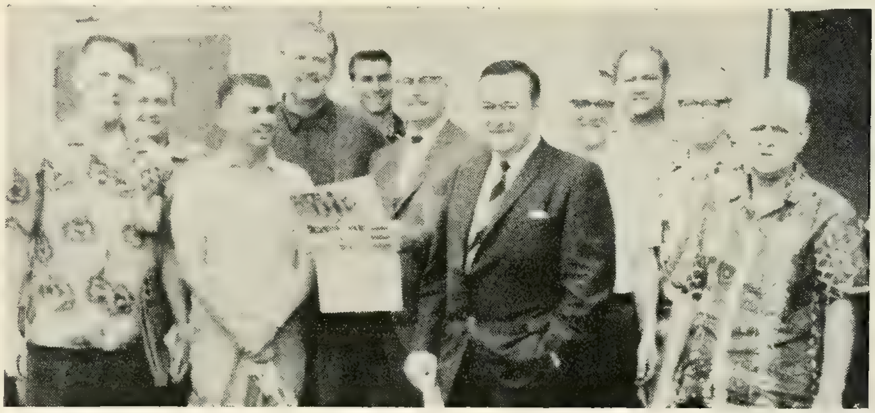
Thompson's bill to amend that section of the NLRA is designed to correct the long-standing injustice that discriminates unfairly against the building trades workers, Biemiller noted.

"It is unfortunate," Biemiller said, "that the Administration's stand has been somewhat muddied by reason of suggestions" made by Shultz.

"Some of these suggestions are neither germane nor relevant to the purpose of the legislation, such as the proposal to allow enforcement of collective bargaining agreements by injunctions as well as damage suits," Biemiller added.

In earlier testimony, President C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department noted that Thompson's bill contains all the safeguards or limitations the Eisenhower Administration thought were necessary and a few developed in years since.

Cooperative Committee at Pearl Harbor



Several unions, including the Brotherhood, have joined forces to organize Federal employees at Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyards in Hawaii. A cooperative committee of various union representatives recently met in Honolulu with the Hawaii Metal Trades Council executive board to lay plans for the drive.

Shown in the picture, left to right: H. Horton Ore, Sr., Cooperative Committee Chairman and International Representative, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada; George Knaly, Director of Government Operations, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Page Groton, Director of Marine Shipbuilding Council, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmith, Forgers and Helpers; William Kircher, Director of Organization, AFL-CIO; Howell Souza, President, Federal Lodge 1998, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers; Lew Rhodes, Director of Organization, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Paul Burnsky, Administrative Assistant to President, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers; Larry Cafferella, International Representative, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Walters Eli, International Representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Lloyd Vinson, Vice President International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 9th District; Kenneth Lyons, President, Pearl Harbor Metal Trades Council.

Minnesota

Continued from Page 3

growth picked up. The first shipment of what was to become a bonanza of iron ore was made in 1884; a booming trade in grain sprung up.

Today Minnesota produces a tenth of the nation's flour; food processing in total is a half-a-billion-dollar-a-year business, as is mining, centered around the port of Duluth with its links to the world through the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Minnesota farmers produce a giant share of the nation's dairy products, soybeans, feed grains and other crops, and have led the nation in establishing cooperatives to market their products and provide the supplies needed for today's highly-mechanized agriculture.

A booming electronics industry, much of it established in the past decade, supplies space-age industry around the world.

Business finds Minnesota a congenial place to locate, with access to Europe through the Port of Duluth and the St. Lawrence Seaway, inexpensive barge transportation to the American Heartland via the Mississippi; an excellent rail and highway network connecting it with markets throughout the Upper Midwest. Business expansion in Minnesota cities has provided a steady increase in skilled jobs in industry and the construction trades.

Business and organized labor alike have involved themselves in their community to a much-larger extent than elsewhere. Joint action by unions and business is providing job-training for many of the unemployed. Other citizen groups are providing special training for school drop-outs who otherwise would have entered the ranks of the unemployed. Still other citizen groups have formed some of the hardest-hitting environmental protection organizations of any state in the union, working effectively to keep the Minnesota out-of-doors in its present enjoyable state.

John Fischer, in a recent *Harper's* article, summed up what makes modern-day Minnesota tick like this:

"For reasons I don't fully understand, Minnesotans always have been intensely ambitious, not only for themselves but for their society. . . . As a consequence although they have only 2 percent of the country's population, they have built the fourth-largest university system, several excellent liberal arts colleges, a symphony orchestra respected throughout the world, the Tyrone Guthrie Theater, and three art galleries of distinction. They have produced medical pioneers at both the Mayo Clinic and the university medical school, famed for its leadership in heart surgery. . . . They have supported superior newspapers . . . (and) even insisted on acquiring big-league teams in baseball and football."

They Hammer The Facts Home

You can't believe everything you read—not even in **The Carpenter.**

In our "More Unusual Hammers" feature in the June issue (Page 23), wrong information was given concerning the function of the slot and ball bearing unit in one of the hammers pictured. We improperly described it as a "unit . . . intended to pull out small-headed nails which are not grasped readily by the claws." As L. D. Kellogg, Local 1296, San Diego, Calif., wrote: "Obviously, you need help in the 'Unusual Hammers' Dept.' " And the needed help came from knowledgeable carpenters all over the country.

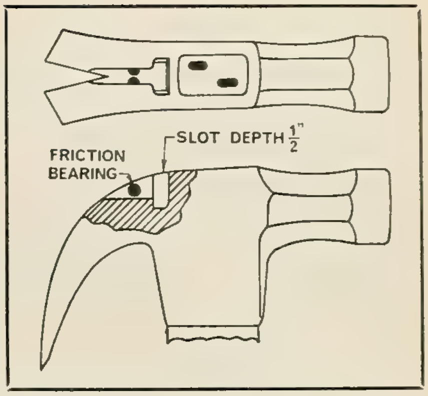
Willard Marsh, Local 311, Cleveland, Ohio, told us: "The hammer head with the slot and ball bearings is **not** to pull nails, its purpose is to set nails."

Describing the way the hammer is used, G. E. Spence, Local 1089, Phoenix, Arizona, writes: "If you want to drive a nail out of (your) reach, you simply clip it between the balls, start it, reverse the hammer, and drive the nail home. It gives you about twelve inches more reach."

The hammer, known as a Chaney Nailer, also "allows the carpenter to start a nail with one hand," says Arthur Davis, Local 1256, Ontario, Canada. "This [device] is convenient when one hand is required to hold material. . . ."

As for the function we assigned the nailer, we do not advise trying it. After explaining its proper use, Melvin Becker, Local 433, Belleville, Ill., adds that "I tried pulling a small nail the way [the magazine] explained and I couldn't do it. I couldn't even pull a large nail!"

We thank the brothers already mentioned and all the others writing in, including (to date) George Spurr, Local 180, Vallejo, Calif.; L. Lowden, Local 819, Jupiter, Fla.; John Murray, Local 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.; Ted Gay, Local 2129, Manksfield Wisc., Ed Maugham, Local 839, Des Plaines, Ill.; Robert Falbe, Local 1675, Breese, Ill., Otto Werman, Local 11, Cleveland, Ohio; George Rector, Local 1008, Louisiana, Mo.; Richard Johnston, Newport, Ore.; John DeGraaf, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Wilfred Blades, Local 1307, Evanston, Ill.; Frank Locantore, Local 488, Bronx, N.Y.; Joseph Southward, Local 829, Santa Cruz, Calif.; and Earl Swift, Local 361, Duluth, Minn.; Marcus E. Hertel, Local 819, W. Palm Beach, Fla.; Gene Maiello, Local 2155, New York City; Willard R. Marsh, Local 311, Joplin, Mo., who helped to "hammer some sense" into our heads.



This is the hammer which caused all the reader discussion, described at left.

'What Is It?' Draws Many Responses

Our June "What Is It?" photograph (see Page 19 of June **Carpenter**), submitted by Orlan Gilbert, of Local 1606, Omaha, Neb., has drawn some interesting guesses. Most of the persons writing in think it is some kind of vise.

Here are some of the reactions:

E. P. Bloom, Chico, Calif.: "To me this is a picture of a universal clamp. Very handy around a welding or soldering bench. There should be two of them. . . . The head will move 90 degrees in all four directions and will clamp by the back thumb screw. The stationary jaw looks like it was made to hold large round objects from ¾ to 1½ inches in diameter."

Joseph W. Southward, Aptos, Calif., a member of Local 829, Santa Cruz: "The vise-looking gadget looks to me to have been used to form spokes by a wheelwright. He could set the spokes at any angle. . . . Could be used to make axe handles."

Harmon Stanton, Arlington Heights, Ill., member of Local 13, Chicago: "It's definitely a ball joint adjustable portable vise, and probably for leather working."

Bernard Perry, Vincennes, Ind., a member of Local 274: "I would say it is a special kind of vise. As a lad I spent a lot of time watching a blacksmith and he had several bases like the one in the picture, but none with jaws like the one pictured."

Other correspondents suspected that the object pictured was all a gag.

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Merdan Wins Out In Minnesota Test

Leonard Merdan, fourth-year carpenter apprentice, was the winner of the Minnesota State Council Contest held June 19 at Brooklyn Center, Minn.

Brother Merdan was selected from a field of 11 apprentices throughout the state. His qualifications include: graduate of the St. Cloud Area Vocational Technical School Carpentry Class, completed apprenticeship related training study course in addition to on-the-job-training under the auspices of St. Cloud Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee and a member of Carpenters Local 930.

Merdan, 23, lives at Rural Route 2, Avon, Minn., with his wife, the former Janet Skluzacek and sons Kenneth and Dean. He is employed by Avon Lumber Co.

The contest was sponsored by the Minnesota State Council of Carpenters and Joiners. Prizes presented at the Awards Banquet were: first place, Mr. Merdan, $300; second place, Dennis Ebertowski, Winona, $200; and third place, Roger King, St. Paul, $100. Brother William Oviedo, Apprenticeship Coordinator of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners from Washington, D. C., was the guest speaker.

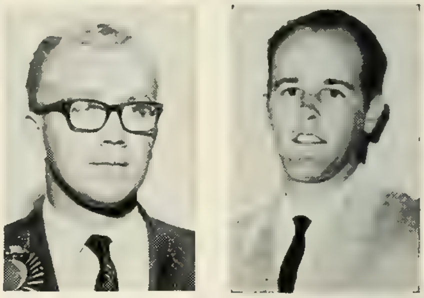
Those attending the awards banquet were: Robert Madeson, carpenter instructor and secretary of the St. Cloud Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Arnold Preusser, president, St. Cloud Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Warren Hutchens, assistant director of the St. Cloud Area Vocational-Technical School; and Jerome S. Strack, carpenter apprentice instructor. Madeson and Strack are members of Carpenters Local Union 930, and Preusser is a member of the Building Contractors Association of St. Cloud.

Florida State Winners and Awards

James E. Lupfer III, (fourth from right), representing the Tampa JAC, has won the Florida State Apprenticeship Contest. H. E. Morris, area coordinator of the MDTA program, is at the left in this photograph of apprentice winners. From the left they are: Rufus W. Phillips, fourth place, South Florida JAC (Miami); Richard Roth, fifth, Palm Beach JAC; Michael D. Tompkins, second, Brevard County JAC; Mr. Lupfer; Anthony J. Siravo, third, Broward County JAC; Jacob McGlothlin, sixth, North Florida JAC (Jacksonville); and Richard E. Olson, seventh, Orlando JAC.

The Minnesota State Carpenters Apprenticeship contest was held recently. Winner was Leonard Merdan, second from right. Others in the picture are, from left to right: Warren Hutchens, assistant director of the St. Cloud Area Vocational Technical School; Floyd Coughtry, business representative of Local 930; Jerome S. Strack, carpentry instructor of apprentices; Mrs. Merdan; Mr. Merdan and son Kenneth; and Arnold Preusser, president of the St. Cloud Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Not pictured is Robert M. Madeson, carpentry instructor of apprentices of the St. Cloud Area Technical Vocational School, State Council of Carpenters Committeeman, and secretary of the St. Cloud Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Illinois Winners



Winners in the Illinois State Carpenters Apprenticeship contest were Kenneth Osterhage (left), Local 1997, carpentry division; and Merle D. Benoit, Local 496, millwright division. (Mill-cabinet winner is shown on Page 30.) Second place in carpentry went to James Stout, Local 1248. Third place winner was William G. Bowman, Local 241.

Winners In the Nevada State Contest

James Oliver (center), Reno, is the first-place winner in the carpentry division of the Nevada State Apprenticeship Contest. He is pictured here with, from left: A. D. McKenna, coordinator and secretary of the contest committee; Frank Martin, second-place winner in carpentry; Ben Jones, Reno, coordinator; and Bill Meyer, first place winner in the mill-cabinet division.

Third Generation

Four young men were officially welcomed as full-fledged journeymen carpenters at the last meeting of Carpenters Local 91, Racine, Wis. They are, left to right, Thomas Stanitis, Tim Kornwolf, William Vyvyan and John Tepley. William Kornwolf, president of Local 91, is shown presenting certificate to his son, Tim. Bill's father was an early member of Local 91 going back to 1892 so Tim becomes a third generation Kornwolf in the trade.

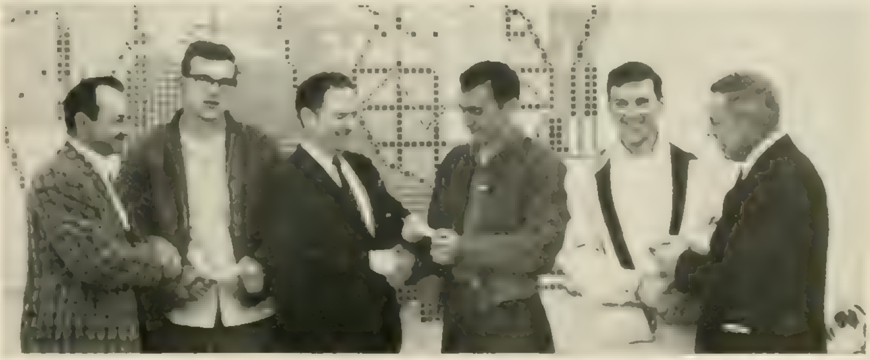
Wabash Valley District Council Holds Annual Dinner

The Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the Wabash Valley (Peru, Ind.) District Council held its annual dinner recently. Shown here enjoying the evening are: FRONT ROW, left to right, Roger Blackburn, Jim Harkin, Tom Shafer, Lyle Enyeart and George Cochran; SECOND ROW, Walter Noakes, instructor; Franklin E. Smith, JAC representative; Kenneth Stodgell, business representative; Al Shafer, president; Arthur Harker, area representative from U.S. Dept. of Labor; Jack Steinberger, secretary; R. Smith, apprentice; Doug Davenport, Keith Baldwin, Dave Tochterman, Mike Cripe, John Irick and Steve Homan;

THIRD ROW, Mick Soupley, contractor; John Slusher, committee member; Fred Rusk, instructor; Mr. Heimrich, vocational director of Kokomo High School; Paul Mayfield, contractor; and apprentices Virgil Schultz Jr., Ronnie Roth, James Childers, Carl Guerin and Merrill Shafer. Graduating apprentices were Virgil Schultz Jr., Ronnie Roth, Danny Roth, Karl Keck and Keith Baldwin.

Recent Graduates

Several graduating apprentices of Local 111, Lawrence, Massachusetts, recently received their diplomas from the Vokes School in Andover. Pictured, from left to right, are: Louis Rossotto, chairman; Dennis Croteau, apprentice; John Childs, instructor; Joseph Ganci, apprentice; Dennis Holland, apprentice; and Walter Woitkum, recording secretary.



Floridian Honored

The Florida State Council of Carpenters recently honored MDTA Coordinator H. E. Morris for his outstanding contributions and long service as secretary-treasurer of the Council. Here, Mr. Morris displays the plaque given him by the Council.

Arizona Engineer On Power Rigging

Due to innovations in building procedures, there has been an increased demand for power rigging in the construction industry. This increased demand has brought about additional demands for the services of the modern-day carpenter. The question journeymen face is: Are carpenters qualified to perform their jobs in a safe and competent manner that will uphold the name of our craft in various power-rigging situations?

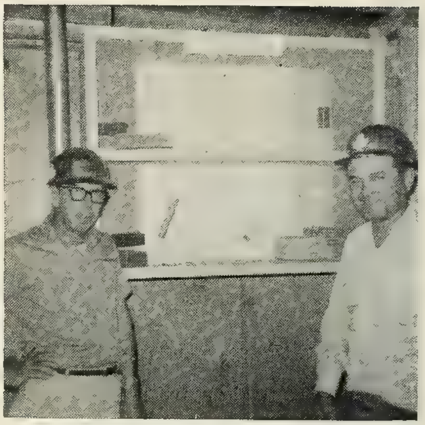
The safety aspect of job performance has been a determining factor in jurisdictional awards or assignments over power rigging.

With the help of Hank Buzard, safety engineer on the Duval Sierrita Mine Project, Stearns-Roger Corporation, south of Tucson, Ariz., Al Valles, general foreman, devised a model to demonstrate power rigging and has used it continuously in conducting area safety meetings. This has proven to be very rewarding, he says, in the following ways:

1. The firm was able to complete a job that required continuous rigging by carpenters without any accidents due to improper flagging or rigging.

2. The men have taken greater interest in rigging, knowing that they are qualified in this field.

Mr. Valles says he is sure that this will carry over with them to other projects. A power-rigging program should definitely be included in the apprenticeship program, he feels.



Hank Buzard (left), safety engineer, and Al Valles, general foreman, stand beside the power rigging model which they devised for use by the Stearns-Roger Corp. on the Duval Sierrita Project at Twin Buttes, near Tucson, Ariz.

Job Corps Training Brings Results

These Job Corpsmen recently were placed on jobs in various parts of the United States. Pictured from left to right: J. Lamar Beasley, director of the Golconda, Illinois, Civilian Conservation Center; Johnny Brown, placed in San Francisco, Calif.; Jeffrey Morris, eligible but not yet placed; Arthur Chapman, placed in Gary, Ind.; Robert Zaborowski, placed in Milwaukee, Wis.; Larry Cooper, placed in Portsmouth, O.; and Henry B. Mixen, Union Carpenter Coordinator. In addition, Robert Zaborowski completed his General Education and Development Program and received his certificate. These boys have been placed on good jobs, working on the average of $3.30 and have entered an apprenticeship school.

Nearly 400,000 In U. S. Training

According to latest figures of the U.S. Labor Department, there are 390,500 men and women enrolled in training programs or in jobs assisted by Federal funds.

Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz said that the current figures show a growth of 63,000 persons over the past year. Nearly 900,000 job or training opportunities have been available during the past year for the jobless, the underemployed, the welfare recipient looking for work," Shultz said.

During the one-year period, the greatest number of program participants, 502,376, were enrolled in the Month of July 1968. This was an increase of almost 109,000 over the previous month.

Of the 390,514 participants registered on April 1, 1969, almost 25 percent were in three states, 33 percent in five states, and 53 percent in 10 states and the District of Columbia.

The 205,714 participants comprising the 53 percent were distributed as follows:

California, 48,955; **New York,** 27,814; **Texas,** 18,481; **New Jersey,** 16,496; **Illinois,** 16,465; **Pennsylvania,** 15,525; **Ohio,** 14,507; **Michigan,** 13,118; **District of Columbia,** 12,167; **Kentucky,** 11,665; **Missouri,** 10,623.

The other 47 percent of program enrollees—184,800 of them—were distributed throughout the remaining 40 states, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. (PAI)

Bay Counties, California, Contestants

Participants in the recent Bay Counties, Calif., District Council Apprenticeship Contest include, left to right, Standing: Kenney, second place winner; Walker; Krummes, 3rd place; Withers, 4th place; Olsen; and Carroll. Kneeling, left to right, Warner, Waterhouse, Lundry, and Skolnick.

First Place Carpenter Douglas Waterhouse gained an edge in the competition by pre-cutting members and pre-fabing sub-assembly sections.

Oklahoma State Contest Winner

Jack E. McGhee Jr., of Local 943, Tulsa, Okla., will represent the State of Oklahoma in the National Apprenticeship Contest this month.

He was chosen over eight other contestants in the annual Oklahoma State Apprenticeship Contest, held at the Labor Temple in Oklahoma City.

Other winners included: Jackie L. Chambless, alternate, Local 329, Oklahoma City; Dale Hough, Don Edwards and Roger R. Freeman. Other contestants were Jerry Combs, Dale Hough, Leon Shephard, of Local 943; Franklin Madison of Local 329; and William L. Abbott of Local 1585, Lawton.

The four judges were: K. L. Castleberry, secretary and JAC representative of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters; Doyle Brannon MDTA Apprenticeship Instructor of Oklahoma City; Bill Ledlow, Director/Coordinator in Oklahoma City; and John Stevens, Director/Coordinator in Tulsa.

Millwright contest winner and contestants pictured with Local 102 Business Representative Ray Green: Left to right, John Whorton, second place; Green; first place winner, Michael Russell; 3rd place, James Kleven, being congratulated by District Council President, Joseph O'Sullivan.

Participants in the Oklahoma State Apprentice contest included; front row, left to right, John Stevens, director/coordinator of Apprenticeship and training dept., Tulsa; Jack E. McGhee Jr., first place winner; Jackie L. Chambless, second place winner; back row: K. L. Castleberry, secretary and JAC representative of the Oklahoma State Council; Doyle Brannon, MDTA apprenticeship instructor; and Bill Ledlow, director/coordinator of apprenticeship and training, Oklahoma City.

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Address________________________

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State . . . . Zip Code . . . .

Two Training Groups in Alabama

Members of Local 103 take advantage of the program in plastic welding sponsored by their local union and the United Brotherhood.

Local 103, Birmingham, Ala., is sponsoring a pre-apprenticeship carpentry class. The young men shown in the picture are setting anchor bolts to center lines under the watchful eyes of Instructor M. C. Black.

New Journeymen Honored in Kenosha

The Apprentice Committee of Local 161, Kenosha, Wisconsin, together with the Kenosha Builders' Association, recently held a dinner honoring graduating apprentices and their wives at the Bristol Oaks Golf Club in Kenosha.

Officers and apprentices who received certificates are pictured at right, from left to right: Fred Podella, business representative; Ronald Stadler, president of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters; Staley Vos, Harry Lange, Jules Hofmann, Alan Doerflinger, John Pickos, and Roger Shilts. Gary Axelson and James Snidak received certificates but were unable to attend the ceremonies.

Donald Sorensen, representing the Kenosha Builders' Association and also chairman of the Apprentice Committee, was master of ceremonies. Ronald Stadler, president of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, was guest speaker and complimented the Apprentice Committee for its efforts in forming a Training Fund.

Illinois Winner

First Place Mill-Cabinet Winner in the Illinois State Council of Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest, held May 8 and 9 at Belleville, Ill., was Joseph Zilinsky of Local 1786, shown at left.

New Jersey Members Expand Horizons

Members of Local 121, Vineland, N.J., learn the use of the transit and level in a special journeyman training course. The course was sponsored by the Brotherhood and the Federal Manpower Development and Training Program.

Topeka Hosts Kansas Contest

The Kansas State Council of Carpenters held its Second Annual State Apprenticeship Contest on June 27 and 28 with the written examination being held in the local union hall in Topeka. The manipulative portion of the contest was held at the White Lake shopping center.

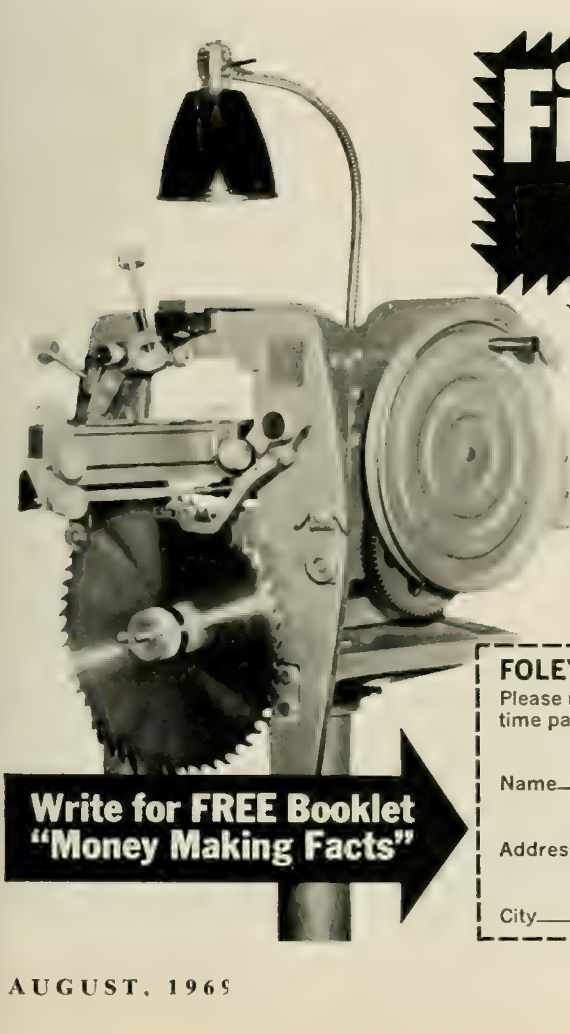
Horace Orr, Local 201, Wichita, and Gene L. Salsbury, Local 1445, Topeka were competing for the honor of representing Kansas in the International Carpentry Contest. Salsbury was chosen the winner.

The three men who had the task of judging were: Ronald Anderson, General Contractor; J. Hiland Benson, A.I.A. Architect; and Fred Scharenburg, LU 1224, Emporia. The judges observed and evaluated the skillful work of the contestants.

The projects were donated to a charitable organization by the Kansas State Council of Carpenters.

Those involved in the Kansas State Council contest were: front, left to right, Kenneth Burkhead of the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, U.S. Dept. of Labor; Horace Orr, Local 201; Gene Salsbury, Local 1445, the winner; and Morris Eastland, secretary-treasurer of the Kansas State Council of Carpenters and JAC representative; back row—Lloyd Jenkins, president, Kansas State Council; William Oviedo, coordinator for apprenticeship training department; Judges Scharenburg, Anderson and Benson.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST: The 1969 international apprenticeship competition is scheduled to be held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill., August 13-16. Registration will be held August 13; the contest, 14th and 15th; the banquet, August 16.



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You don't need special training or previous experience to get perfect, sharp blades with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Operation is simple—you just follow easy step by step instructions. "The first saw I sharpened with my Foley Filer came out 100%," writes Clarence E. Parsons. This model is the first and only machine that precision files hand, band and both "combination" and cross-cut circular saws. It's so mechanically accurate it's used by saw manufacturers! Takes minimum space in corner of shop.

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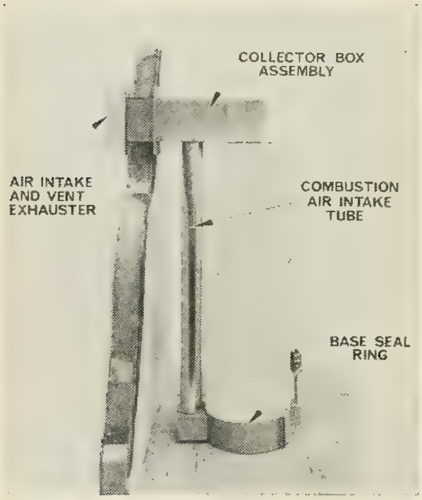
THROUGH-WALL VENTING



The first add-on "through-the-wall" venting system for gas-fired residential water heaters has been introduced by Day & Night Manufacturing Company of City of Industry, Calif.

Day & Night's new SureVent system is designed for high-rise construction, garden apartments and other multi-story installations where outside combustion air is required.

The manufacturer believes the system has the potential of "opening a big new market for gas-fired residential water heaters." Gas water heating in multistory structures has heretofore been impractical because of the intricate and expensive venting required.

With the SureVent, there is no need to extend the vent pipe through the ceiling or rooftop. To install the system, the plumber simply assembles a factory-supplied kit to the water heater, and extends the vent through a port in the outer wall. All combustion air is taken from outside the building, and all products of combustion are discharged outside.

SureVent has been fully tested and certified by the U. S. Testing Company, when assembled as specified by Day & Night. The system complies with all relevant USASI standards.

The SureVent package includes a standard Day & Night 30 or 40 gallon water heater along with an easily-installed venting kit. The kit consists of a special base assembly and seal ring, collector box, air intake tubes, vent cap, oriface and regulator, and other minor parts.

On the outside of the building, only a small aluminum vent panel is visible, which may be painted to match the exterior wall. The panel houses the air intake and exhaust vents.

For a free brochure on the SureVent system, write Day & Night Manufacturing Company, P. O. Box 1234, City of Industry, Calif. 91747.

A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

FLOOR PROTECTION

"Seeking protection for carpeting, tile, terrazzo, wood and other floors is described in a new color brochure from the Sisalkraft Division of the St. Regis Paper Company.

"Seekure" is a specially reinforced, non-staining paper covering that protects carpeting and finished floors from wear and damage from grease, oil, paint, plaster, stains, traffic and tracked dirt.

The brochure shows how easily Seekure is installed. Several features of Seekure are highlighted in the brochure, including strong grid construction to resist tears and abrasion, non-staining latex laminating adhesive, and Seekure's natural slip-resistance. On the back cover there are product specifications (roll sizes and physical properties) and suggestions for fast, accurate installation.

The new Seekure brochure is available from the Sisalkraft Division, St. Regis Paper Company, 55 Starkey Avenue, Attleboro, Massachusetts 02703.

OUR ERROR

The editorial office of **The Carpenter** has been notified by Local 2542, Raymond, Wash., that the Shakertown Corporation, whose red cedar shingles appeared in "What's New?" in the May **Carpenter**, is a non-union company and has shown strong anti-union bias. We regret, therefore, having including the company's product in our magazine. Situations such as this are, indeed, unfortunate, and we try hard to avoid them. Sometimes, however, regardless of our diligence, we will make an error. Articles on new products reach our office, and we sometimes are not aware of whether or not a company is anti-union. We thank Local 2542, an affiliate of the Washington-Oregon Shingleweavers District Council, for drawing our attention to the matter.

PORTABLE VACUUM CLEANER

Production of a large capacity, lightweight portable vacuum cleaner for use in congested or hard-to-reach areas has been announced by Clarke Floor Machines, a Division of Studebaker Corp., Muskegon, Mich.

Designated the Clarke Model 420 "NAP SAC", it weighs 10-½ pounds, and has a 615 cubic inch capacity with a 615 sq. in. filter area.

A ½ hp motor is housed in a white, structural foam polyethylene case. Designed to be carried on the operator's back, it features 2" wide adjustable shoulder straps. Air flow from the motor is deflected away from the operator's body.

Especially useful for cleaning catwalks, stairways and other areas where conventional units are inconvenient, if not impossible to use, NAP SAC features a steel reinforced flexible plastic hose with strain relieving cuffs, pick-up tool, and 50-ft. cable with in-line switch.

Additional information is available from Clarke Floor Machines, A Division of Studebaker Corporation, 17 E. Clay Avenue, Muskegon, Mich. 49443.

ALUMINUM NAILS

The Aluminum Association is offering, free, a 12-page pamphlet entitled "Why use aluminum nails?" The illustrated, four-color pamphlet covers the "do's" and "don'ts" of aluminum nails, and the types available.

It also points out that the use of aluminum nails on a $45,000 home, for example, can cut the owner's painting and maintenance costs by as much as $2,000 over a twenty-year period simply due to the non-rusting, non-streaking nature of aluminum.

Also covered are pre-painted aluminum nails—a boon when erecting pre-painted siding, shingles or panels—and the ways aluminum nails are packaged.

This pamphlet is available upon request from the Aluminum Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

(1) VINELAND, NEW JERSEY—Local 121 held its annual banquet recently at Molia Farms in Malaga, New Jersey, and more than 200 members and wives attended.

Members with more than 25 years of active service were honored and presented with membership pins. Pictured, from left to right, are: President Faustino Wuldeck, presenting a pin to Carl Hysus for 45 years of service; Einer Anderson, financial secretary, 44 years; Moses Peacock, 39 years; and John Fowler, vice president.

Walter Jervis, a senior member of the brotherhood, was awarded a 50-year membership pin for 52 years of service but was unable to attend the ceremonies because of the condition of his health.

(2) LAFAYETTE, INDIANA—Members of Local 215 who have been affiliated with the union for 25 years or more are shown at a recent celebration commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the union. Pictured are four pensioners who were awarded service pins, from left to right: William Landrey, 32 years; Harvey Parvis, 46 years; Fred Delong, 49 years; and Enos Houmard, 43 years.

(2A) Kenneth Runkle, financial secretary, displays a sheet cake decorated with the Brotherhood emblem which was served with coffee following the ceremonies.

2

2A

(3) GENEVA, ILLINOIS—Local 1248 awarded 25-year service pins to members at a meeting held recently at the Union Hall. W. E. Corbin, international representative of the Fox River Valley District Council, presented awards to the following members, seated, left to right: Paul Peterson, 25 years; Knute Smedberg, 25 years; Lester Osborne, 35 years; Harry Larson, 35 years; and Richard Kramer, 25 years. Standing, left to right: John Schultz, 45 years; Elrick Soderquist, 45 years; W. E. Corbin, international representative; Paul Bolger, president; and Kenneth Nelson, 25 years.

(3A) Also honored at the same ceremonies were 25-year members of Local 1248. They are shown, seated, left to right: Bernard Hallin, 30 years; Stanley Swinehamer, 30 years; Elmer Carlson, 30 years; Kenneth Smith, 30 years; Cornelius Schrauth, 30 years; Donald Anderson, 30 years; and Ernest Lundin, 30 years. Back row, standing, left to right: Oscar Johnson, 30 years; George Anderson, 30 years; Ernest Gabrielson, 30 years; Arthur Meeks, 30 years; Hilmer Johnson, 30 years; Sigfried Johnson, 30 years; Charles Frohn, 25 years; and Oscar Wilson, 30 years.

Those members eligible to receive 25-year service pins but not present were J. Henry Berriggren, 25 years; Max Christensen, 25 years; Arvid Reimer, 25 years; Carl Magnuson, 25 years; Newton Washburn, 25 years; Clarence Carlson, 30 years; John Samuelson, 30 years; Henry Driessen, 40 years; Jorjen Nielsen, 40 years; Laurence Swanson, 40 years; and Walter Nyberg, 45 years.

The guest speaker at the reception was Paul Bolger, president, Fox River Valley District Council, who expressed his gratitude to the members for their 25 years of active service in the Brotherhood.

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(4) SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—At a recent dineer, Local 1289 paid tribute to members who have completed twenty-five years of service. Members seated, from left to right, are William D. Davenport, Arthur B. Eckland, William Daschner, Frank C. Carlson, Basil Beckmann, Arvid Anderson, Myron Callison, and Charles Beardsley. Second row, left to right: Arthur French, Harry Doremus, Louis V. Benson, Clayton Bayes, Thad Allen, and Edwin Dorum. Back row, left to right: Ambrose Elliott, H. H. Dare, Arthur Butherus, Chester M. Fleming, William A. Chramosta, J. H. DeJarnatt, and Gustav Bruse.

(4A) Additional members honored at the same ceremonies and presented with 25-year membership awards are, seated, left to right: Clyde E. Shoesmith, Martin J. Mickelson, Alvin J. Vnuk, Clarence Olson, William F. Parsell, Norman Peterson, Eugene R. Powell, and Leif N. Nelson. Second row, left to right: James Rose, Dewey B. Sly, Harry E. Savage, Waldo E. Christopherson, Charles Livers, Leif O. Norman, and Harry Poole. Back row, left to right: Ernest R. Lundstrom, Jens A. Simonsen, Chester Skinner, Howard R. Monta, S. Coy Jackson, Richard P. Johnson, and Leon J. McCandless.

(4B) Other members present at the dinner and awarded 25-year membership pins are, seated, left to right: Anton Hanson, Quincy D. Jones, LeRoy R. Owen, Maurice Williams, Walter Teske, T. Bryan Williams, Leo Zimmerman, and Clarence L. Miller. Second row, left to right: Everett A. Gates, Rudolph J. Vandernald, Joseph Klungness, Levi A. Home, Vern Smalley, George H. Sather, C. Sydney Jensen, Ben Montgomery, and Hollis Merriman. Back row, left to right: Henry J. Maslott, George W. Zoll, Ted Zennan, Leslie J. Tingley, Frank Paffile, James W. Ladd, Ralph D. Johnson, and Clarence N. Rodenberg.

5

6

A delicious dinner and enjoyable time was had by all who attended the ceremonies.

(5) CHILLICOTHE, MISSOURI—Two members of Local 1262 who have been affiliated with the union for 25 years are shown with officers of the Local at a recent pin presentation and party. Members and officers pictured, from left to right, are Henry L. Brown, president, Kansas City District Council; James Harding, business representative, Kansas City District Council; Clarence L. Alexander, 25-year member; and Clyde O. Alexander, 25-year member. Wives of the honored members also attended the ceremonies.

(6) PORTLAND, OREGON—A special meeting was held recently at the union hall for the purpose of nominating new union officers for Local 3182.

Thirteen members who have completed twenty-five years of meritorious service were eligible to receive membership pins. Four recipients congratulated, from left to right, are Ronald A. Stewart, Anton Dutchuk, George Meister and Robert Kruger.

Members who have retired and/or who were unable to attend the ceremonies to receive pins included: Julia Anderson, Ernest Biller, Antonio Cangelose, Henry Deering, Mike Doern, William F. Gray, Ella Stoner, Emil Swanson and Mary Budiselic.

7

(7) ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA—Members and officers of Local 384 had the pleasure recently of honoring its most senior member, C. G. Worley, at a meeting held at the union hall. Brother Worley has been a member of the Local for 65 years and was awarded a gold membership pin for his loyal and dedicated service. Officers and members pictured, from left to right, are A. M. Jones, president; Guy A. Sluder, business manager; C. G. Worley, honored member; Karl Knopf, international representative, who presented the membership pin to Brother Worley; and J. E. Jervis, president of the Asheville Central Labor Union and an active member of Local 384.

Brother Worley was initiated into Local 384 in 1904 and is presently retired at 87 years of age. He held every office in the Local for a period of 45 years. C. G. Worley also served as president of the Central Labor Union in Asheville, business representative for the Asheville Building Trades Council in 1915, and secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor from 1918 to 1928. He was chosen to represent his Local at the General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for five consecutive conventions which are held every four years.

C. G. Worley was not only a highly-skilled mechanic in his working days, but he contributed tremendously to the advancement of organized labor.

(8) SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA—Local 1062 held a meeting recently to pay special tribute to 25- and 50-year members. Two members, Joe Platz (65 years) and Harald Sjovold (52 years), were awarded gold, 50-year membership pins. Members who were honored at the ceremonies and awarded service pins are shown, front row, left to right: Joe Platz, David Peterson, Chester Kiler, and Harald Sjovold. Back row, left to right: Gen'l. Exec. Bd. Member Charles Nichols, Art Eisele, Elmer W. Kirkwood, and Robert T. Flett.

(8A) Members seated and kneeling, left to right: GEB Member Charles Nichols, Chester Kiler, Joe Platz, David Peterson, Harald Sjovold, Carl Whittle, James Whittle, Jr., and Ralph Doze. Back row, left to right: Art Eisele, Victor Smith, Clarence Underhill, Theophiel Kohler, Nelson Garin, Max Zahan, Howard Craven, Harley Boisen, Eugene Martin, Attilio Serena, Roy Grybowski, Jackson Cooper, Paul Kleinschmidt, G. Simonetti, W. E. Skinner, Charles Crawford, John Hawkins, and C. M. Proffitt.

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(9) PORT HURON, MICHIGAN—Awards for completion of 25 years of continuous membership in Local 1067 were presented at a special meeting of the union. Jack Woods, shown in the foreground, presented a lapel emblem to Harry Western who has been an active member in the Local for more than 30 years. Brothers also honored and awarded 25-year membership pins are pictured, front row, left to right: Ed Burne, George Locke, John Gentner, Frank MacKenzie, Henry C. Osmer, John Handley, Donald Warr, and Wallace Child, president of the Local. Back row, left to right: Business Representative Amos Warwick, Dick Lapointe, Fred Krause, Carman Overbaugh, Waldmer Boerner, Ira Christy, Lawrence Arnold, and Theodore Carlisle.

Members eligible to receive pins but unable to attend the ceremonies of Local 1067 included: Clinton Cooper, James Furness, David Hopp, Earl Hosburg, Clifford Maxwell, Archie May, Charles Short, and Jes Wingard.

(10) FORT WORTH, TEXAS—Gold, 50-year, service pins were awarded to seven "old timers" of Local 1822 during ceremonies held recently at the Union Hall. Brothers pictured, from left to right, are J. P. Long, Sr., Trav J. Lewis, Claud C. Jackson, and Joe W. Youngblood, Sr.

The sons of J. P. Long, Sr. and Joe W. Youngblood, Sr. had the pleasure of presenting the awards to their fathers. Both sons are also members of Local 1822.

Members eligible to receive pins but unable to attend the affair included: John D. Garrison, Tom W. Reedy, and C. G. Withers.

(11) MATTOON, WISCONSIN—Local 2794 (Veneer Workers) recently honored its 25-year members at a banquet held at the Woodland Inn in Gresham. Pictured are ten of the 14 members who were in attendance to receive pins: Alfred Mathko, Emil Wolf, Anton Eibenholtz, Sam Criscione, Charles Marten, Richard Fischer, Arthur Brumm, Kenneth Parmer, Edwin Marten, and Harvey Kielman.

(11A) Wives of the members who also attended the ceremonies were Mrs. Arthur Brumm, Mrs. Edwin Marten, Mrs. Kenneth Parmer, Mrs. Anton Eibenholtz, Mrs. Alfred Mathko, Mrs. Harvey Kielman, Mrs. Richard Fischer, and Mrs. Charles Marten.

11

11A

IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 16
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Conger, Russell D.
Ihlenfeldt, Robert, Sr.
Moomey, George
Nardi, Frank E.
Stead, Harry C.
Woods, Lloyd A.

L.U. NO. 50,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Allman, David
Glass, James

L.U. NO. 51,
BOSTON, MASS.

Jackson, Fred M.

L.U. NO. 59,
LANCASTER, PA.

Eichman, Frank
Edwin, Frank
Kelley, James H.
Neill, J. Lloyd
Patchin, Lavisor
Stoe, Anthony

L.U. NO. 62,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Blackadder, Robert
Hepburn, Dave
Kuh, Julius
Laurian, Louis
Lundberg, Axel
Mortenson, Harold

L.U. NO. 80,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Beach, Arthur W.
Bizik, Frank
Caddick, Thomas
Champion, Bennett P.
Christiansen, Aage
D'Hooge, Gustav
Dunsmuir, Neil
Grundsteins, Arvids
Lindfors, Alfred
Nanney, Lowell A.
Navichas, Wincas
Northfell, Robert
Ross, Stephen R.

L.U. NO. 101
BALTIMORE, MD.

Grimes, Edward B.
Kask, Pridu
Mackinnon, George
Taylor, Robert E.

L.U. NO. 109,
SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Amons, L. A.
Bishop, J. L.
Jeffers, C. E.
Thomas, J. L.

L.U. NO. 132,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Gowen, Thomas J.
Lewis, Charles R.
Pecht, E. T.
Repass, James H.
Shotwell, John Bennett

L.U. NO. 183,
PEORIA, ILL.

Bushong, Paul
Cage, Leo
Fierce, Eugene F.
Gallinger, Gregory
Houghton, Harry
Jacobs, Charles E.
Johnson, Harold
Le Conte, William
Mount, John D.
Moyer, William H.
Semlow, Fred
Szentes, John
Williams, Roy

L.U. NO. 184,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Conger, William E.
Hartman, George
Hintze, Paul V.
Hurst, John M.
Schroen, John R.

L.U. NO. 186,
STUEBENVILLE, OHIO

Fulton, Ellis

L.U. NO. 188,
YONKERS, N. Y.

Hyland, William

L.U. NO. 198,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Johnson, Albert L.

L.U. NO. 200,
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Plummer, James
Schwartz, John

L.U. NO. 226,
PORTLAND, ORE.

Berge, T. C.
Smith, Earl F.

L.U. NO. 242,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Miller, John, Sr.

L.U. NO. 257,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hagberg, August V.
Johnson, Herman
Makinen, James
Young, Hugo

L.U. NO. 264,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Magdefrau, John

L.U. NO. 266,
STOCKTON, CALIF.

Anderson, Bufford
Driskill, William T.
Eyre, Frank
Heselton, William E.

L.U. NO. 272,
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.

Anselmo, Sam
George, Ernest
Stephens, Jack R.

L.U. NO. 278,
WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Abrams, John
Gordon, Theodore

L.U. NO. 335,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Sexton, John

L.U. NO. 366,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cameron, Donald J.

L.U. NO. 379,
TEXARKANA, ARK.

Bateman, R. M.
Hicks, Walter D.
Wilson, J. C.

L.U. NO. 398,
LEWISTON, IDA.

Sasaman, George

L.U. NO. 399,
PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.

Hmirak, Michael

L.U. NO. 403,
ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Squyres, Harvey J.

L.U. NO. 436,
NEW ALBANY, IND.

Weber, Chris H.
Wright, Nobal A.

L.U. NO. 440,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Berg, William
Emer, Edward

L.U. NO. 583,
PORTLAND, ORE.

King, Rollins J.
Sisson, C. E.
Taylor, George A.
Younce, Walter W.

L.U. NO. 608,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Bavaso, Grieco
Bialo, Nathan
Hronich, Michael
Mueller, William
Zandemenego, Eugenio

L.U. NO. 621,
BANGOR, ME.

Arnold, Francis W.
Beckstrom, John L.
Blanchard, Thomas F.
Cox, Alton J.
Fraser, John Joseph
Nickerson, Scott J.
Norton, Omer E.
Packard, Raymond G.
Richards, James H.

L.U. NO. 674,
MT. CLEMENTS, MICH.

Covert, Robert

L.U. NO. 791,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Anderson, Ivar
Larsen, Martin A.
Salvesen, August
Tellefsen, Jacob

L.U. NO. 971,
RENO, NEV.

Berliner, Harold
Mosconi, George
Perry, Robert

L.U. NO. 982,
DETROIT, MICH.

Allan, Richard
Baird, Eugene
Chanoski, Joseph

L.U. NO. 1035,
TAUNTON, MASS.

Medeiros, Abbone

L.U. NO. 1060,
NORMAN, OKLA.

Woods, Roy S.

L.U. NO. 1138,
TOLEDO, OHIO

La Point, Alvin
Lechner, Jacob

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NEWS IN BRIEF FROM WASHINGTON

That Wonderful Property Could Be Ten Feet Under Swamp Water

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—The lure of buying real estate for investment purposes or future retirement has brought financial disaster to many workers. Too often they discover that their out-of-state property is under ten feet of swamp water or can only be approached by climbing a 3,000 foot mountain or ploughing through desert sand.

Now, the Federal Government has issued a reminder that there is some protection for investors in the 1968 Full Disclosure Act on Interstate Land Sales.

Under the law, a buyer must be provided with a property report that contains 19 key items about the land offered for sale, including:

—Facts about the distance to nearby communities over paved or unpaved roads.

—Existence of liens on the property.

—Whether contract payments will be placed in escrow.

—Availablity of recreation facilities.

—Present and proposed utility services and charges.

—The number of homes currently occupied.

—Soil and other foundation problems in construction.

—The type of title the buyer will receive.

The law also allows the purchaser to cancel a contract if he doesn't get a copy of the property report before signing. He can also generally revoke a contract within 48 hours of the signing if the report was delivered to him less than 48 hours before the signing.

Some Doctors Milking Medicare, Medicaid Programs for the Aged

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—Organized medicine bitterly fought Medicare but a number of doctors are now using the program for the aged to become rich overnight.

And they are finding that the Medicaid program is even more lush.

The Senate Finance Committee is planning open hearings on the two programs this summer, but, meanwhile, committee investigators are coming up with some sensational cases.

The most precise records are on Medicare.

They show that 47 physicians were getting $50,000 or more a year from the Medicare program.

Senate Finance Committee investigators believe that far more doctors are receiving in excess of $50,000 annually under Medicaid but records are loosely kept.

The biggest bonanza under Medicare was received by a Miami osteopath who raked in $285,000 over a year-and-a-half.

Reports also show that a New Jersey osteopath received $199,992 over a year-and-a-half period and his brother picked up $175,560 over the same period.

The combined payments to the two New Jersey brothers helped pay for a medical staff of six, serving three nursing-homes. The total did not include the daily charges for room and board.

Medicaid checks are running far larger than Medicare payments. However, Senate Finance Committee staff members are finding it far tougher to run down the full extent of the payments.

In California, it has been reported that 35 doctors and 11 dentists averaged nearly $100,000 a year under the Medicaid program in that state, called Medi-cal.

A total of 11 doctors exceeded $50,000 under the Medicaid program in Kentucky. One doctor was paid more than $100,000 under Medicaid in poverty-stricken Appalachia.

Senate probers seem convinced that while most doctors are staying within the law they are using loopholes to make themselves personally wealthy and the elderly are not being protected to the extent they should.

All this is expected to be unfolded at the hearings.

Medium Size Cities Show Fastest Income Expansion

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—As a rule big cities like New York and Chicago show the largest per capita income but medium size American cities are catching up fast.

Department of Commerce studies for per capita income during 1967 show that the fastest rates of income growth during that year "tended to be in the smaller metropolitan areas". Cities which showed the greatest rates of income growth were:

Fayetteville, N.C., up 28.7 percent; Lawton, Oklahoma, up 23 percent; Sioux Falls, S.D., up 18.8 percent; Colorado Springs, Colo., up 18 percent; Texarkana, Tex., up 17.5 percent; Austin, Tex., up 16.9 percent, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., up 16 percent and Durham, N.C., up 15.5 percent.

Miami, Seattle and Dallas were among the fastest gainers among the big cities. Miami was up 13.1 percent; Seattle was up 12 percent and Dallas was up 12 percent.

On the other hand, cities with the highest per capita income were the big ones: San Francisco was tops with $4,401; New York was third with $4,255; Los Angeles was 7th with $4,150 and Chicago was eighth with $4,135.

Of the 33 largest cities with per capita income over $3,600, three were in New England and nine each in the Mideast and the Great Lakes. The Plains and the Far West each had 5 in the high income group, the Southwest had one and the Southeast and Rocky Mountain regions had none.

As in previous years, the large metropolitan areas showed per capita incomes roughly half again as high as the rest of the country—45 percent higher to be exact. Average income per person among the 134,000,000 inhabitants of the large metropolitan areas was $3,511; for the rest of the country it was $2,429.

The gain in per capita income for the large areas was 6.7 percent between 1966 and 1967 while the average annual increase for the entire country was only 4.3 percent. Much of the gain in 1967, however, was cut down by higher prices.

The ten cities with the highest per capita income were: San Francisco, $4,401; Anchorage, Alaska, $4,256; New York, $4,255; Paterson, N. J., $4,223; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, $4,218; Reno, Nevada, $4,207; Los Angeles, $4,150; Chicago, $4,135; Seattle, Wash., $4,085 and Midland, Texas, $4,076.

IN MEMORIAM

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Smith, Steve

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AUBURN, WASH.
Harper, Arthur
Jacobsen, Arthur
Williams, Lenus

L.U. NO. 1735,
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Lariviere, Isadore

Lakeland NEWS

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida.

10 Deaths in June at Lakeland Home

Jacob O. Full, Local 790, Dixon, Ill., arrived at the Home June 2, 1969.

Henry Carlson, Local 1367, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home June 5, 1969.

Bowdoin B. Smith, Local 1550, Braintree, Mass., arrived at the Home June 12, 1969.

George W. Wood, Local 1596, St. Louis, Mo., arrived at the Home June 17, 1969.

Gunval Tragde, Local 1456, New York, N. Y., arrived at the Home June 20, 1969.

Robert Brucer, Local 242, Chicago, Ill., died June 2, 1969. Burial was in Chicago.

John Miller, Local 242, Chicago, Ill., died while on leave, and was buried in Chicago.

Ralph Thompson, Local 1765, Orlando, Fla., died June 6, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Eskil Lindblade, Local 62, Chicago, Ill., died June 7, 1969. Burial was in Chicago.

Alfred Abraham, Local 261, Scranton, Pa., died June 14, 1969, while on leave. He was buried in Scranton.

Charles Tenney, Local 93, Ottawa, Ont., died June 20, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

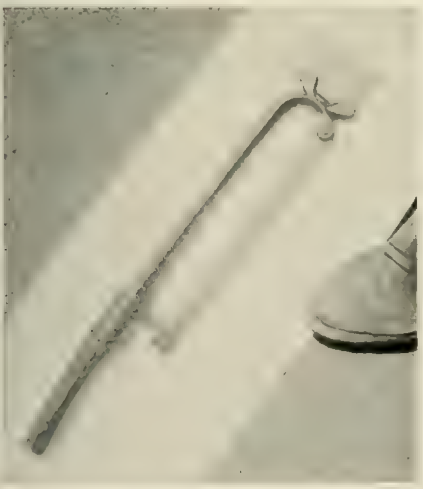
John F. Zulak, Local 11, Cleveland, Ohio, died June 24, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Martin Anderson, Local 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., died June 27, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

John Nurmi, Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died June 27, 1969. Burial was in Washington, D. C.

Elmer Smith, Local 1576, Stillwater, N. Y., died while on leave, June 27, 1969.

Another Whatzit



Esther Baller of the Hitching Post in Redmond, Ore., says she reads The Carpenter and enjoys the "What Is It" department. Now she has an entry for us. She reports that she has an old saw like this one in her shop, but that no one there knows exactly what it is. How about you? Drop us a line if you recognize it.

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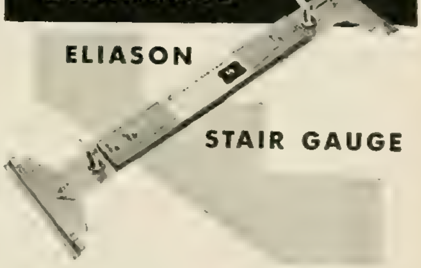

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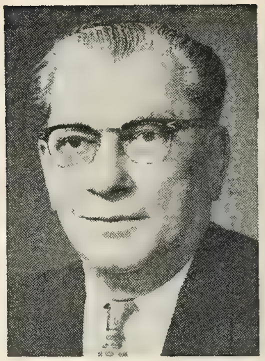


Better Trained Leaders for Tomorrow's Labor Movement

■ The American trade union movement will take a significant step forward in the field of education next month. That move will come on Labor Day with the opening of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center in Washington, D. C.

The Center, which will have temporary headquarters in Washington, D. C., is designed to develop trade union leadership through training programs in a variety of skills demanded of labor leaders in this increasingly complex world. Initially, students will be drawn from the rolls of paid union officials, but the Center eventually will open its classes to rank-and-file union members.

Courses, at first, will emphasize the basics: collective bargaining, labor law and history, grievance handling and economics. Later, courses will be offered in the American System of Unionism, Labor Economics, American Society and Civilization, and other labor-related subjects.

A number of AFL-CIO affiliates, including our own Brotherhood, have training programs of their own. The Brotherhood, in fact, is now conducting a series of in-service training seminars for its own training leaders, as you will note in a report in this issue of **The Carpenter.**

However, the Labor Studies Center marks the first time in the history of the American trade union movement that a national labor educational center has been established.

It is very apparent, I think, that the new Center will fill a gap which has long posed pitfalls in the labor movement's push toward progress. We are all aware of the need for better trained and educated labor leaders. The proposed curriculum of the Labor Studies Center, based as it is on experience, **plus** theory and philosophy, will go a long ways toward producing the all-around qualities necessary to the labor leaders of the future.

Professor Fred Hoehler, director of the labor studies program at Michigan State University, will be in charge of the Center. Faculty will be drawn from a wide spectrum of society, including the trade union movement, the academic community and specialists in various fields. Again, the emphasis is on producing a well-rounded labor leader.

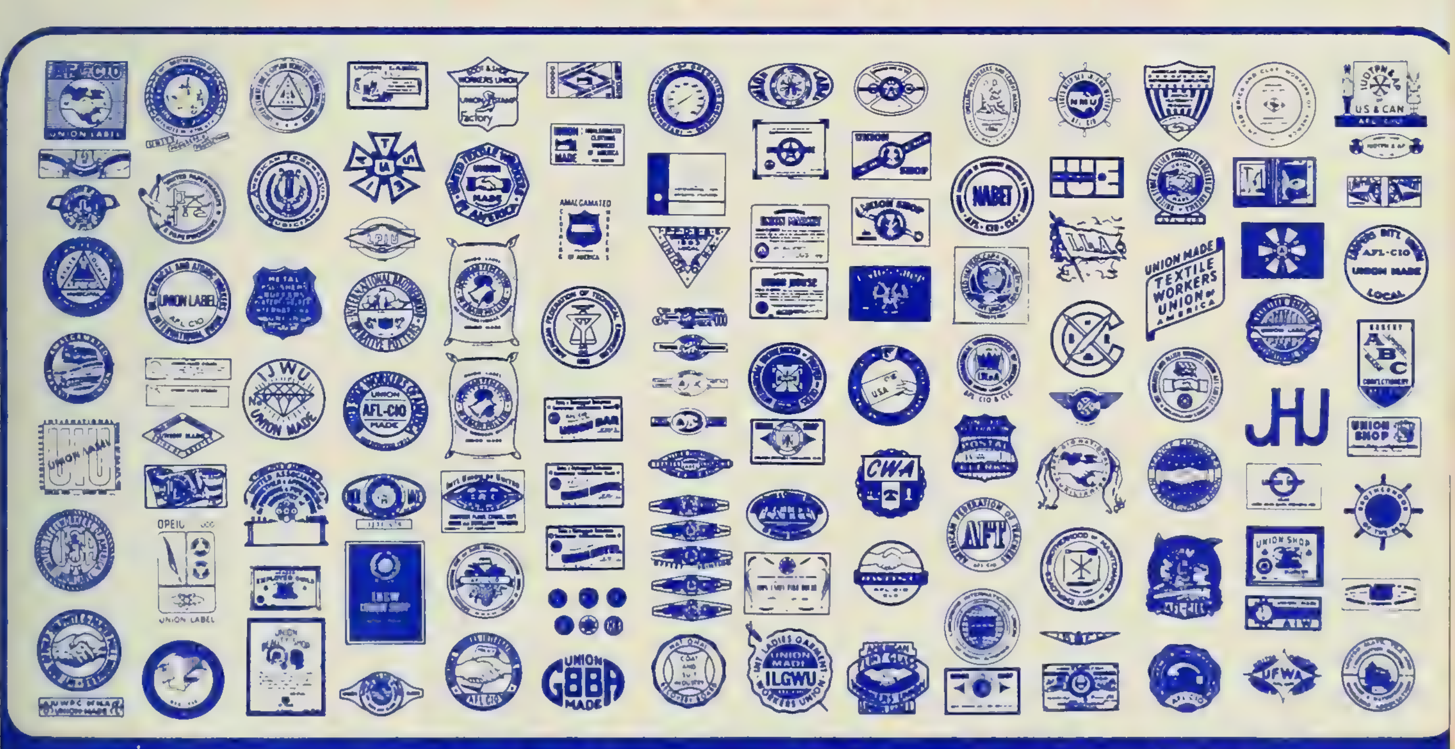
What can the Center do for us? I think the answer is simple: It can help our Brotherhood and the entire labor movement in meeting the challenges and problems which lie ahead in collective bargaining, communications, grievance procedures and a host of other significant areas.

The success of the Center depends on the amount of support given to it by not only AFL-CIO affiliated unions, but also by individual union officers and members. On behalf of our Brotherhood, I would like to take this opportunity to promise our wholehearted support for the Labor Studies Center. I know that any effort and backing we can provide will be returned multi-fold in benefits for our union.

We look forward to the inception of the center. In this day of technology and sophistication, the union movement must keep pace if it is to maintain its position of strength and effectiveness. I see the Labor Studies Center as a giant step in that direction. ■

Get to Know All American Symbols

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL, SHOP CARD, STORE CARD AND SERVICE BUTTON



UNION LABEL WEEK

SEPTEMBER 1-7

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

I AM A BUILDING TRADESMAN

I am a building tradesman.

My hands are custodians of skills a thousand generations old, held in trust for a thousand generations to come.

My predecessors created the Hanging Gardens of Nebuchadnezzar and patiently put together the Parthenon.

My successors will construct platforms in space and way stations on the stars.

I harness the rivers, bridge the inlets, disembowel the mountains, and level the valleys to make the nation strong in war and prosperous in peace.

The mightiest skyscraper begins with a stake I drive in the ground and ends with the turn of the owner's key in a lock I install.

Between the stake and the lock I fight searing summer heat and bitter winter cold.

Danger is my constant companion and instant death lurks around every corner.

The astronaut begins his probe of the heavens from a launching pad I build.

The mightiest surgeon performs his miracles in an amphitheater I erect and provide with heat, light, water, and technical equipment.

Even at the birth of the atomic age one of my Brothers was there. And when the first test proved successful, Enrico Fermi, the master scientist, placed his arm around the shoulders of this Brother and said: "Gus, with all our education, what could we have done without your experience?"*

I stand straight and walk proud, because I know my contribution to society is based on skill, not bluff; on sweat, not sweet-talk; on production, not press-agentry.

I am a building tradesman, belonging to a building trades union. Because I am, I need truckle neither to king nor tycoon.

By PETER TERZICK
General Treasurer
United Brotherhood of Carpenters

---

* The first atomic reactor was built at the University ot Chicago. The atomic pile was actually put together by Gus Knuth, a member of Carpenters Local No. 1922.

SEPTEMBER, 1969

The CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIX No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1969

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

A gnarled cypress tree which lost its fight for survival on a rocky escarpment above the Pacific Ocean provides the center of attention in the beautiful seascape by photographer Orville Andrews.

Locale of the attractive scene is high on a bluff near Seventeen Mile Drive, which stretches along areas of spectacular beauty between Monterey and Carmel, California, about 125 miles south of San Francisco. Hundreds of thousands of tourists leave the much-travelled, but relatively non-scenic, major north-south highway to see and photograph the beauty of Seventeen Mile Drive.

Monterey (derived from Monte Rey, or "King's Mountain") is a mecca for artists, photographers and great numbers of retired people, particularly naval persons. In addition, it is a magnet for tourists and those interested in California history.

Colorful wharves, originally used when sardines were running, now house restaurants, theaters and shops. The area abounds in festivals reminiscent of the Spanish and Mexican eras. The Monterey peninsula's artists have achieved success in galleries all over the world, and the annual Bach Festival attracts thousands of musicians and music lovers. The Presidio of Monterey is the oldest active military establishment west of the Rocky Mountains. The U.S. Naval Postgraduate School is within Monterey's city limits.

President Nixon signs the construction safety bill into law.

Federal Construction Safety Law Is Now A Reality

■ At approximately 10 a.m. on August 9, in the Cabinet Room of the White House, President Nixon signed into law the Williams-Daniels Construction Safety bill. This is the first labor bill to become law in the 91st Congress.

Public Law 91-54 is designed to promote health and safety on all Federal, Federally financed and/or Federally assisted construction projects. Safety standards covering all phases of work on such projects will be promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, who will also be in charge of overall enforcement of the Act.

Passage of the Act in the Congress was largely due to the tireless efforts put forth by the Subcommittee Chairmen, Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-New Jersey) and Representative Dominick Daniels (D-New Jersey). These two outstanding legislators worked for and obtained bi-partisan support for the bill to such an extent that it passed both houses without a dissenting vote. In fact, 31 of the 35 members of the House Labor Committee sponsored this legislation. Nearly all of the members of the Senate Labor Committee had introduced similar bills, but due to technicalities, the House number, HR-10946, was retained. Very seldom has any bill passed the Congress with such bi-partisan support.

Until the signing of this Act, the construction industry was the only major industry in the country doing Federal work which did not have Federal safety standards. While this law is limited to Federal Government construction, its effect is bound to lessen accidents in the private sector. Safety experts declare that Public Law 91-54 is the strongest safety bill in the Federal statutes.

While no exact prediction can be made as to its effects, it is anticipated that the number of injuries and deaths in the Federal construction area will be reduced by at least 10 percent in the first year of operation. This compares very favorably with the operation of the Maritime Safety Act covering shipyard workers and longshoremen. The Maritime safety program, since its inception, has reduced injuries by 50 percent. We expect the construction safety law to exceed this record.

While passage of the Construction Safety bill is of major interest to those who work in our industry, its effects are bound to have an impact on the total job safety picture.

For the past several years mine workers have been endeavoring to get a Federal safety bill capable of reducing the frightful toll taken annually by "Black Lung" disease. The mine workers finally resorted to an industry-wide strike this spring in an effort to hasten the passage of appropriate legislation

The Mine Safety bill is still threading its way through the Congressional maze.

Passage of the Construction Safety bill cannot help but add strength to the miners' arguments for a decent safety bill of their own.

With the growth of new techniques in all fields of manufacturing, mining, and construction, the need for effective safety legislation becomes greater year by year.

Chemicals, new acids and new corrosive gases add occupational hazards which did not exist even a decade ago. The use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes has added new dangers to people working in the industries that use this kind of energy.

The need is for a total reassessment of the role legislation must play in protecting the health and safety of the nation—all the way from controlling the use of untested drugs to eliminating hazardous conditions in areas where people work.

The passage of the Construction Safety bill is merely a first step in the comprehensive program which is needed to insure that citizens have reasonable protection from the hazards that surround them on the job and in the home.

Our Brotherhood's legislative representatives worked long and hard to insure passage of the Con-

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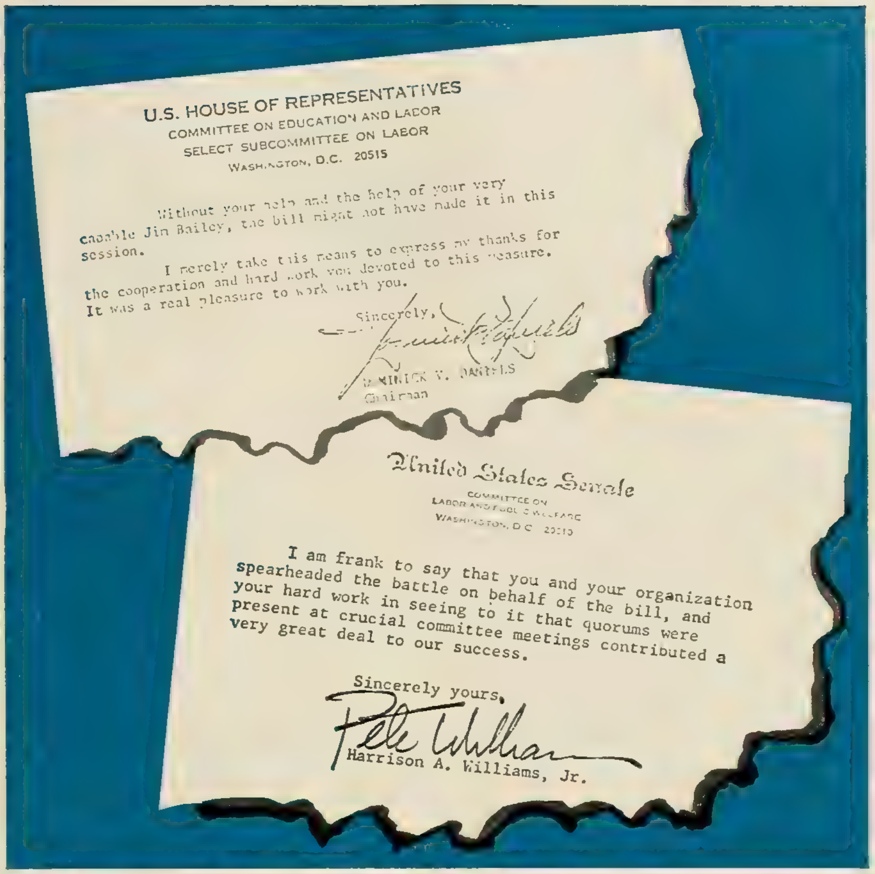


U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

Without your help and the help of your very capable Jim Bailey, the bill might not have made it in this session.

I merely take this means to express my thanks for the cooperation and hard work you devoted to this measure. It was a real pleasure to work with you.

Sincerely,

DOMINICK V. DANIELS
Chairman

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

I am frank to say that you and your organization spearheaded the battle on behalf of the bill, and your hard work in seeing to it that quorums were present at crucial committee meetings contributed a very great deal to our success.

Sincerely yours,

Pete Williams

Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

Recognition of the role played by the Brotherhod in helping to obtain passage of the Construction Safety Bill is contained in the excerpts, above, from two letters received by General Treasurer and CARPENTER Editor Peter Terzick. They came from Congressman Dominick Daniels of New Jersey and U.S. Senator Harrison Williams, Jr., also of New Jersey.

Legislative Representative Jim Bailey, Congressman Dominick Daniels, General Treasurer Terzick, and Senator Harrison Williams hold a strategy meeting to push passage of the Construction Safety Bill.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

MEAT CONTROLS—The US Department of Agriculture, last month, published a massive series of proposed Federal meat regulations, including new government controls over trade in "4-D's"—dead, dying, disabled and diseased animals. The regulations would require all meat brokers, renderers, animal food manufacturers, operators of meat warehouses, and 4-D operators to register with the Secretary of Agriculture and keep records of all transactions.

GAME CURBS—The Federal Trade Commission has imposed restrictions on promotional games of chance used by supermarkets and gas stations. The FTC voted 4 to 1 in favor of a grade regulation, effective next month, which would regulate all such games, requiring that they state the number of prizes available and the odds of winning, the geographic area covered by the game, the number of retail outlets participating and the scheduled termination date. Supermarkets and gas stations were told that they cannot "promote, sell or use any game that can be solved so that winning game pieces can be pre-identified.

POVERTY DIP—The Census Bureau reports that the number of Americans living in poverty in 1968 dropped 2.3 million from the preceding year. The Bureau estimated that 25.4 million people lived in poverty last year, some 13 percent of the nation. The Federal government has established an income of $3,553 for a non-farm family of four as the minimum amount necessary to maintain a decent standard of living.

JOB TRAINING—The Department of Labor has funded programs in 19 states to give job training to nearly 25,000 people on welfare. Ten of the states already had programs and were given additional funds. New states in the program include Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

NEW CHAIRMAN—President Nixon has nominated the Maritime Editor of the Baltimore Sun, Mrs. Helen D. Bentley, as chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission. Mrs. Bentley, 45, served as maritime advisor to Mr. Nixon during the 1968 Presidential campaign. The post carries with it a $40,000 a year salary.

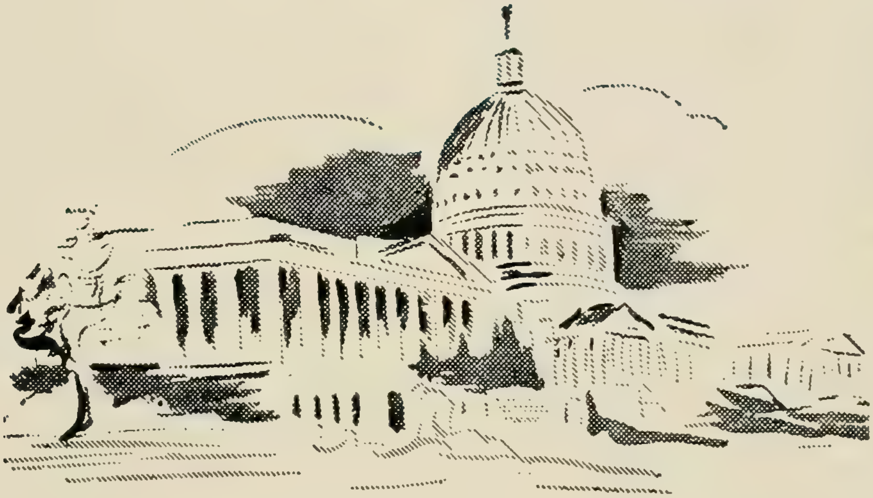
UNION SCORECARD—Some 202,000 American workers came under the union banner during fiscal 1969, as unions won 55.5 percent of all National Labor Relations Board representation elections during that period. There were 7,699 elections.

PRODUCT REGULATION—The Federal Trade Commission set Sept. 10 as the effective date of its regulations covering non-food and drug items under the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. The FTC regulations cover such items as paper products, soap powders, and other cleaning materials.

SUPPORT STRIKE—The AFL-CIO has reissued its call to all national and international unions to step up their support and contributions to the strike against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner. AFL-CIO President George Meany reported that the recent meeting of the Federation's Executive Council in New York had voted unanimously to give an additional $15,000 to the strike relief fund. The Executive Council established the fund in June, 1968, with an initial contribution of $25,000. The strike, involving 2,000 members of eight AFL-CIO unions, is 20 months old.

DDT DANGER—The pesticide peril to human life has mounted to the point where the average American has 12 parts per million of the deadly pesticide DDT in his body, although the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has declared seven parts per million as the upper limit for meats and vegetables.

Congress Has Much Unfinished Business



■ Whatever else can be said about the current session of Congress, one must admit that it has been a very productive session for the members themselves. First, they voted themselves a wage increase of 41 percent, then they voted themselves a three-week vacation from August 13 to September 2.

By the time the Congress closed up shop for the summer vacation, the total amount of worthwhile legislation enacted added up to very little.

As announced in another story in this issue, the Construction Safety bill was enacted into law. Other than this, no meaningful labor legislation was passed.

Tax Reform Bogged

Congress was bogged down for several months trying to come up with a tax bill the American people would buy. The public made it abundantly clear that extension of the 10 percent surtax without meaningful tax reform was unacceptable.

The House of Representatives finally passed a tax measure which only scratches the surface of tax reform. The bill does give some tax relief to the working poor, to whom any income tax is a belly-robbing burden. It gives a modicum of relief to the hard-working middle-income Americans, but not until next year. It does repeal the 7 percent investment credit to business, the single most inflationary pressure on the economy.

However, it fails to touch many of the most glaring loopholes. It is not a very good trade for extension of the surtax.

The bill is now before the Senate, and there is some room for optimism that the Senate will do a better job of closing the bigger tax loopholes and giving greater consideration to the middle-income workers who now foot a major portion of the tax bill.

Some of the legislation which is of interest to building tradesmen is herewith summarized:

Saline Water Conversion: Some $26 million was authorized for this program, $5½ million to go for design, construction, acquisition, etc. This is the first step in a program that eventually must involve billions in new construction. Davis-Bacon provisions are included in the bill.

Water Pollution Control: The Water Quality Improvement Act of 1969 was passed by the House in April, but final action has yet to be taken by the Senate. This legislation is designed to protect public waters from pollution by oil, sewage, and industrial wastes. A good deal of construction will be involved.

Hospital Construction and Modernization: The House approved and sent to the Senate H.R. 11102, which expands the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act to meet the critical health needs of inner city residents. This legislation authorizes a loan guarantee fund for hospital

Continued on Page 6

construction and modernization.

Labor-HEW Appropriations: The House has passed H.R. 13111, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies.

During consideration of the matter by the House Appropriations Committee, the Brotherhood made numerous calls on members of the Committee urging that additional funds be appropriated for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. Without additional funds, the Bureau will have to reduce its personnel by 30 positions, 19 of them being apprenticeship and training representatives, who are the heart of the Bureau's programs.

No Time For Cutting

It was brought to the attention of the Committee and the House that now is not the time to be cutting personnel and programs within the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, but rather the Bureau's programs should be expanded to meet the rising demand for apprenticeship and training programs. Unfortunately, the Congress did not heed the calls of the Brotherhood and the AFL-CIO to allocate the necessary funds.

Also, the Labor-HEW Appropriation Bill did not specifically allocate funds for the **seasonality study** which was authorized by the Manpower Development and Training Act Amendments of 1968. The study has already been begun by a small staff made up of personnel from the Departments of Labor and Commerce, but we have been advised that the Departments do not feel they can pursue the study further at this time unless funds are specifically allocated by the Congress.

In the field of **vocational education,** the House was more liberal. The House-passed bill includes $488.5 million, an increase of $209.5 million over the Administration's request for vocational training. All building trades unions are pushing hard for full-funding of the Vocational Education program.

Housing Appropriations: The House voted on June 24, 1969, to seriously reduce appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Urban renewal funds were cut from $250 million to $100 million; model cities from $675 million to $500 million; rent housing assistance, interest reduction payments, homeownership programs, and the rent supplement program were all hard hit. The House also reduced fair housing programs from $10½ million to $5 million. Labor is fighting for increased appropriations for these programs. The Senate Appropriations Committee has begun hearings on the matter.

Manpower Needs

Other legislation which is being watched involves new manpower legislation seeking the creation of a flexible manpower mechanism to assure employment opportunity for every American, plus training for those who need it to qualify for a job. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act by raising the minimum wage to $2 per hour is gaining support.

As usual, there is a hopperful of vicious anti-labor bills which are lying dormant until such time as the backers figure the climate is ripe for passing them. These bills range all the way from compulsory arbitration, to making unions subject to anti-trust laws. It takes eternal vigilance on the part of labor's legislative representatives to keep these bills properly bottled up.

Senator Receives Plaque Carved By Member

SCVTO BONAE VOLVNTATIS TVAE CORONASTI NOS
1632

The office wall of Senator Charles Mathias of Maryland handsomely displays a wall plaque carved by a member of Local Union 974, Baltimore, Md., in the form of the State Seal of Maryland. The carving of the plaque was done by Brother Benjamin Svechnikov and is a true work of art. Brother Svechnikov learned his skill in Russia. Many examples of his artistry are to be found in government buildings in and around Washington, D.C. Although a particularly complicated design, the replica of the Seal of Maryland turned out to be a masterpiece of the art of carving. The plaque was commissioned by admirers of Senator Mathias in Baltimore and was presented to him at the General Office by General Secretary R. E. Livingston and General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick on behalf of the group.

Continental Units, Brotherhood 'Going Places' Together

■ Continental Units Corp., Whippany, N. J., with whom our Brotherhood has a construction and on-site erection contract, is literally "moving up" in the field of modular unit construction.

Late last winter, the company faced a tricky problem: placing a fully-equipped summit house atop Hamburg Mountain in northern New Jersey. The mountain was inaccessible by land, so Continental decided to go via the air. Using a specially-equipped helicopter, the company placed all five sections of the house atop the mountain in less than 48 hours. Continental president George H. Matthews said the operation proved "that rugged terrain, the lack of roads, and extraordinary stress could be overcome."

Continental and Local 821 of the Brotherhood joined in a contract in September of last year. According to the terms of the agreement, all production employees are entitled to the full benefit package of pension, job security, vacation pay, hospitalization and group insurance, classification and security. The agreement also provides that the complete installation of the relocatable modules at the site will be performed by members of the Brotherhood anywhere in the U. S.

Raleigh Rajoppi, president of the New Jersey Council and an Executive Board member of the International Union, and Robert F. Ohweiler, general representative, said in a joint statement about the contract: "This agreement with Continental Units Corp. represents a significate step forward for our union members, because of the unlimited opportunities for our workers in relocatable modular construction. We welcome the opportunity of our union participating in a new concept in construction to better serve the needs of our nation."

Since the modular units are constructed indoors, the company is able to operate on a year-round basis, thereby stabilizing employment.

The modules manufactured by Continental are: custom-designed

Continued on Page 14

A helicopter was used to airlift a complete prefabricated ski lodge-restaurant to the top of 1,500-foot Hamburg Mountain in New Jersey. Five sections were placed on a cinder block foundation. The operation was performed with a 60 percent time savings.

At the signing of the initial agreement between Carpenters Local 821 and Continental Units Corp. were, from left: Robert F. Ohweiler, General Representative; George H. Matthews, President of Continental; General Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi; and Russell McNair, Local 821 Representative.

The first Continental Unit manufactured by Brotherhood members was this "relocatable office"—useful at used car lots, as information booths, truck dispatching offices, etc.

Inflation Blues

Buying Power Stands Still As Living Costs Go Up Again

Everything on the cost-of-living front went up during July except the buying power of the average worker who is actually 58 cents a week poorer than he was a year ago despite a $4.55 boost in wages.

The Consumer Price Index hit a new high of 128.2 percent in July, increasing five-tenths of a point over the month. It is now rising at a 6 percent annual rate, the highest since 1961 with no signs of a let-up. The only bright note is that the 6 percent annual rate isn't as high as the June rate which was 7.2 percent, and the March rate was 8.4 percent.

Wholesale prices are still climbing. They are 3.8 percent higher than a year ago; 1.3 percent higher than three months ago and one-tenth percent higher than a month ago. Labor Department economists, however, warn that the low increase for July was largely the result of a 3.5 percent drop in lumber and wood products.

Gross weekly earnings for rank-and-file workers rose to $115.44 in July, an increase of 68 cents from June and $6.57 from a year ago. This 6 percent boost was just about balanced by the 6 percent annual rate in living costs over the year, so no progress was registered on the buying power front.

The story for the past several months has been pretty much the same. Food prices, except for fresh fruits and vegetables, have been going up. Frying chickens, for example, have doubled in price over the past months. Beef, veal and pork also continue to rise.

Higher interest rates are showing up sharply in the index for housing costs which are beginning to rival the increases in medical care. Homeowner costs, for example, are up to 140, an increase of 9.5 percent from a year ago.

As usual medical costs continued to climb, doctors' fees going up four-tenths of one percent and hospital fees climbing 1.1 percent. Medical care and medical care services still are the highest on the index—with medical care hitting 155.9 and medical care services 170.1.

The only items that dropped a bit during July were used cars, gasoline (in the West) and apparel.

The average worker with three dependents had gross wages of $115.44, but took home only $100.62 with a buying power of $78.49 as compared with 1957-59 dollars. The worker with no dependents and heavier taxes took home $91.57 with a buying power of $71.43. In both cases this represented a gain of between three and four cents over the month, but a loss of between 32 cents and 58 cents over the year.

One result of the July boost in living costs is that 1,150,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay increases. About 1,050,000 in automobiles and farm machinery will receive an 8 cents an hour boost. About 60,000 workers in other industries will get from one to 18 cents, based on annual, quarterly and monthly reviews. Nearly 20,000 workers will get varying increases due to increases in the index for Chicago, Illinois, Pittsburgh, and Boston.

One significant note is that about 17,000 workers have run out of the increases provided in their contracts. They have already received their maximum boosts and are no longer eligible for cost-of-living increases.

Construction Safety

Continued from Page 3

struction Safety bill. While it does not embody all the features that we want and the construction industry needs, it is a major step in the right direction and it is one of the dividends our Brotherhood has been able to reap through the operation of our CLIC program. ■

WHAT THE NEW CONSTRUCTION SAFETY BILL DOES

IT EXTENDS the same safety and health protection to construction workers employed on Federal, Federally-financed or Federally-assisted projects as is now given Federal supply contract workers by the Walsh-Healey Act and Federal service contract workers by the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contracts Act. Construction contractors are the only major government contractors who are not subject to any Federal safety or health requirements.

IT DIRECTS the Secretary of Labor to seek compliance with safety and health standards on all Federally-financed or Federally-assisted projects as well as Federal projects.

IT DIRECTS the Secretary of Labor to follow the requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act in developing regulations, procedures and standards.

IT PROVIDES the contractor with both administrative and judicial safeguards.

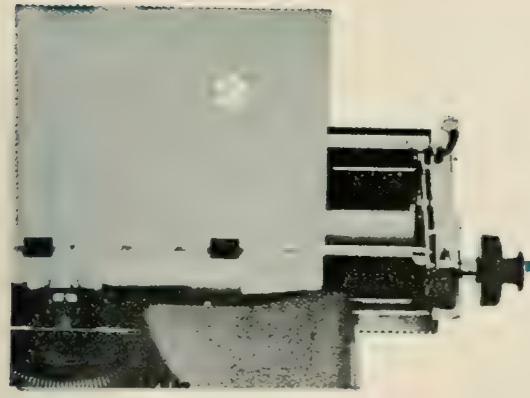
IT APPLIES only to those projects subject to Reorganization Plan No. 14 of 1950, which relates to the enforcement of the prevailing wage provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act and other similar Acts.

IT WILL BENEFIT CONTRACTORS by reducing injury compensation costs, reducing contractor liability by meeting accepted safety standards, improving efficiency and lowering contract costs, and improving competitive status through reduced costs.

IT WILL SAVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in construction costs for the Federal Government. Reduced costs to contractors by implementation of safety standards will be passed on to the government in lower bids on projects. Contractors will also have to be competitive in their bids and not hedge by providing lower safety and health guarantees for their employees.

IT WILL ESTABLISH a national set of standards for safety and health in the construction industry for Federal, Federally-financed and Federally-assisted projects. These will be the first national standards for the construction industry.

IT WILL SAVE hundreds of thousands of injuries and death that the unprotected construction workers experience.



EDITORIALS

*Profit or Patriotism

We are constantly being amazed at how patriotic and civic-minded corporations can become when it increases their profits to so be. We remember during the war how patriotic the hotels were. They all but eliminated soap and towels from their bathrooms, and they had signs plastered all over their rooms requesting that lights not be burned unnecessarily. To insure cooperation, they went to 40-watt bulbs exclusively.

All this, of course, was in the interest of patriotism. The fact that profits were increased thereby was the furtherest thing from their minds.

Presently, we are seeing the banks and lending institutions bleeding for the good of the nation while escalating interest rates by 35 percent in less than 12 months. You understand they are simply doing this because it is "good for the nation," and this is their contribution to stopping the growth of inflationary pressures. The theory is, of course, that the higher the interest rates go, the fewer people will borrow money and, therefore, economic activity will slow down. This slowdown will gradually bring inflation under control.

However, we note that the banks are somewhat more hesitant about increasing the interest rates they pay on their savings accounts. The banks paid 4 to 5 percent interest on savings accounts when they were charging their preferred borrowers 6 percent.

Since the first of the year, the rate to borrowers has risen from 6 percent to 8 percent. Of course, there has been no increase in the interest rate which banks pay on savings accounts.

To be fair, some banks have legal restrictions on the interest rates they can pay on savings. However, we have seen no great clamor on the part of such banks to have the legal maximum raised. Apparently, it is not as patriotic and civic minded to pay out higher interest rates as it is to collect them from borrowers. This sort of civic-mindedness on the part of corporations is simply a public relations patriotism we find hard to swallow.

Recently, one multi-millionaire willed the nation a valuable art collection. Another tycoon gave Uncle Sam a valuable coin collection. These are worthwhile additions to our heritage and our culture, but we ought to understand that the word "gave" in this context is somewhat suspect. The givers deducted the full value of the collections from their inheritance taxes. To our way of thinking, this means that we, the people, pretty much paid for them, since we had to make up in taxes what the donors deducted.

Perhaps, if the tycoons had not done the collecting, these valuable artifacts may have been lost to the people. To the extent that this is true, the transactions are commendable, so long as everyone understands who shot John.

*We Can Lose Only Once

On page 40 of this issue there appears a thought-provoking article by General President Hutcheson, pointing out that much of the affluence we enjoy today is a myth because a whopping bill is facing us in the near future as our environment becomes increasingly unacceptable.

Recently, the National Wildlife Federation completed a study of our stewardship of the natural resources entrusted to our care. What the study found is anything but encouraging, and the results only emphasize the points made by General President Hutcheson.

The Wildlife Federation survey found that despite the growing emphasis on conservation, the United States is losing its battle against environmental deterioration.

According to the survey, air pollution is the most serious threat to environmental quality. The 1969 Air Quality Index finds conditions very bad and getting worse. Automobile exhaust is by far the greatest source of pollution. Disaster is inevitable unless the trend is reversed.

The Water Quality Index is rated as bad, despite heroic state and Federal attempts to cut down water pollution. More than 2,000 communities still discharge raw sewage into rivers and lakes. Many industries also channel industrial waste directly into stream beds.

The Soil Quality Index rates only fair, and actually the battle to eliminate wind and water erosion is losing ground.

In the area of wildlife conservation, the picture is somewhat brighter. Some 89 bird and animal species are on the verge of extinction, but heroic conservation measures are proving to be increasingly effective. There are more deer in the United States today than any time in history. Only the water species of wildlife are encountering difficulties because of the continuing shrinkage of natural habitat and pollution of waters by pesticides.

The Federation's study reveals that the world's richest and most powerful nation is going downhill at a disturbing rate insofar as protecting environmental quality is concerned.

Tom Kimball, Wildlife Federation Executive Director, put it this way: "The prospects are extremely disturbing, but not really too surprising. You get just what you pay for, and far less than one percent of every tax dollar goes into programs even remotely related to protection and improvement of our environment."

We spend 70 percent of our budget to fight Vietnam (and various other hot and cold wars) but only one percent on the war against pollution.

The shooting wars we can lose and still survive. The war to maintain a livable environment we can lose only once.

Labor Day's Paternity Suit

Those pressing the cause of Matthew Maguire should have taken their cue from Matt himself

■ We thought we had it all settled two years ago: A staff writer for *The Paterson, N.J. Morning Call* had interviewed Mrs. Doris Atherton of Paterson, youngest granddaughter of Matthew Maguire, onetime secretary of the old Machinists and Blacksmiths Union. Mrs. Atherton told the reporter that her grandfather was actually "The Father of Labor Day" and not the first general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Peter McGuire. She produced some papers, an early Paterson newspaper, and other records to support the claim.

The Machinist, official publication of the International Assn. of Machinists, picked up the story and "ran with it." In due course, the Brotherhood had to rise to the defense of its own Peter McGuire.

We subsequently secured Peter's pedestal—at least to our own and most other satisfactions — and thought the matter had dropped.

Now, however, a retired Machinist, George Pearlman of IAM Local 64, Clifton, N.J., has launched another effort to substitute M. Maguire for P. McGuire.

Pearlman went through records of the New York City central labor body, *The AFL Federationist,* Paterson and New York City newspapers. He talked with Mrs. Atherton.

Pearlman concluded that history had erred in going along with Peter McGuire's claim. If Matthew Maguire deserved the credit, he decided, history books should give it to him.

"Somewhere," Pearlman says, "there had to be records which would substantiate the claim of one or the other of these two great trade unionists. I went looking for such records."

Today, after a year of research, Pearlman is convinced. He says, "Matthew Maguire, not Peter McGuire, was the real author of Labor Day."

None of this cuts any ice with either the AFL-CIO or the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

An AFL-CIO spokesman told Press Associates, a syndicated service, that "we examined the records and we stick by history. We still believe that Peter McGuire is the Father of Labor Day. We have nothing but admiration for Matthew Maguire. He was a great trade unionist, but we don't believe that he is the Father of Labor Day."

General Treasurer Peter Terzick, editor of *the Carpenter,* the Brotherhood's official publication, suggested that "we've played around with history enough. There's no point in rewriting it at this late date. None of the records that have been uncovered change a thing."

He added:

"Back in 1886 when our general secretary, Peter McGuire was acclaimed the Father of Labor Day nobody protested. If Matt had anything to say he should have said it then."

"Filing a paternity suit 90 years after the event has to raise a few eyebrows."

The Machinists, however, believe they've scored a major breakthrough. At the IAM's convention in Chicago last September, the then Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz told the delegates:

"My decision, ladies and gentlemen, on the basis of all the evidence brought to me is that there is no question who is the Father of Labor Day."

"Officially, as of this moment, insofar as the Department of Labor is concerned, it is Matt Maguire, the Machinist."

Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz is still relatively new to his office. He hasn't gone that far. In fact he'd just as soon not be mixed into the flap, Press Associates reports. ■

Lew Rhodes Retires After Four Decades of Organizing

After 42 years of Brotherhood membership—40 years as an organizer—Lew Rhodes retires.

Lew Rhodes

Born in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, he joined the trade in 1918 to seek work in the war industries of World War I. After working in the war projects, he was employed as maintenance carpenter for E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co. at Old Hickory, Tennessee.

He followed the oil fields of the Southwest in the postwar years, eventually working for Magnolia Petroleum Company on a pipeline crew. When an opportunity presented itself to go to school he studied business management, accounting, business machine operation, psychology, public speaking, and business law, graduating from Draughon's Business College, Dallas, Texas, in 1920.

He continued his activities as carpenter, working there and through the South, joining Local 50, Carpenters, Knoxville Tenn., in 1927.

Two years elapsed, and he found himself involved in his first union organizing efforts. By this time he was a member of Local 256, Savannah, Georgia, and, through acquaintance with the only organizer of the American Federation of Labor in the South, George L. Googe, he became embroiled in a rough-and-tumble organizational drive in the textile industry of the Piedmont area of the Carolinas.

In 1931 he cleared his membership into Carpenters Local 627 at Jacksonville, Florida.

He was appointed an American Federation of Labor organizer by President William Green in 1938 and served in this capacity for 18 years.

All during this time he edited and published **The Labor Journal** at Jacksonville, flying his own airplane in traveling throughout the country.

When World War II came along, he volunteered. Being a qualified pilot, he entered the Air Force and was assigned to anti-submarine patrol at the time when the Germans were sinking our ships along the Florida seacoast. He went down at sea in 1942 and was rescued after 3½ hours of swimming and floating by a Navy PBY flying boat.

At the end of the war he returned to the AFL and was appointed assistant director in the South, moving up to director in 1948.

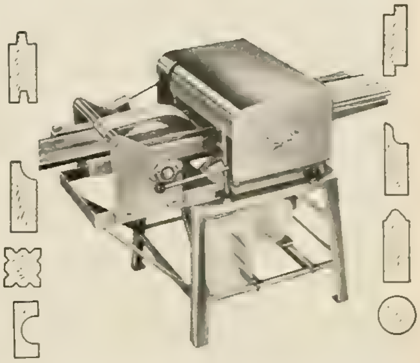
By 1956 the expansion of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in the South brought him an appointment as regional director. He hardly settled into that job when the Brotherhood's General President M. A. Hutcheson tapped him as national director of organization.

He directed organizational work in the citrus industry of Florida. He helped to organize the atomic power industry, successfully directing organization and negotiations in the Oak Ridge Atomic facility in Tennessee for about ten years.

New local organizations were established under his direction in Puerto Rico and Newfoundland.

His retirement closes an active and faithful career, and his many friends throughout the country will miss his assistance and guidance and wish him a pleasant and fruitful retirement.

Planer·Molder·Saw!



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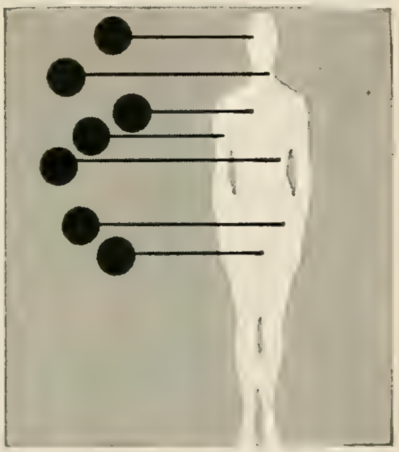


Know the seven danger signals that may mean cancer.

1. Unusual bleeding or discharge. 2. A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere. 3. A sore that does not heal. 4. A change in bowel or bladder habits. 5. Hoarseness or cough. 6. Indigestion or difficulty in swallowing. 7. Change in a wart or mole. None of these is a sure sign of cancer. But if one lasts more than 2 weeks, see your doctor at once. It's worth it in peace of mind alone.

American Cancer Society®

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY THE PUBLISHER

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Employees of Parker Pen Company In Florida Join Brotherhood

It all took place recently: the presentation of charter, installation of officers, and initiation of members of the Parker Pen Company, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Local No. 2526, Industrial Unit of the Broward County District Council of Carpenters, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Standing, left to right, was Joseph Mankowich, organizer; and head business representative; Jack E. Shepard, International Representative; Mrs. V. Kobat, president; Mabel Williams, financial secretary and Vincent Bryan, president, Broward County District Council of Carpenters. Seated are officers and members of the newly organized Local No. 2526. Buy Parker Pens—They're UNION.

A visit to the Broward County District Council of Carpenters, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. by International Representative Jack E. Shepard.

Standing, left to right, Vincent Bryan, president; Jack E. Shepard, International Representative; Joseph Mankowich, newly-elected head business representative, from Pompano Beach, Fla., Local No. 3206.

5 Members Receive Pension Checks

Five members of Carpenters and Millwright Local 621 of Bangor, Maine, have received their first checks from the Northern New England Carpenters Health and Welfare Pension Plan. Local 621 enrolled in the plan a year ago. Left to right are: Arthur R. Corbett, Randall G. Loud, George R. Hutchins, Carroll A. Harris, Bernard A. Wilbur, and Local 621 president Andrew V. Nelson who presented the checks. The combined ages of the pensioners total 356 years.

Local 488 Officer Retires

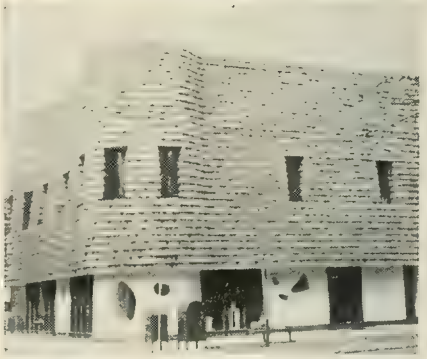
Brother F. LeRoy Hunt, financial secretary-treasurer of Local 488, Bronx, N.Y., for the past 26 years, has retired. He was only the second financial secretary-treasurer of the local.

Brother Hunt also had been recording secretary for six years. He has been a member of the Brotherhood for 45 years.

A Real Union Man

Brother Alex Simon, who died last April, had been a member of the Brotherhood for 70 years, records show. He was initiated into Local 16, Springfield, Ill., on Oct. 4, 1899 when he was 19 years old, and was a member of Local 1245, Carlsbad, New Mexico, when he died. Membership was continuous.

Moelter & Son Remodeling Job



Bruno Moelter & Son, Chicago, Ill., recently remodeled its office building. The remodeling consisted almost entirely of carpentry work, reports Charles Moelter. The small balance of the building was framed out by carpenters, covered with wire lath and plastered with white cement and silica sand. Wood shakes serve partly as roof and siding in this unique building design. Mr. Moelter is a general contractor and a journeyman carpenter. He has belonged to Local 419 for more that 20 years and his father, who is now retired, has been a carpenter for some 50 years.

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

SKIING HALL OF FAME—Harry Lien of Franklin Park, Ill., 74, and a retired member of the United Brotherhood, has been named to the U.S. Ski Association's Hall of Fame. Skis which he used at the 1924 Winter Olympics in France will be donated to the Hall of Fame's exhibition hall at Ishpeming, Michigan.

Lien was a member of the first U.S. Olympics ski team. Born in Norway, Lien arrived in the United States in 1921 and shortly thereafter joined Local 80 of Chicago. He also joined Chicago's Norge Ski Club and two years later captured the club's skiing title.

Lien is one oldtimer who doesn't think athletes of yesteryear were such great performers. He says today's skiers are much better in every respect.

"The best performance I ever turned in was a leap of 179 feet in British Columbia. That's when the world's record was only 240 feet." he says.

He ended his skiing career in 1937 and made application for pensioned retirement as a carpenter in 1961.

HOSPITAL CORRIDOR—An all-weather corridor connecting two buildings at the Outwood State Hospital and School, near Madisonville, Ky., was dedicated recently. It was the final link interconnecting all buildings in the hospital complex, and it was made possible by funds, materials, and labor supplied by members of Carpenters Local 2310.

The hospital and school provides living accommodations for approximately 150 teenage boys.

Local 2310 business agent, L. E. Tucker, reports that his union provided the materials and the personnel to build the corridor without any assistance from hospital funds or hospital personnel. The project was completed in four months by members working on weekends, evenings, and time-off. Total value of the project was about $5,000.

William Turner displays his customized bicycle that recently won a trophy at the Washington Auto Show. William, a high school student, was presented the bike after the one he owned was stolen as he foiled a bank robbery. He mounted on the bicycle a steering wheel, gears, bell and police radio. William is the son of William Turner, Sr., a member of Local Union 132, Washington, D.C. William lost his bicycle when he became suspicious of some men he saw running from a Washington bank. He followed one of the men until he entered a house. He then flagged down a police car, and as a result of his quick thinking, the bank robbers were apprehended.

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Second Seminar

The second in a series of 17 training seminars for directors, coordinators, and instructors in the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training program was held at Headquarters in Washington, D.C., last month. The participants are shown above and at right, listening to a talk by International Coordinator Leo Gable.

The two-week seminars are a joint effort of the U.S. Office of Education and the Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department. A third seminar is scheduled to begin in the middle of September.

CONTRACT–*What's in a Name?*

■ If today's collective bargaining contracts sometimes appear to be like "peace treaties," it may be because that is about what the first "contracts" amounted to.

When Imperial Rome was on the march and was conquering one nation after another, the political powers in Rome developed a new word by combining the Latin word for "with" (con) with "pull" (trahere). The latter Latin word, in one of its forms, is "tractus." So the Roman diplomats developed the new word, "contractus," which carried with it the obvious meaning: pulled together. (It made no difference if the "togetherness" was not altogether voluntary on the part of the conquered party!)

At that time there was no business or commerce as we know it today. Whatever commercial exchanges there were, generally were made on a barter system. Early money was made in the shape of a cow (Latin word: pecus) because cows were a basic unit of barter. (Origin of the word "pecuniary.")

So while "contract" originally meant a political meeting of minds, when the Industrial Revolution came about and commerce boomed, the term "contract" passed into the area of business agreements and, by 1575, had become a standard business device as parties were "drawn together." ■

Continental Units

Continued from Page 7

and engineered environmental research and development laboratories; educational training and demonstration centers; relocatable field management offices; low-income housing; and resort and recreation facilities. The units are self-contained modules that are delivered overland or through the air by helicopter, complete with all utilities, plumbing and electrical installations.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has made an urgent appeal to all affiliates for generous contributions to victims of Camille.

AFL-CIO President George Meany reported the Council had voted a contribution of $25,000 to the Red Cross. He urged all the unions of the AFL-CIO and its state central bodies to contribute to the Red Cross.

State Apprenticeship Contest Reports

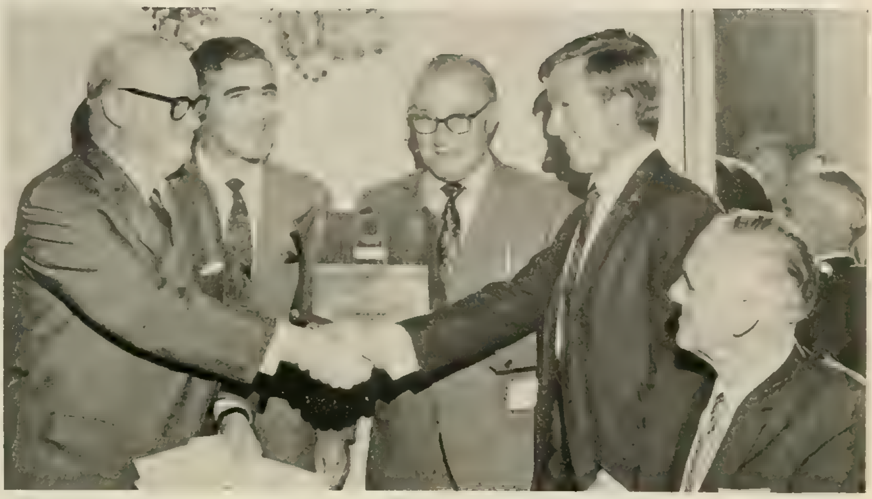
The 1969 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest was held, August 14 and 15 in Chicago, Ill., and top awards were presented August 16 to the contestants from California. It was an exciting finals, and we'll have a full report in the October issue.

New York City Host To Empire State Contestants

The newly-occupied quarters of the New York City Apprenticeship Program was the scene of the first carpentry contest in the state. The contestants who participated were: Maurice Goldie, LU 608, New York City D.C.; George Ottenschott LU 12, Syracuse; Robert A. Turner, LU 163, Westchester D.C.; Herbert Doscher, LU 1921, Nassau D.C.

TOP PICTURE: Left to right: State Council President Charles Johnson, Jr., Joseph Lia, General Representative; Louis Schumack, Director of Apprenticeship & Training of New York City; Herbert Doscher, winner, Local 1921, Nassau DC; Conrad Olsen, First Vice President of New York City DC.

MIDDLE PICTURE: Left to right seated: George Ottenschot, Local 12, Syracuse; Mrs. Herbert Doscher; Herbert Doscher, winner, Local 1921, Robert Turner, Local 163, Mrs. Turner; Maurice Goldie, Local 608, New York City DC. Standing: Joe Lia, General Representative; Conrad Olsen, 1st V.P., New York DC; Edward A. Bjork, Sec. Treas., New York City DC; Charles Johnson Jr., Louis Schumack, Director of Apprenticeship & Training Program of New York City; Charles Fanning, Assistant Director of Apprenticeship & Training Program, NYC; Preston Brady, Executive Director of Building Trades Employers Association; Frank Koscis, Assistant to the Director of Apprenticeship & Training Program of New York City; Wm. Mahoney, second Vice President New York City DC; Leo Quinn, business representative, Local 12, Syracuse; and William Oviedo, General Office Apprenticeship Coordinator.



Lake Charles Host To Pelican State Contestants

Louisiana held its second Annual State Apprenticeship Contest on July 12-13 in Lake Charles. The Carpenter and Millwright Apprenticeship School Building was the site of the contest.

Participants included, standing, left to right: Millwright Judges—Hudson East, general contractor, Lake Charles; L. S. Butler, general foreman, Sulphur; Hilaire A. Andry Sr., millwright Local Union 1931.

Carpentry Judges—Albert C. Griffin, shop foreman, Lake Charles; Paul F. Thompson, architect, Lake Charles; Larry Breaux, Home Builders Association, Lake Charles. Seated, front row: Donald Ray Leger, Local Union 953, Lake Charles, millwright contestant; Bob Ray Lebert, Local Union 953, Lake Charles; Frank L. Burroughs, Jr., Local Union 1811, Monroe; John E. Wortham, Local Union 764, Shreveport; Gaston Dupuy, Local Union 1846, New Orleans, winner.

Massachusetts Holds First Annual Apprentice Competition

The Massachusetts State Carpenters Apprentice Contest Committee held its first competition under the capable hands of General Office Coordinator George Prince, General Representative Richard Griffin and State Council President Joseph Kinnarney.

The contest was held at the National Guard Armory in Framingham on June 13 and 14, 1969, with the eight-hour manipulative part of the contest held on Friday and the four-hour written part held on Saturday. The awards banquet was held the same evening.

Winner of the carpentry division was David Lee Moores of the Newton District Council followed by Paul J. Montenero of the Boston District Council. Winner in the mill cabinet division was Richard J. Butler with Robert H. Reid as first alternate. Both are representatives of the Boston District Council.

An array of hand and power tools plus overalls were given to each of the contestants, with a top prize of $1,000 going to the winners of both categories.

The contest was sponsored jointly by the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts, the Building Trades Employers Ass'n and the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters. This will be an annual event and we look forward to competing in all future International competitions.

Overall view of Massachusetts contestants.

Contestants make selection from hand and power tools.

Apprentices Used on Low-Income Housing Project

A considerable number of carpenter apprentices are being used on the federally-underwritten low-income housing project currently being built in East Chicago by Gary general contractor William H. Stern & Son, Inc. According to Stanley Zurek, Jr., fulltime coordinator for the Lake County Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee (JAC), the number of minority race applicants for the joint union-management on-the-job/in-school training has been on a sharp increase. Accepted applicant apprentices are guaranteed employment, receive free education in the four 39-week sessions, get substantial wage increases at intervals for passing grades, and finally win their journeymen's title and card, while enjoying full union benefits, Zurek said. In a recent survey of the progress being made on the housing project, members of the carpenters' JAC sought out the apprentices to discuss individual advancement. In the picture at left are: Sam F. Spitale, president of the Northwestern Indiana Building & Construction Trades Council; Mr. Zurek; carpenter apprentice Dallas Beecher; H. G. Rueth (Leo Rueth & Sons); carpenter apprentice John Smith; Wendell Campbell, architect for the low-housing project; and Robert Szentesy, job foreman for contractor Stern.

Fourth District Honors Chandler At Recent Retirement Testimonial

■ Many friends and fellow members of the United Brotherhood assembled at the Marriott Motor Hotel in Atlanta, Ga., recently to honor recently-retired General Executive Board Member Henry W. Chandler.

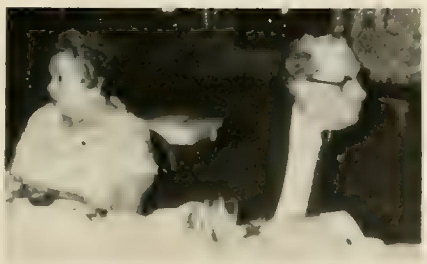
Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Chandler, the guests of honor at the recent testimonial in Atlanta.

Representatives of local unions and district and state councils of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee joined General Officers in the heartwarming tribute.

Among those present were General President and Mrs. M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice President and Mrs. Finlay C. Allan, Second General Vice President and Mrs. William Sidell, Third District Board Member and Mrs. Cecil Shuey, Fifth District Board Member and Mrs. Leon W. Greene, and Sixth District Board Member and Mrs. Frederick N. Bull.

Representing the various state groups attending the dinner were: President B. T. Durham of the Alabama State Council, President Kenneth H. Moye of the Florida State Council, Jack Sheppard of the Florida Business Agents Assn., Secretary-Treasurer T. B. Strickland of the Georgia State Council, Recording Secretary J. V. Edmonson of Atlanta Local 225, President Don Gilbert of the Louisiana State Council, President W. H. Wood of the Mississippi State Council; Robert E. Brown of Local 2230, representing North Carolina; Ronald O. Fine of Local 159, representing South Carolina; and J. C. Henson of Tennessee, representing the Tri-State District Council.

Brother Chandler's greatest ally and wife of 46 years was presented a pearl necklace and earrings by Vice President Finlay Allan on behalf of the General Executive Board. Mrs. Chandler responded by expressing her love for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and stated she was proud to be Henry's wife. Mrs. Chandler was also presented a French provincial telephone from all the Fourth District members by James A. Parker, chairman of the Fourth District arrangements committee, who presided as master of ceremonies. Howard Welch, secretary of the Fourth District arrangements committee, read numerous letters and telegrams from friends of Brother Chandler who were unable to attend.



General President and Mrs. M. A. Hutcheson at the testimonial dinner for Brother Chandler.

General President Hutcheson presented the retiree with a gold lifetime membership card on behalf of the General Executive Board. Herbert Skinner, then a General Representative, and a long-time friend and co-worker of Chandler, presented him with a scroll on behalf of all officers and members of the United Brotherhood in the Fourth District.

Of special interest were two presentations to Nettie and Henry Chandler by the Georgia State Council of Carpenters and Chandler's home Local 225. The Georgia State Council of Carpenters is sending Henry to San Francisco as a delegate to the National Convention of the Brotherhood to be held in August, 1970, and Tommy Strickland, secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Council of Carpenters, presented a check to him to cover expenses for both he and Mrs. Chandler to make the trip. Carpenters' Local 225 gave Henry and Nettie a trip to Mexico City. J. V. Edmonson, recording secretary of Local 225, made this presentation.

Brother Chandler was in top form in his response to all his well-wishers. He introduced a few of his many union friends present, who included: J. O. Moore, president, Georgia State AFL-CIO; J. W. Giles, secretary, Georgia State AFL-CIO; Bob Shadix, Southeastern Director of Building Trades Department; Joe Jacobs, attorney, and Mrs. Jacobs; A. C. Lawrence; Y. F. Geslin, representative of the Ironworkers; Mrs. Lee Sorrells; the Chandler's beloved aunt, Mrs. Minnie P. Ledford; and Mrs. Donna Morris, Secretary, Southern States Organizing Office, U. B. of C. & J. of A. Brother Chandler gave inspiration to all present to encourage fellow members to converge on San Francisco in 1970 in full force and work to make ours a better union and our country a greater one. ■

James A. Parker and Howard Welch, chairman and secretary of the 4th District Arrangements Committee.

CANADIAN REPORT

1969 Is Year of Unrest Labor Official Says

In his Labor Day message, David B. Archer, President, Ontario Federation of Labor, described 1969 as "a year of unrest."

He said that the social structure has been on trial and found wanting. Students rebel against a school system which dampens youthful enthusiasm. Tenants protest against high rents and extortionate landlordism.

At the same time trade unions are accused of lack of militancy, lack of concern for the poor and the socially disadvantaged, of demanding and getting wages high enough to make them part of the affluent middle class.

He pooh-poohed the charge of loss of militancy. The higher wages that unions are getting are the result of militant action. Unions, he said, have to fight for every gain which management takes for granted for themselves—like vacations with pay, pensions, sick pay and other benefits.

As for the charge of union selfishness, he said that the organized labor movement in Canada would continue in the future as it had in the past to cooperate with other groups in the community for the betterment of the whole community.

"If students and progressive groups in the community want to join us in fighting poverty, discrimination and other evils of our society, they will find in us a willing ally."

He quoted the Canadian activists' slogan, "What we desire for ourselves we wish for all," an excerpt from the prayer of Labor's political hero and mentor, J. S. Woodsworth.

Collective Bargaining, Theme of Speech

Collective bargaining in a democratic society was the Labor Day theme of Donald MacDonald, President, Canadian Labor Congress.

Free collective bargaining works, said the CLC head, pointing to the fact that almost 95 percent of negotiations between unions and management are settled without work stoppages.

But change is the order of the day. Issues are becoming more complex, and both labor and management must keep up with the times if they are to fullfill their functions for the general good.

The CLC has been studying and making changes, he said. For three years a top level commission of the Congress has been taking a close look at the structure of labor organization. Unions in similar jurisdictions have been encouraged to merge. Since 1956, 13 unions have entered into some form of merger while in eight instances groups of unions active in the same industry have formalized means for discussion and cooperation.

Mr. MacDonald's other point of reference in his Labor Day message was poverty—"a clear demonstration of the inequalities which exist and of the entirely inadequate incomes on which many Canadian families are being forced to subsist."

Much remains to be done about raising incomes as well as improving social legislation.

The CLC president called for a complete review of Canada's social program including the continuing problem of housing for lower income families.

He concluded by pointing to the rapid growth of the labor movement in this country in recent years.

Many of the new members are in the so-called white collar group. "The participation of large numbers of young people in trade union activities augurs well."

Difference of Opinion Over Number of Homes

A great difference of opinion has developed about how many new homes will be built in Canada this year.

The Toronto-Dominion Bank estimates 225,000. This would be about 30,000 more than last year. The government housing agency predicts 200,000, just 5,000 above 1968. But the Toronto Real Estate Board says that housing starts have slowed down due to the tight money situation and not more than 175,000 will be built.

The National Home Builders' Association has also turned pessimistic, pointing to the sharp reduction already apparent by mid-year after a fast start early in the year.

Committee Named to Study Tax Reform

The Senate of Canada has named 10 members to a joint parliamentary committee to study tax reform.

Max Saltsman, federal NDP member of parliament for Waterloo, told the House of Commons that at least seven of the 10 are on the boards of directors of numerous Canadian corporations. He charged them with conflict of interest.

One of the Senators holds 20 directorships, two of them hold at least 10 each and so on.

Since what they are to study is the reform of the Canadian taxation system which, according to the Carter Commission, taxes the lower incomes relatively more than the higher incomes, his point is well taken.

It's like naming bootleggers to study reform of the liquor business.

Postmaster General In Hot Water

The Postmaster General has been in a lot of hot water this year for sharply increasing postal rates especially on printed matter such as union, co-operative, professional and business publications. Many of them have folded as a result.

He has also been in trouble with the postal workers' unions. He made major changes in their working conditions during the life of their agreement. They protested vigorously. The investigation into the unions' grievances upheld their position.

In fact the arbitrator charged that top civil servants in charge of post office administration were arrogant and high-handed.

The current agreement of the Letter Carriers Union of Canada expires September 30th.

They'll be after a settlement on the

issue of working conditions, spelled out in black-and-white.

Another Co-op Housing Project to be Built

Another union organization which is all set to build a co-op housing project is the Hamilton and District Labor Council.

Last year the Council set up a housing co-op, obtained a few acres of land from the city on a rental basis and went ahead with plans.

Then they ran into a snag about mortgage money. The project was delayed until this summer when the federal housing agency came through with almost $3 million.

The project will include two 15-story apartment blocks and 40 town houses, enough to house 220 families. Rents will be below the current rates in the area.

It will be operated as a non-profit development.

The first union in Ontario to get into co-op housing was the Windsor and District Labor Council. Others are pending.

Meeting is Slated for Unionists, Students

The Ontario Federation of Labor with the co-operation of the Canadian Labor Congress is arranging a conference of trade unionists and university students.

The conference will take place at the union education centre in Port Elgin October 18th and 19th.

The initiative was taken by some students connected with the Ontario Union of Students which is organized on every university campus in the province.

They approached the union organizations and asked that some kind of program be arranged which would acquaint the students with trade unionism and inform trade unionists about students.

The conference will start out by discussing trade union organization, structure and history, go on to labor legislation in Canada and in the provinces, then wind up with a session on international business and unions.

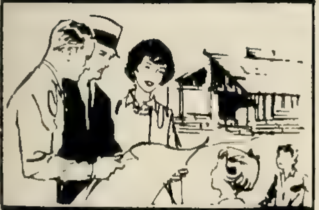
If the conference goes well, it could be the forerunner of similar events across Canada.

ECC Proposes Doctors Get Fee Raise OK

The Economic Council of Canada is in effect an advisory body to the government but its recommendations carry considerable weight right across the country.

Its latest report suggests among many other things that doctors enter into fullscale collective bargaining with provincial governments before they are permitted to increase their fees.

The ECC proposed that all types of occupations and companies, both in professional and non-professional capacities, be brought under the jurisdiction of a Competitive Practices Tribunal.



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The 1969 CLIC Campaign

. . . AN INTERIM REPORT

■ Since our last CLIC report we have received contributions from three state council conventions.

The Texas Convention contributed $1,230, representing 115 per cent participation by the delegates to the convention. This tops all other conventions in participation by the delegates attending the conventions.

In August, the Wisconsin State Council held its convention, at which 90 per cent of the delegates participated by contributing $760.

Montana contributed $70 at its state convention.

To date, we have collected from state council conventions $7,999.20. The amount contributed through local unions amounts to $4,511.80. Of this amount from local unions, $974 was contributed by one local, LU58 of Chicago, Ill. It is apparent, therefore, that most of our local unions are not doing their part in making the program the success it deserves.

An example of what can be done through a little effort is given by Local 1489, Burlington, N.J. The executive committee of this local union, consisting of 13 members, each contributed $10 through the local union and have pledged themselves to work throughout the local to obtain additional contributions.

We are also happy to announce that 25 of the 40 Job Corps instructors at our various Job Corps Centers are now on weekly check-off for their contributions to CLIC.

The CLIC Committee active in Local Union 1489, Burlington, N. J., which includes, seated, from left, Charles W. Atkinson, Richard W. White, James Hutchinson, George Sooy, and Arthur A. Johnson; standing, Lewis H. Davis, John Meadows, Jr., Richard G. Bozarth, Oliver B. White, David R. Hedlund, and Richard G. Sykes. Not present for the picture were Benjamin W. Sholl and Wilson Wallace.

CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS
1969 CAMPAIGN
(as of August 11, 1969)

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
	ALABAMA	
103	Birmingham	20.00*
	ALASKA	
466	Sitka	23.00*
1243	Fairbanks	75.00*
1281	Anchorage	70.00*
1501	Ketchikan	12.00*
2162	Kodiak	12.00*
2247	Juneau	30.00*
2520	Anchorage	70.00*
	ARIZONA	
221	Morenci	9.00
857	Tucson	66.00*
	ARKANSAS	
690	Little Rock	10.00*
1722	Arkadelphia	10.00
	CALIFORNIA	
25	Los Angeles	10.00
34	San Francisco	25.00
36	Oakland	10.00*
42	San Francisco	35.00
483	San Francisco	240.00
1407	San Pedro	10.00*
2046	Martinez	10.00
2114	Napa	15.00
2559	San Francisco	20.00*
2608	Redding	10.00*
2801	Feather Falls	10.00*
2808	Arcata	10.00*
2882	Santa Rosa	10.00*
2907	Weed	10.00*
3068	Redlands	10.00*
3088	Stockton	10.00*
3170	Sacramento	10.00*
3184	Fresno	10.00*
	COLORADO	
2834	Denver	10.00
	CONNECTICUT	
30	New London	10.00*
79	New Haven	68.00
196	Greenwich	40.00
825	Willimantic	21.00
1941	Hartford	20.00
	DELAWARE	
1545	Wilmington	20.00
	WASHINGTON, D. C.	
132	Washington	90.00*
528	Washington	5.00
1145	Washington	10.00*
1590	Washington	232.00*
1631	Washington	55.00
1694	Washington	30.00*
1831	Washington	20.00*
2456	Washington	55.00
	FLORIDA	
627	Jacksonville	90.00
727	Hilaleah	100.00
1308	Lakeworth	10.00

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* Includes $10 contributions from delegates representing their local unions at the state council conventions. In some instances these $10 contributions at the conventions were the only monies received from the local unions.

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
1509	Miami	10.00*
1510	Tampa	20.00
1725	Daytona Beach	50.00
1966	Miami	15.00
2024	Miami	110.00

GEORGIA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
256	Savannah	30.00

IDAHO

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
1482	Grangeville	18.00*

ILLINOIS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
1	Chicago	60.00
13	Chicago	126.00
44	Champaign Urba	1.00*
58	Chicago	974.00
62	Chicago	90.50
242	Chicago	115.00
269	Danville	10.00*
272	Chicago Heights	9.00
341	Chicago	20.00
416	Chicago	10.00*
839	Des Plaines	503.00
1361	Chester	20.00
1883	Macomb	51.00

INDIANA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
60	Indianapolis	50.00*
90	Evansville	10.00*
113	Chesterton	30.00*
133	Terre Haute	30.00*
215	Lafayette	60.00*
232	Fort Wayne	20.00*
274	Vincennes	60.00*
352	Anderson	30.00*
365	Marion	10.00*
413	South Bend	40.00*
436	New Albany	40.00*
565	Elkhart	20.00*
588	Montezuma	20.00
592	Muncie	30.00*
599	Hammond	70.00*
694	Boonville	20.00*
734	Kokomo	30.00*
758	Indianapolis	40.00*
985	Gary	60.00*
1003	Indianapolis	11.00*
1110	East Chicago	30.00*
1142	Lawrenceburg	10.00*
1236	Michigan City	30.00*
1317	East Chicago	60.00*
1465	Frankfort	10.00*
1485	La Porte	20.00*
1636	Whiting	30.00*
1664	Bloomington	10.00*
1816	Plymouth	10.00*
1858	Lowell	20.00*
1873	Valparaiso	30.00*
1899	Hobart	50.00*
1938	Crown Point	10.00*
2060	Logansport	20.00*
2346	Greensburg	10.00*
2441	Corydon	10.00*
2601	Layfayette	30.00*
2670	Goshen	10.00*
2748	Rensselaer	10.00*
3000	Crown Point	30.00*
3154	Monticello	40.00*
3210	Madison	20.00*
3213	Rensselaer	10.00*
3228	Winchester	20.00*
3241	Covington	50.00*

KENTUCKY

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
64	Louisville	10.00*
559	Paducah	10.00
1080	Owensboro	70.00*
1341	Owensboro	10.00*
2156	Bowling Green	22.00

LOUISIANA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
2192	Ruston	7.00
2258	Houma	69.00

MAINE

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
517	Portland	10.00*
621	Bangor	20.00

MARYLAND

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
1126	Annapolis	10.00*

MASSACHUSETTS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
32	Springfield	174.00*
33	Boston	430.00*
40	Boston	100.00*
48	Fitchburg	60.00*
49	Lowell	20.00*
51	Boston	120.00*
56	Boston	60.00*
67	Boston	110.00*
82	Haverhill	40.00*
107	Worchester	10.00*
111	Lawrence	40.00*
193	North Adams	20.00*
218	Boston	90.00*
275	Newton	60.00*
327	Attleboro	10.00*
351	Northampton	20.00*
390	Holyoke	20.00*
444	Pittsfield	40.00*
540	Waltham	55.00*
595	Lynn	10.00*
624	Brockton	40.00*
656'	Holyoke	10.00*
680	Newton	33.00*
693	Needham	10.00*
708	West Newton	22.00*
762	Quincy	20.00*
831	Arlington	10.00*
847	Natick	10.00*
858	Clinton	20.00*
860	Framingham	50.00*
862	Wakefield	10.00*
866	Norwood	33.00*
867	Milford	10.00*
878	Beverly	30.00*
885	Woburn	30.00*
888	Salem	10.00*
910	Gloucester	10.00*
1035	Taunton	60.00*
1121	Boston Vicinity	20.00*
1144	Danvers	10.00*
1210	Salem	20.00*
1305	Fall River	40.00*
1479	Walpole	46.00*
1531	Rockland	10.00*
1550	Braintree	30.00*
2168	Boston	30.00*
3126	Boston & Vincinity	10.00*

MICHIGAN

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
227	Adrian	10.00*
297	Kalamazoo	86.00
335	Grand Rapids	10.00
337	Detroit	10.00
1301	Monroe	55.00
1373	Flint	61.00
1433	Detroit	30.00
1452	Detroit	10.00*
2026	Coldwater	8.00

MINNESOTA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
87	St. Paul	10.00*
549	Minneapolis	20.00*
766	Albert Lea	16.00

MISSISSIPPI

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
387	Columbus	23.00

MISSOURI

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
5	St. Louis	60.00
61	Kansas City	20.00*
1739	Kirkwood	33.00
1795	Farmington	25.00*

MONTANA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
153	Helena	10.00*
286	Great Falls	10.00*
557	Bozeman	10.00*
718	Havre	15.00*
911	Kalispell	10.00*
2405	Kalispell	10.00
2425	Glendive	10.00*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
538	Concord	10.00*
921	Portsmouth	75.00*
1616	Nashua	10.00*
2276	Berlin	10.00

NEW JERSEY

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
15	Hackensack	10.00
23	Dover	10.00
118	Jersey City	20.00
155	Plainfield	10.00*
306	Newark	40.00
325	Paterson	80.00
391	Hoboken	20.00
393	Camden	191.00
490	Passaic	60.00
542	Salem	60.00
612	Union Hill	18.00
781	Princeton	7.00*
821	Newark	45.00
1489	Burlington	130.00
2018	Lakewood	30.00
2250	Red Bank	50.00
2315	Jersey City	20.00

NEW MEXICO

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
1319	Albuquerque	182.00*
1962	La Cruces	10.00

NEW YORK

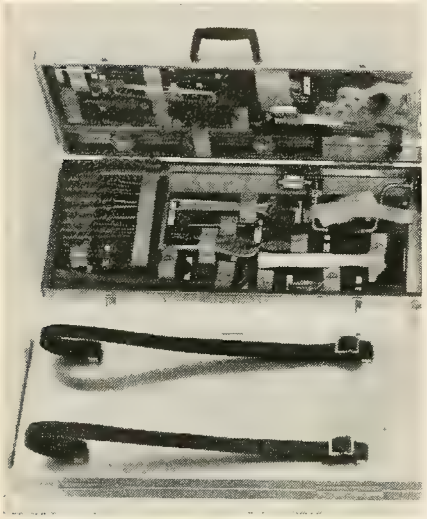
L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
6	Amsterdam	10.00*
9	Buffalo	10.00*
12	Syracuse	278.00*
20	New York	10.00*
53	White Plains	36.00*
77	Port Chester	5.00
78	Troy	10.00
99	Cohoes	10.00*
117	Albany	20.00*
125	Utica	50.00
135	New York	30.00
146	Schenectady	10.00
163	Peekskill	70.00*

Continued on page 22

ALUMINUM BOX MFG. INC.

BACK PACK TOOL BOX

CUSICK, WASHINGTON 99119
Phone 445-2541



The Back Pack Tool Box is made from .063 gauge, 50-52 H32 aluminum. The corners are heliarc welded for strength. The fillers are made from ⅛ in. masonite with 1½ in. industrial elastic holders, snap riveted. It has double latches which can be padlocked, and heavy duty fiberglass handle. Back Pack belts are made from waterproof webbing with steel buckles.

This box is Union made and has a Patent Pending. It is designed for all Carpenters, Dam and Bridge Workers and House Builders. It holds a complete line of any major brand of hand tools for carpenters. This tool box can be carried anywhere like a suitcase. The back pack feature is for men working in high places, enabling them to use both hands for climbing ladders, etc. It is very compact and easy to use. All tools can be seen at a glance and easily removed. It weighs approximately 44½ lbs. completely stocked. It is 14 in. wide, 34 in. long and 4 in. thick. The price of this box is $28.50 ppd. Check or money order, no C.O.D.'s. The price does not include the tools. It is guaranteed for 1 year against defects in materials and workmanship.

LIST OF TOOLS THIS BOX WILL HOLD

2 Hand Saws; 1 Hammer; 1 25, 50 or 100 Ft. Tape; 1 6 to 16 Ft. Tape; 1 Wood Rule; 1 Keyhole Saw; 1 Tri-square; Pencils; Nail Punches; 1 Chalk Box; 1 6 or 7 in. Block Plane; 1 Plumb Bob; Chisels; 1 24 or 30 in. Level; 1 2 Ft. Framing Square; 1 Sweep Brace; Chalk Line; 1 10 or 12 in. Crescent Wrench; 1 Hatchet; 1 Side Cutter; 1 Vise Grip; 1 18 in. Pry Bar; 1 Nail Claw; 1 18 in. Extension Bit; 1 Expansion Bit; 13 Wood Bits 1 in. to ⅜ in.; 1 Bevel Square; 1 Screw Driver; Putty Knife; 1 Tin Snip.

All spaces for tools are clearly labeled.

1969 CLIC Campaign

Continued from page 21

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
187	Geneva	10.00*
188	Yonkers	1.00*
203	Poughkeepsie	5.00*
229	Glens Falls	6.00*
246	New York	643.00*
251	Kingston	5.00*
257	New York	430.00*
281	Binghamton	55.00*
284	New York	122.00*
289	Lockport	10.00*
301	Newburgh	50.00*
322	Niagara Falls	10.00*
350	New Rochelle	10.00*
353	New York	5.00*
357	Islip	160.00
366	New York	10.00*
374	Buffalo	20.00*
385	New York	108.50
412	Sayville	49.00
447	Ossining	58.00
453	Auburn	30.00*
488	New York	20.00*
502	Canandaigua	40.00
532	Elmira	10.00*
574	Middletown	65.00*
603	Ithaca	15.00*
608	New York	250.00*
700	Corning	10.00*
729	Liberty	20.00
740	New York	46.00*
747	Oswego	50.00*
787	New York	60.00
791	New York	20.00*
808	New York	5.00*
895	Tarrytown	18.00
950	New York	5.00*
956	New York	10.00
964	Rockland Co.	40.00*
1016	Rome	5.00*
1042	Plattsburgh	90.20*
1115	Pleasantville	1.00*
1134	Mt. Kisco	60.00
1135	Port Jefferson	40.00
1151	Batavia	10.00*
1162	College Point, L. I.	10.00*
1167	Smithtown Branch	60.00
1175	Kingston	10.00*
1204	New York	60.00*
1292	Huntington	5.00*
1318	Farmingdale, L. I.	20.00
1456	New York	20.00*
1483	Patchoque	52.00
1508	Lyons	20.00
1511	Southampton	20.00
1536	New York	141.00*
1649	Woodhaven	100.00
1657	New York	80.00
1704	Carmel Kent	1.00*
1757	Buffalo	20.00
1888	New York	100.00
1921	Hempstead	10.00*
1973	Riverhead	30.00
2054	Horseheads	5.00*
2100	Amityville	20.00
2155	New York	10.00*
2161	Catskill	5.00*
2163	New York	10.00*
2305	New York	10.00*
2440	Montrose	10.00*
2669	West Islip, L. I.	61.00
2765	Nassau Co.	5.00*
3211	Herkimer	20.00
	OHIO	
11	Cleveland	10.00*
29	Cincinnati	40.00
105	Cleveland	100.00
200	Columbus	195.00
404	Lake Co.	40.00
716	Zanesville	20.00
1503	Amherst	20.00*
	OKLAHOMA	
329	Oklahoma City	10.00
986	McAlester	10.00
1060	Norman	20.00
1072	Muskogee	10.00*
1585	Lawton	10.00*
1659	Bartlesville	20.00
	OREGON	
226	Portland	43.00*
583	Portland	21.00*
738	Portland	35.00*
1017	Redmond	22.00
1020	Portland	51.00*
1065	Salem	10.00*
1223	Coos Bay	10.00*
1388	Oregon City	21.00*
1746	Portland	10.00*
2067	Medford	10.00*
2133	Albany	10.00*
2181	Corvallis	14.00
2416	Portland	10.00*
2531	Portland	10.00*
2554	Lebanon	10.00*
2701	Lakeview	20.00
2714	Dallas	40.00
2756	Goshen	10.00*
2784	Coquille	10.00*
2787	Springfield	40.00*
2822	St. Helens	20.00*
2835	Independence	10.00*
2851	La Grande	40.00*
2881	Portland	10.00*
2896	Lyons	10.00*
2942	Albany	34.00*
2949	Roseburg	4.00
2961	St. Helens	20.00*
3091	Vaughn	10.00*
	PENNSYLVANIA	
8	Philadelphia	55.00
59	Lancaster	20.00*
122	Philadelphia	152.00
142	Pittsburgh	10.00*
414	Nanticoke	9.00
430	Wilkensburg	265.00
500	Butler	21.00
571	Carnegie	20.00
838	Sunbury	40.00
1320	Somerset	13.00
1333	State College	160.00
1419	Johnston	49.00
1595	Conshohocken	102.00
1806	Dallastown	25.00
	RHODE ISLAND	
176	Newport	100.00
801	Woonsocket	18.00
	TENNESSEE	
50	Knoxville	236.25
259	Jackson	20.00
345	Memphis	10.00

Continued on page 38

PLANE GOSSIP

Send In Your Favorites! Mail To: Plane Gossip, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. SORRY, NO PAYMENT.

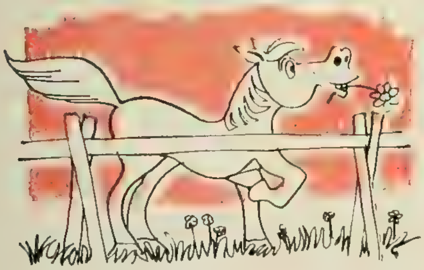
The Danger of Smoking

Two brothers, undertakers, were bringing a body home for burial. It was a long drive and at night, so one slept while the other drove. A soldier was hitch-hiking and the driving brother stopped for him. Rather than wake his sleeping brother, he asked the soldier if he'd mind riding in the rear with the coffin. The soldier said he didn't, having been used to that sort of thing overseas.

After awhile, the driver got sleepy, stopped and asked his brother to drive. The second brother, who had been sleeping, was no more than a couple of miles down the road when a hand was extended from the rear, tapped him on the shoulder, and a voice said: "Is it all right if I smoke?"

When the dust cleared, the hearse had rolled over twice, one brother had a broken arm, the other cuts and bruises. The hitch-hiker and the guest of honor were unhurt!—Rolly Montarbo, L.U. 1622, Hayward, Calif.

STRIKE A LICK—GIVE TO CLIC



And Horsing Around?

The young colt stood on three legs in the pasture, scratching his stomach with a hind hoof. There wasn't anything wrong with him; he was just feeling his oats.

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

This Month's One-Liners

Old postmen never die. They just lose their zip.

DeGaule is planning a visit to the U.S.; he thinks the walk over here would be good for him.

If a nickel knew what it was worth today, it'd feel like two cents.

The business agent got arrested at the Yacht Club because he couldn't remember the difference between "Gulls" and "Buoys."

They're still trying to equal the greatest job of packaging: a banana skin.

Now that air fares have been boosted, even the cost of going up is going up.

And the increased cost of funerals has been viewed with grave misgivings.

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

No Results!

The little girl returned from her first day at school. "What did they teach you?" asked her mother.

"Nothing!" replied the tyke disgustedly. "I have to go back tomorrow!"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Short Definitions

There are three types of ultra-short skirts: miniskirts, micro-skirts, and DON'T BEND OVER.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Suffering from Hippie-titis

A hippie is a youngster whose name may be Jack, but he looks like a Jane and smells like a john.

This Month's Limerick

At a picnic a man named Van Vance
Got up and started to dance.
"Stop!" said his wife, Jenny,
"You've had one drink too many!"
"Heck no," he replied, "I've got ants
in my pants]"
—O. G. Stiles, Cambridge, Ohio

Just Arson Around!

This is a great age for saving time and effort. A generation ago, fathers had to urge their sons to try and set the world on fire.

BUY UNION-MADE TOOLS

Making the Grade

It was the first day of school and two little first graders were walking to class together. The boy turned and said to the girl: 'I keep forgetting . . . are you 'the opposite sex' or am I?"

B SURE 2 VOTE

Slightly in Error

The Little Leaguer swung all his 60-odd pounds manfully into the pitch and popped the ball right back to the pitcher, who dropped it. The hitter streaked for first base, which the pitcher overthrew. The hitter streamed for second. Somebody threw the ball into left field, so he raced for third, rounded it, and headed for home as the fielded ball flew over the frustrated catcher's head. "Oh, boy!" cried the hitter, "that's the first home run I ever hit in my whole life!"—Dominick Marangi, Union, N.J.

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

■ Hit the Jackpot

A letter and photograph from Dean G. Weddle, Recording Secretary and Business Representative of Local 1507, El Monte, California, records an outstanding catch from the briny for Donna Franklin, 13-year old daughter of James C. Franklin, a member of Local 1507 for 20 years. Here's a photograph of Donna and friend who hold 37-lb., 9-oz. halibut she eased from the briny off the Santa Rosa Islands, out of Santa Barbara. Catch earned her the "Big Fish Jackpot" aboard the charter boat.

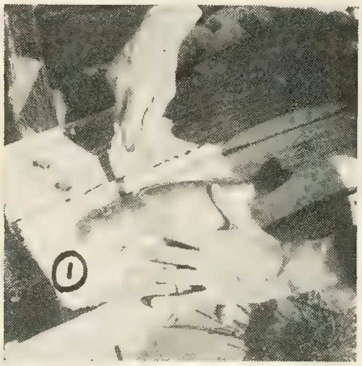
Donna Franklin, left, and fish.

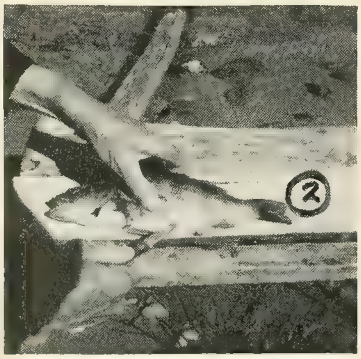
■ Fillet Finesse

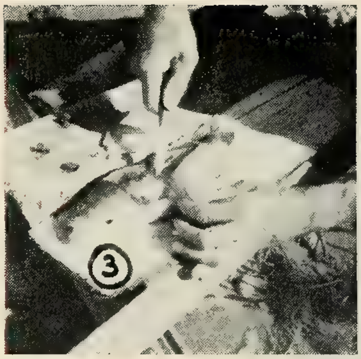
From time to time we've received letters requesting information on how to fillet fish, particularly freshwater spiny-ray and saltwater specimens, all somewhat bonier than trout and salmon. In line with this, I offer the following technique, using a walleye as an example. The actual filleting was done by fellow outdoor scribe and fishing companion on recent Minnesota junket, Ormal Sprungman of San Diego. The photographs are by your columnist.

No. 1 First consideration is to use a sharp knife, a paring knife is O.K. Insert knife at neck, just behind gill cover. Cut deep into flesh to backbone and continue cutting into flesh, back to forward edge of tail (caudal fin). Insert knife at original starting point and cut downward toward the belly, just below the side (pectoral) fin.

No. 2. Insert knife below pectoral fin and cut back toward tail. Do not enter body cavity! (Stomach and other entrails will be intact in body cavity when fillets have been carved from body of fish.)







No. 3. Remove skin from fillet by grasping between thumb and forefinger and peeling it back toward tail. (Before pulling, cut shallow, just under skin, to acquire thumb hold. Don't pull skin completely off of carcass. Now cut deep into meat, back to tail, hugging backbone with knife, pulling fillet away with left hand while cutting with knife in right hand. Repeat process on other side of fish.

No. 4 Ultimate result: Two sizable fillets in pan, ready for frying. You may feel that you've lost considerable amount of meat by cutting around the belly, but, actually, you haven't; it's filled with tiny bones, and the meat in the belly area is strong and fishy.

■ Y'All Come

The following invitation to any member of the Brotherhood from Howard L. Ingram, a member of Local 603, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Dear Fred:

"Enclosed find a photograph of myself with a shark I took in the briny out of our camp at Marco Island, Florida, where I spend my winters. I do not try to work in the cold weather anymore. I built this camp, winters, from the ground up and I'm always glad to see a Brother Carpenter down here. I am extending an invitation to any one interested in going after big

Howard Ingram and shark.

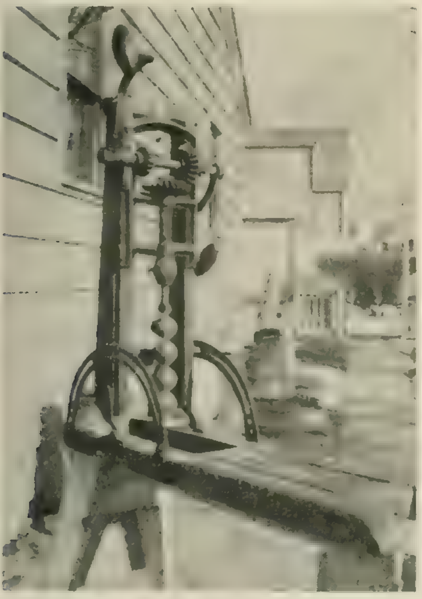
game fish. We can fish all the way to the Florida Keys. I have a boat and lots of time; no charge; maybe gas and bait."

Brother Ingram's New York address: 425 S. Titus Ave., Ithaca, N. Y. 14850; his Florida address: Box 71, Goodland, Florida 33633.

■ Content, Indeed

Chalk up a limit catch of brook trout for Steve Murray of North Billerica, Massachusetts, son of Fred H. Murray, a member of Local 49 at Lowell, Massachusetts. He nailed 'em in Content Brook, not too far from his back door, and the largest measured a half inch over 12 from nose to tail.

Tool of Yesteryear



Old timers in the Brotherhood may remember a wood-boring device like the one shown above, used to drill holes at angles or on the perpendicular. The picture of this antique tool of the trade is submitted by Eli D. Stollenwerk of Local 2073, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Carpenters,
Contractors,
Custom Filers

Save Time, Save Money
with FAMOUS
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Sharpening Equipment

Amazing Foley saw filer sharpens circular, band and hand saws automatically. Exclusive jointing principle assures uniform teeth; assures perfect circular saw roundness. Does a perfect job every time. No experience or training needed. The Foley automatic saw filer is the ideal way to start a profitable business of your own.

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Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418
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RETOOTHER cuts full set of even crosscut or rip teeth in less than a minute.

POWER SETTER gives hand and band saw teeth perfect set automatically.

GRINDER sharpens all rip, crosscut and combination circular saws.

CARBIDE GRINDER precision grinds top, face, sides of carbide tipped teeth.

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Local 1964 Holds Arc Welding Class

Local 1964, Vicksburg, Miss., is sponsoring an electric arc welding class through the prime MDTA contract of the Brotherhood. Coordinator of the program is H. E. Morris. Pictured here are, front row: Ike Barnes, B. R. of Local 1964; A. J. Wilds, Instuctor-Coordinator; James Thompson and Jessie Thomas; second row: Gene Ferguson, Jessie Barrett, Carl Pettway, Robert Martin and Gerald Prudhomme; third row: Clifton A. Davis, Lloyd J. Rousey, Robert Ashley, John Sherman Jr., Rex Pierce, and Charles Jacobs, MDTA School Supervisor.

Local 200 Stages Carpet Installation Demonstration

Carpet layers of Local 200, Columbus, Ohio, recently had a Carpet School in which new techniques in carpet installation were demonstrated.

Ranny-Brown Distributors of Columbus showed new methods of installing carpets for Local 200's training program.

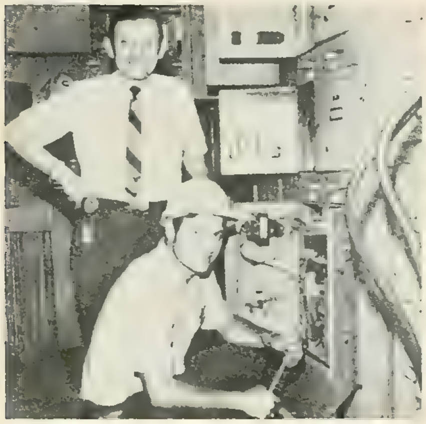
Among those attending the demonstration were Robert G. Berry, Ramon B. Goves, Richard A. South, Richard B. South, Charles R. McGuire, John Flowers, John E. Entler, Russ Homes, Louis S. Holmes, Louis J. Viol, William Lafollette, Bruce F. Grummer, Ralph D. Neil, instructor; Richard E. Calender, Jack W. Nash, Larry C. Despors, William K. Lammers, R. W. Gibson, Donald Teets, Dragan Vukovich, Robert E. Honsmon, and Marvin Phillips.

Charles Sprinkle of Roberts Industries also made a presentation.

Charles Sprinkle of Roberts Industries demonstrates a new process in heat bonding to Local 200 carpet layers.

Carpenters business agents and company representatives attending the demonstration in carpet laying included, from left: Ralph Neil, instructor; Charles Sprinkle, district sales manager for Roberts Industries; John Eddington, Perry Armentrout, Ranny-Brown Distributors; Joe Anthony, Robert Jones and Jeff Haven, Ranny-Brown.

Father-Son Team



John Craig, financial secretary for a Carpenters' local union in Jacksonville, Fla., beams proudly beside son, Wayne, who is a fourth-year electrician apprentice.

Full Length Roof Framer

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is ½ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase ½ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24" rise to 12" run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is ¼ inch and they increase ¼" each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48'-9¼" wide. Pitch is 7½" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and the Cuts in **ONE MINUTE.** Let us prove it, or return your money.

Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights

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P. O. Box 405 Palo Alto, Calif. 94302

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Patent pending

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Graduates of Madison County, Illinois

The Carpenter's District Council of Madison County and Vicinity, Illinois, recently held a graduation banquet for apprentices. Among those graduating were: front row, left to right, Maurice Klaus, Local 1535; Gary Kuhn, Local 295; Jerry Prusa, Local 1535; Walter Phillips, Local 633; Tom Lewis, Local 378 (winner of the District Council apprenticeship contest). Standing: Wilbur Gusewelle, Local 1267; H. Charles Schuerger, Local 295; Michael Embrey, Local 378; William Kueker, Local 295; David Daniels, Local 633.

Other Madison County and Vicinity graduates were: front row, Robert Perotka, Local 377; Bobby West, Local 1808; Ronald E. Smith, Local 377; Jack Hert, Local 1808; standing: Wayne Meyer, Local 1808; Dale Andrews, Local 1808; Erminio Borri, Local 295; John Sisson, Local 378; Leslie Bartee, Local 1808; David Crook, Local 378.

Your Career In Carpentry

Whatever it is, the carpenter who puts his skill and knowledge, his experience and sweat into it knows a feeling of pride. He is part of what he builds and leaves behind him. His work has use.

Learning to be a carpenter is not easy. It takes aptitude in the first place . . . a natural talent of hand and eye. It takes physical strength. You don't have to be a Charles Atlas, but you do need stamina, the kind of wiry toughness that can keep you going steadily through eight or more hours of hard work in heat or cold.

Carpentry is not all muscle and coordination. Brainpower is a big part of it—the use of judgment and the ability to learn . . . to know when and when not to use any of hundreds of materials applied in building today; to use tools efficiently and safely; to take instruction. . . .

You'll go to school for up to three years, both full and part time, depending on the branch of the trade selected. The study is divided equally between courses in mathematics and theory, drafting and blueprint reading, and shop work, with the emphasis on fundamentals. Apprenticeship is hard. Competition is keen.

Carpentry is a great career, and like anything valuable, it takes work, persistence, patience and desire.

—From "Careers in Carpentry" published by the Chicago District Council of Carpenters Apprenticeship Program.

They Came, They Saw, They Hammered

Some 20 Shreveport, La., youths are building for the future in a pre-apprentice carpentry course where they are learning the fundamentals of the trade. They are being trained under a program operated by Local 764, the Shreveport-Bossier Home Builders Assn., and the Shreveport Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America.

On this page is the story of the project, the first hammered thumbs and the amazing number of things learned in eight busy weeks.

RIGHT: Instructor Walter E. Buckelew watches as students learn to handle a saw handily for a quick and smooth cut in the lumber. The 20 students in the carpentry course are building a 10-foot by 14-foot replica of a typical home, learning all the steps in building a full size house in the process.

BELOW: Learning to read blueprints is an important part of a carpenter's work. Here Walter E. Buckelew instructs his class on the ins and outs of building a house.

—Shreveport Times Photos

Painstaking with details is the measure of a good workman. These students run a rule along a board to make sure it was cut to exact specifications.

Three trainees at work at the Shreveport Trade School under a union-sponsored program. The project is familiar to apprentices.

On the level about learning to be good craftsmen. The students above check a rafter with the level for true and sound construction.

Palm Beach County Pre-Apprentice Class

The Palm Beach County pre-apprentice class pauses for a picture. It includes: front row, left to right, Gene Moore, Archie Barber, Thomas Moore, and O. C. Moore; second row, left to right, Michael Bowles, Joseph Swope, Ralph Goodman, Harvey Bear; third row, left to right, Chris Pelly, Aikens Seborn, Alonza, and Willie Kent. Instructor Ray A. Beloin is near right of picture.

A Pre-Apprentice class is being sponsored by the Palm Beach County (Florida) Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee through a contract with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners under the Prime Contract (MDTA) with the U.S. Department of Labor. This committee has sponsored several programs through the MDTA Program and reports they have had good results with aiding young men through these classes to qualify for apprenticeship training.

The employers of the area are cooperating to the fullest extent in this program and according to their reports these young men who come into the apprenticeship program through these classes are a credit to the construction industry. They recommend that the apprenticeship committees and local unions and councils use these programs for bringing new trainees into the program and upgrading the skills of the members that are already working in the industry.

Certificates Awarded in Midland

Four journeymen recognized upon receiving certificates at a dinner given by Local 1654 at Falsetta's Casa Nova Room in Mount Pleasant, Michigan, are, front row, left to right: John Billingsley of Midland, 1968 recipient; Ronald Hozuch of Auburn, 1969 recipient; and Clarence David of Mount Pleasant, 1968 recipient. Second row, left to right: Gerald E. Richert, business representative; William Salchert of Mount Pleasant, 1968 recipient; and Leonard B. Zimmerman, secretary of the Michigan State Carpenter's Council. Other apprentices eligible for their certificates in 1969 but unable to attend the affair were Ronald Pieper of Midland, Dale Furst of Sanford and Roger Wendling of Linwood.

Twenty-five year members recently awarded pins by Local 1654 are pictured on Page 32 of the section entitled, "Service to the Brotherhood."

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ADDRESS ____________
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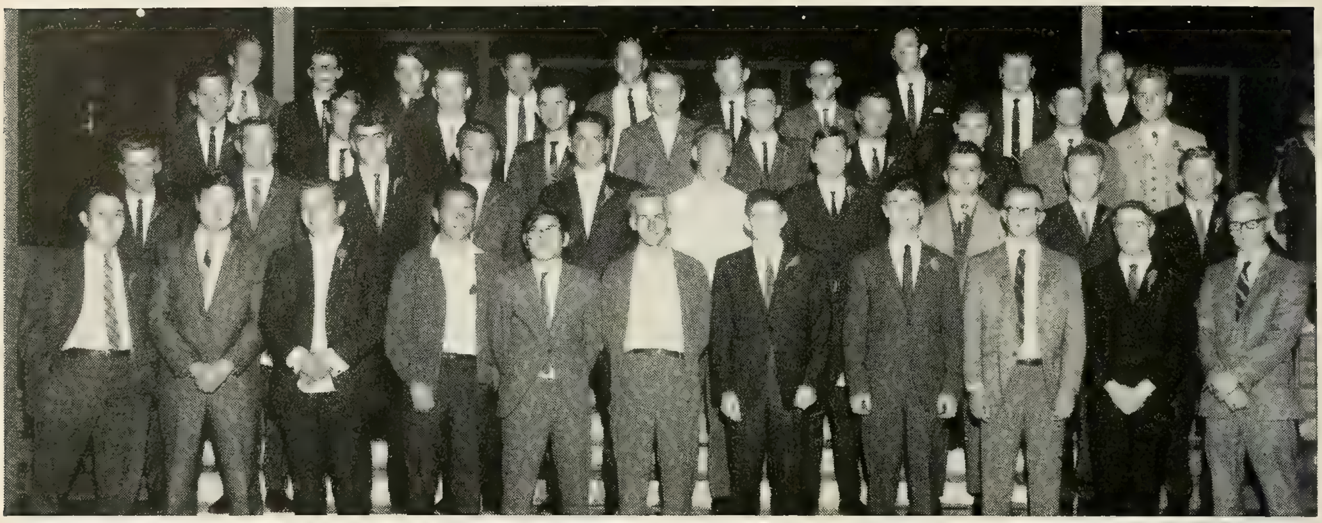
King County, Washington, Holds Completion Banquet



The Carpenter and Cabinet Maker Apprenticeship Committee of King County (Seattle, Wash.) held its Completion Banquet recently with 59 carpenters and 6 cabinet makers being graduated.

The 65 men were presented their certificates of completion—stating that they had completed a four-year apprenticeship thus qualifying them as Journeymen Carpenters and Journeymen Cabinet Makers. Speaker of the evening was F. R. "Dick" McAbee, a long-time contractor in the area. Those attending included: Front row—Elliott Tanner, Douglas Hamilton, Paul Mitchell, Larry Godfrey, Calvin Yabuki, Gerald Hager, Lawrence Jellin, Roger Benson, Gerald Ringstad, Van Sherod and George Hiatt. Second row—Gary Smith, Swan Seaberg, Wayne Bendt, Henry Kittelson, John Zender, Charles Presser, Gerald Flynn, Stephen Hasson, Daniel Nitkey and Allen Riksem. Third row—Michael Baker, Jeffrey Purvis, Thomas Balcom, Michael Neeley, Lloyd Stevens, Stephen Mermelstein, Virgil Treat, Lawrence Pomoda, Arthur Cromwell and Roger Johnson. Fourth row—Michael Slye, Allen McEvers, James Furstenwerth, Keith Helzer, Melvin Shiley, James Simpson, John Bardwell, Charles Knapp, John Mitchell and Reginald Morris. Those unable at attend included John Baldridge, George Berry, Walter Brandt, Alec Browne, Gene Cornelsen, Lawrence Derby, Michael Dykeman, Donald Foster, Dean Giddens, Raymond Hendricks, William Hughes, James Hutchinson, Mike Janda, Karl Martinson, Edwin Moon, Wesley Mudge, David Nelson, Steve Oliver, Joseph Van Hoof, Reuben Wallen, Richard Windham, Dave Workman, Dannie Mullins and Thomas Venable.

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Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

(1) LEBANON, PENNSYLVANIA—Three members of Local 677 were recently honored by their fellow union men in ceremonies held in the Knights of Columbus Hall. Gold pins were presented to each member for 50 years of service. Pictured, left to right, are Warren Bowman, president, presenting awards to Monroe Mease, William Sando, and Irvin Gerhart.

Brother Mease, a 53-year member of the local, is retired after 30 years of employment with the Lebanon Steel Foundry. He has been married 40 years to the former Ada M. Nye, and has two children and two grandchildren.

William Sando was an active member in Local 677 for 53 years. He was employed by the Hershey Lumber Company prior to his retirement. He is married to the former Mary Tice and has one daughter and two grandchildren.

Irvin Gerhart has held continuous membership in the local for 50 years. He was employed for 22 years by Bethlehem Steel Corporation before his retirement. Brother Gerhart has been married 40 years to the former Mabel S. Heddering and has four children, four grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

President Bowman also presented a sheet cake to the members, decorated with the numeral "50" and crossed saw and hammer.

1

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(2) MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIFORNIA—Local 1280 recently held its 10th Annual 25-Year Pin Presentation Party at Carpenters Hall in Mountain View. Eleven members were awarded 25-year pins. Robert McWhinnie, the only member with more than 50 years of active service, is pictured upon receiving his gold, 50-year pin from Legislative Advocate Dick Mansfield.

(2A) Members of Local 1280 honored at the affair and awarded service pins are shown, front row, left to right: Basil Tosetti, Carmine Peretts, Robert McWhinnie (50-year member), L. C. Heath, Otis L. Cox, and James Kelley. Back row, left to right: Herbert Allen, Bill Kimmell, Victor Ardizzone, Talman Fulton, Bob Darling, and Otto Schock.

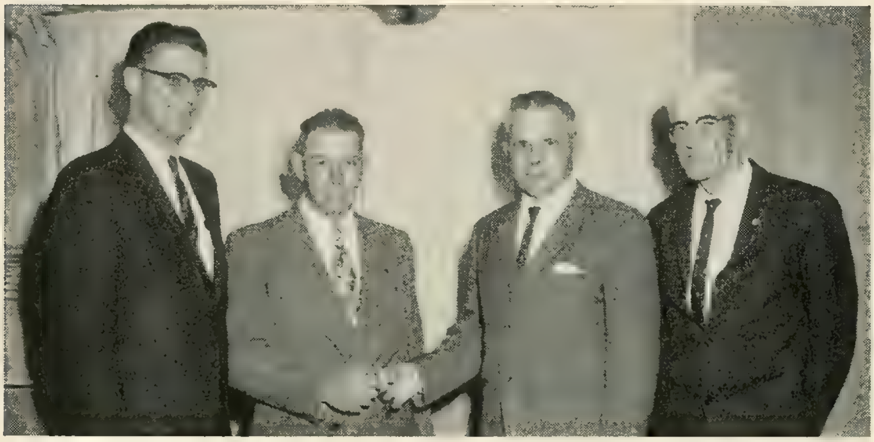
(2B) The Ladies Auxiliary No. 554 prepared a buffet dinner which was followed by dancing and other festivities. Auxiliary members are pictured, front row, left to right: Viola Kimmell, chaplain; Ann Van Straaten, treasurer; Alvina Hopkins, president; and Helen Scuito. Back row, left to right: Norma Allen, secretary; Hope Marquez, vice president; Phyllis Just, trustee; Margaret Diaz, conductor; and Leone Keeline, warden.

Approximately 400 members and guests of Locals 1280 and 22 attended the ceremonies. State, Local and Area officials, and members of the press who were present included: Secretary Al Figone, Bay Counties District Council; Secretary F. O. Jorgensen, Santa Clara Valley District Council; Secretary-Business Representative Joe O'Sullivan; Financial Secretary-Treasurer Leigh Keeline; Legislative Advocate and Master of Ceremonies Dick Mansfield; Assistant Business Representative Jim McPartlan; Trustees Tom Crawford and Clint White; Assistant Business Representative Gunther Just; President Charles Rigmaiden, Santa Clara Valley District Council; Business Representative L. E. Bee; President C. G. Van Straaten; and Conductor Bob Hopkins.

2A

2B

3



4

(3) MONTICELLO, INDIANA—Sisters of Local 3154 (Furniture Workers) held their annual banquet recently, and eight members with 25 years of continuous service were recognized and awarded membership pins. The honored guests are seated, front row, left to right: Dorothy Urban, 32 years; Edith Wright, 28 years; Edith Sterrett, 32 years; and Ruth Price, 27 years. Back row, left to right: Marie Zimmerman, 29 years; Minnie McMullan, 28 years; Inez Hacker, 28 years; Edna S. Koons, 26 years; and Irene Bose, 27 years.

Members unable to attend the ceremonies included Jessie VanGorden, 28 years; Laura Reynolds, 28 years; Thelma Alspaugh, 28 years; and Ima Criswell, 28 years.

At the present time there are 14 Sisters affiliated with Local 3154. The local is proud to have the greatest number of women employed with more than 25 years of service in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

(4) MIDLAND, MICHIGAN—Members and apprentices were recently honored at a dinner given by Local 1654 at Falsetta's Casa Nova Room in Mount Pleasant. Officers, wives and friends were invited to attend the affair. A twenty-five year membership pin was presented to Erbin Rudiger of Auburn, pictured second from left, by Business Representative Gerald E. Richert of Local 1654. Looking on are Leonard B. Zimmerman, left, secretary of the Michigan State Carpenter's Council and Forrest Hankins, right, who received his 25-year membership pin in 1968. James Woods, a 25-year member honored in 1968, was unable to attend the ceremonies.

Secretary-Treasurer of the Michigan State Carpenters Council Leonard Zimmerman was guest speaker and delivered a presentation regarding the apprenticeship program of Michigan locals.

Before making the awards presentation, Gerald E. Richert, business representative of Local 1654, briefly reviewed the local's history. According to Brother Richert, three of the nine charter members are still associated with the local. J. V. Collins of Iowa is the only continuous member. The other members are Vern DeBolt and Robert Sarasin, both of Midland.

Reverend Livingstan of the Mount Pleasant Church of God read the invocation and benediction.

Journeymen recently awarded certificates by Local 1654 are pictured on Page 29 of the section entitled, "What's New in Apprenticeship Training."

(5) NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS—Members of Local 193 were recently honored at a dinner held at the Midway Restaurant in North Adams. Twenty-six Brothers were awarded membership pins for 25 years of continuous service. The most senior member present, Clayton Babcock, a 53-year member, was presented a gold pin and the Golden Hammer Award for his many years of dedication in the service of the Brotherhood. Pictured, from left to right, are Eleric F. Ouellette, chairman, Banquet Committee; Fred Hanson, business representative, Local 444; Clayton Babcock, 53-year member; Russel Giroux, business representative, Local 193; and Carl Soderquist, general representative of the New England District.

5

5A

(5A) Some of the members and officers honored are pictured, seated, left to right: Business Agent Fred Hanson, Local 444, Pittsfield; 53-year member Clayton Babcock; General Representative, New England District, Carl Soderquist; and Business Representative Russel Giroux, Local 193. Standing, left to right: Joseph Grillion of North Adams, 31 years; Percy Larrabee of North Adams, 29 years; Ewald Frank of Williamstown, 27 years; Henry Stokes of North Adams, 27 years; James Bentz of North Adams, 33 years; James Rondeau of North Adams, 25 years; Joseph St. Cyr of Petersburg, New York, 27 years; Charles Hirtle of North Adams, 29 years; Leo Dubreuil of North Adams, 32 years; and Fred Thoman of North Adams, 34 years.

Other members who attended the ceremonies and received pins were Roy Elwell of Bennington, 34 years; Robert L. Button of North Adams, 32 years; Thomas Peterson of North Adams, 32 years; Wallace Murphy of Williamstown, 29 years; Lewis Stratton of Bennington, 29 years; Francis Slattery of North Adams, 28 years; Francis Alderman of North Adams, 28 years; Theodore Tyler of North Adams, 28 years; Rosario Foucher of North Adams, 27 years; and Lawrence Hewitt of Petersburg, New York, 27 years.

Six brothers with the longest membership records are Clair Walden of Williamstown, 61 years; Clayton Babcock of Hancock, 53 years; William C. Bryant of Williamstown, 48 years; Clayton Couture of North Adams, 46 years; Mason L. Lille of Pittsfield, 45 years; and Lawrence Bradley of Bennington, 40 years.

The committee in charge of the affair consisted of Eleric F. Ouellette, chairman; Willard Barber; John Choquette and Norman Perenick. Carl Soderquist was the guest speaker.

Other guests in attendance were Harvey Sturwald, president, Pittsfield Local 444 and Mrs. Sturwald; Frederick Hanson, business representative of Local 444 and Mrs. Hanson; and Mrs. Soderquist.

(6) PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA—At a recent banquet given by Local 1160, four brothers who have been continuous members for twenty-five years or more were honored and presented with service pins. Members are shown, left to right: Otello Ricci, financial secretary; Vincent Cuda, business representative; Jack Miller; Barclay Porter and Thomas Pinney, president, who made the pin presentation to each deserving member.

(7) CINCINNATI, OHIO—Several months ago, Local 854 held a dinner-dance for its members and friends. The occasion was highlighted by the presentation of 50-year pins. President Harry L. Bryant, extreme right in the picture, presented pins to the honored members, left to right: Ivan Bixler, Dillie Riggs, Glestner Tanner, and Mrs. Gordon Bailey, accepting for her husband who had been hospitalized and was unable to attend the ceremonies. (Brother Bailey has since passed away.)

Three other 50-year members present at the ceremonies were Oral Sellers, George Perkinson and William Delin.

6

7

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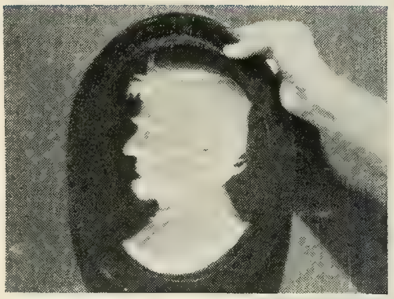
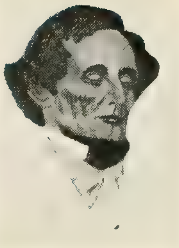
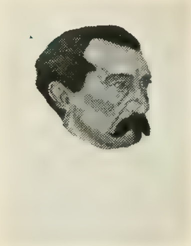
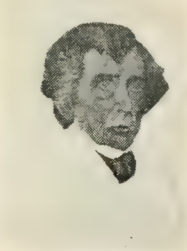
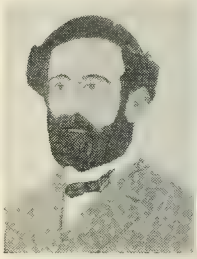
O. W. Smith of Local 946.

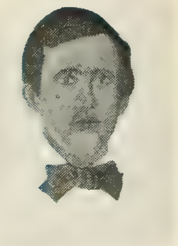

Intaglio made by Smith.

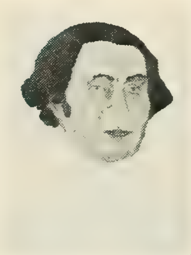

Jefferson Davis

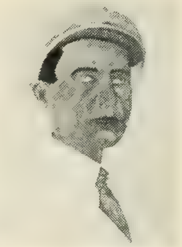

Gen'l Sheridan

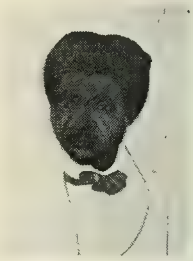

Chief Justice Taney


Robert E. Lee


Stephen Foster


Geo. Washington


Wilbur Wright


Dred Scott

■ O. W. Smith has been a member of Studio Local 946, Hollywood, California, for 41 years. Now retired, he finds himself surrounded by the creations of a busy life.

More than 20 years ago he began carving wood veneer into three-dimensional portrait plaques of notables of history. He had a special interest in personages of the American Civil War period, and he soon had produced portraits of many of them for display in his California home.

One of his efforts—a veneer carving of Abraham Lincoln—he donated to the Carpenters' District Council, and it hung in the office of the council secretary, which was once occupied by Second General Vice President William Sidell.

Among the portraits Smith has produced are those of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin;* the noted abolitionist, John Brown; Francis Scott Key, composer of "The Star Spangled Banner"; Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin; a woman spy for the Union during the Civil War; and one of William Mulholland, the engineer who first brought water in great quantities to Los Angeles. ■

IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 12, SYRACUSE, N.Y.
Bettino, Emil
Delapp, Carl
Flansburg, Harry
Hoyt, Stanley
Lemieux, Edmond

L.U. NO. 13, CHICAGO, ILL.
Banks, Donald
Bezman, Jacob
Dymek, Edward
Hart, William J.
Hollabaugh, William H.
Jasinski, Casimer J.
O'Brien, John P.
Picardi, Guy M.
Price, Thomas
Rudden, Michael
Ruppaner, Jacob
Smoley, Albert
Swanson, G. H.
Wahlquist, William

L.U. NO. 15, HACKENSACK, N.J.
Hicks, George
Monro, Norman

L.U. NO. 30, NEW LONDON, CONN.
Brown, Lincoln H.
Cone, Charles R.
Egeland, George

L.U. NO. 31, TRENTON, N.J.
DeLotto, Julius C.
Fawcett, John

L.U. NO. 34, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Evans, Hans J.
Fuse, Henry
Smith, Lawrence
Taylor, Robert L.
Urban, William

L.U. NO. 35, SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.
Baber, James
Lucca, Humbert
Watson, D. F.

L.U. NO. 40, BOSTON, MASS.
Campbell, Joseph D.
Chipman, Absalom
Del Isola, Gilbert
Dugas, Adrain
Grundy, Robert

L.U. NO. 42, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Coggins, Elmer
Essick, Leo
Gustafson, Paul T.
Meyer, Edward C.
Moore, Edwin R.
Reinack, William

L.U. NO. 50, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Ringley, Robert J.

MACON, GA.

L.U. NO. 74, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Brooks, Ralph H.
Davis, James A.
Jackson, John W.
Pledger, William Roy
Ricketts, Evan W.
Scott, Bailey M.
Wright, Cleve

L.U. NO. 101, BALTIMORE, MD.
Stamm, Frank R.

L.U. NO. 102, OAKLAND, CALIF.
Beer, Irwin D.
Harwood, Charles G.

L.U. NO. 121, VINELAND, N.J.
Warner, Walter, Sr.

L.U. NO. 132, WASHINGTON, D.C.
De Stefano, Vincent
Weber, William

L.U. NO. 144,
Kitchens, Jim

L.U. NO. 157, BOSTON, MASS.
Freysteter, Albert

L.U. NO. 181, CHICAGO, ILL.
Hansen, Albert, Jr.
Parisi, John A.
Paulsen, John
Pettersen, Arthur

L.U. NO. 188, YONKERS, N.Y.
Guttman, Sushe

L.U. NO. 200, COLUMBUS, OHIO
Cooper, Carl E.
Evans, Ed

L.U. NO. 246, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Krell, Hans
Scholz, William

L.U. NO. 257, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Schopf, John
Smith, Thomas
Young, Hugo

L.U. NO. 287, HARRISBURG, PA.
Zimmer, John J.

L.U. NO. 298, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Buhler, Erwin

L.U. NO. 302, HUNTINGTON, W.VA.
Everman, E. E.
Heaberlin, John

L.U. NO. 308, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
Klosterman, Francis C.
Westberg, Raymond

L.U. NO. 331, NORFOLK, VA.
Hartman, O. D.
Moore, O. C.
Sullivan, Walter L.

L.U. NO. 355, BUFFALO, N.Y.
Boyack, Adolph

L.U. NO. 362, PUEBLO, COLO.
Dunning, Garfield
Gulliford, Clifford
Stanton, Frank

L.U. NO. 366, NEW YORK, N.Y.
Maugeri, Joseph

L.U. NO. 387, COLUMBUS, MISS.
Daves, M. A.

L.U. NO. 413, SOUTH BEND, IND.
Holt, Archie
Stassin, George

L.U. NO. 436, NEW ALBANY, IND.
Bowman, Delbert
Sawyer, Charles A.

L.U. NO. 483, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Adami, Henry J.
Johnson, Wade R.
Sandlin, C. L.
Tipton, W. O.
Welch, E. J.

L.U. NO. 543, MAMARONECK, N.Y.
Johnson, Emil
Turso, Leonard

L.U. NO. 558, ELMHURST, ILL.
Derry, Ernest G.
Oltendorf, Elmer

L.U. NO. 586, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
Butcher, Clarence A.
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Appel, Frank W.

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Banick, Reinhold
Pirog, Joseph

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Jaye, L. L.

L.U. NO. 2144, NAPA, CALIF.

Anderson, Norman
Doty, Fred

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Gober, J. R.
Neubauer, Arthur F.
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McDonald, Frank
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Reeder, Del
Whiteman, William, Sr.

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Kotasek, Anthony J.
McDonough, Agustus
Nelson, Holley
Provost, Homer
Stapp, Albert
Vander Santen, D. J.

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Yell, Peter

Hobbyist Painter

Eighty-four-year-old Bill Hargreaves of Local 452, Vancouver, Canada, spends his leisure time at his favorite hobby, painting. His latest project, shown here, is a sailing ship, done on a 4x8-foot sheet of plywood. Brother Hargreaves was a business representative for four years, a trustee for eight years and a treasurer for four years, before retiring in 1953. (Photo by Carl Erickson, financial secretary, Local 452.)

Fifty Years of Marriage and Membership in 50-Year Council

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Booker, San Diego, Calif., celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary recently. Brother Booker joined Local 511 in Roswell, N. Mex., in 1918. He moved to San Diego in 1922 and transfered into Local 1571 where he has been very active over the years. He was honored as a 50-year member at the San Diego District Council's 50th anniversary. Mrs. Booker is treasurer of Ladies Auxiliary 170.

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Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida.

New Arrivals at Lakeland

Mike Hokki, Local 1308, Lake Worth, Florida, arrived at the Home July 3, 1969.

Bert R. Wheeler, Local 100, Muskegon, Mich., arrived at the Home July 11, 1969.

William R. Yates, Local 272, Chicago Heights, Ill., arrived at the Home July 11, 1969.

Al Bilecki, Local 224, Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived at the Home July 28, 1969.

Emil T. Quick, Local 696, Tampa, Florida, arrived at the Home July 31, 1969.

John Zieber, Local 277, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home July 31, 1969.

Anker Christensen, Local 13, Chicago, Ill., died July 11, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

John Fairnington, Local 188, Yonkers, N. Y., died July 11, 1969. Following cremation, he was buried in the Home Cemetery.

John Gauthier, Local 10, Chicago, Ill., died July 16, 1969. Burial was in Chicago.

Gust Wolff, Local 58, Chicago, Ill., withdrew from the Home July 1, 1969.

B. L. King, Local 132, Washington, D. C., withdrew from the Home July 14, 1969.

Retiree Feted in Oakland

Brother George Weidman (center) of Local 1473, Oakland, Calif., recently made application for admission to the Brotherhood's home at Lakeland. At the last union meeting he attended before leaving for Florida, he was honored by the members and his friends with a farewell party after the meeting. Pictured here with Brother Weidman are President Jack Meyers, left, and Vice President Edwin Donnell. Since then, Local 1473 has received letters from Brother Weidman, praising the home and the care that the members receive there.

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Continued from page 22

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1357	Memphis	20.00
2082	Kingsport	65.00

TEXAS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
14	San Antonio	80.00*
198	Dallas	70.00*
213	Houston	90.00*
304	Denison	10.00*
324	Waco	10.00*
379	Texarkana	30.00
411	San Angelo	10 00*
425	El Paso	20.00*
610	Port Arthur	30.00*
622	Waco	10.00*
665	Amarillo	20.00*
724	Houston	20.00*
753	Beaumont	80.00*
776	Marshall	10.00*
963	Houston	10.00*
973	Texas City	60.00*
977	Wichita Falls	30.00*
1066	Houston	20.00*
1084	Angleton	10.00*
1097	Longview	30.00*
1104	Tyler	10.00*
1266	Austin	70.00*
1276	Dallas	10.00*
1334	Baytown	50.00*
1347	Port Arthur	10.00*
1421	Arlington	10.00*
1423	Corpus Christi	10.00*
1565	Abilene	30.00*
1573	West Allis	20.00*
1634	Big Spring	3.00
1661	Port Arthur	10.00*
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1855	Bryan	10.00*
1884	Lubbock	30.00*
1971	Temple	20.00*
2007	Orange	30.00*
2079	Houston	10.00*
2190	Harlingen	10.00*
2232	Houston	40.00*
2242	Lufkin	10.00*
2534	Texarkana	20.00*
2695	Beaumont	10.00*
2713	Center	10.00*
2848	Dallas	20.00*
2863	Tyler	10.00*
3106	San Antonio	10.00*
3183	Houston	10.00*

UTAH

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
722	Salt Lake City	20.00

VIRGINIA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
396	Newport News	60.00
1665	Alexandria	30.00*

WASHINGTON

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
98	Spokane	80.00*
131	Seattle	79.75*
313	Pullman	20.00*
317	Aberdeen	30.00*
338	Seattle	80.00*
470	Tacoma	30.00*
562	Everett	20 00*
756	Bellingham	20.00*
770	Yakima	40 00*
870	Spokane	10.00*
954	Mt. Vernon	10 00*
1148	Olympia	30.00*
1289	Seattle	52.00
1332	Grand Coulee	30.00*
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3099	Aberdeen	10.00*
3119	Tacoma	10.00*

WISCONSIN

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
91	Racine	10.00*
161	Kenosha	30.00*
252	Oshkosh	20.00*
264	Milwaukee	90.00*
290	Lake Geneva	20.00*
314	Madison	80.00*
344	Waukesha	10.00*
460	Wausau	10.00*
630	Neenah	10.00*
755	Superior	20.00*
836	Janesville	30.00*
849	Manitowoc	20.00*
955	Appleton	40.00*
1053	Milwaukee	40.00*
1074	Eau Claire	50.00*
1114	S. Milwaukee	10.00*
1143	La Crosse	20.00*
1146	Green Bay	30.00*
1181	Milwaukee	40.00*
1208	Milwaukee	10.00*
1344	Portage	10.00*
1363	Oshkosh	10.00*
1364	New London	20.00*
1403	Watertown	10.00*
1582	Milwaukee	15.00
1741	Milwaukee	40.00*
2246	Fennimore	10.00*
2283	West Bend	10.00*
2334	Baraboo	10.00*
2337	Milwaukee	20.00*

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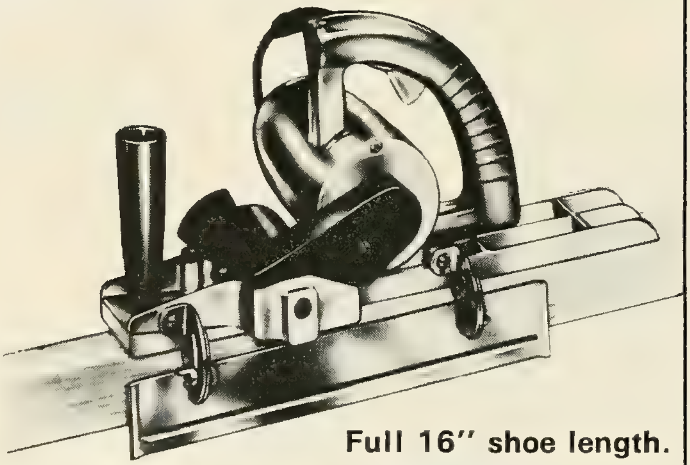

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7 Types of Union Men; Which One are You?

The following was published in the July 28, 1956 **Science News Letter.** *It describes the different kinds of union members, and even though the research behind the article is now 13 years old, has anything really changed?*

Union members are of seven types, two sociologists suggest.

The types can be identified according to their attitude toward the union, Joel Seidman, associate professor of social sciences at the University of Chicago, and Daisy L. Tagliacozzo of Wright Junior College, report.

The union types were found in a study of a local union of farm-equipment workers in Chicago, a plumbers' local in a large Midwestern city, and a coal-miners' local in central Illinois.

The types as described by the sociologists are:

1. The "ideological unionist," who is "the extreme case of enthusiasm and devotion." He thinks union activity will achieve a different social order; sees union-management relationships as one aspect of the class struggle; tends to know something of the history of labor, and rejects any suggestion that he be appointed to foreman's rank. These are few in number, the sociologists found, and are mainly in metropolitan areas "where the radical political groups have strength."

2. The " 'good' union man," who accepts the union's goals fully and supports all of its objectives. He, unlike the "ideological unionist," lacks any desire to change the social order. Most active unionists, the study showed, such as men who serve as stewards, are "good" union men. This group, together with a sprinkling of ideological unionists, makes up the leaders and the active groups within the union.

3. The "loyal but critical" members, who make up the dissident faction and, although believing in unionism in principle, often quit because they are at odds with the local leadership.

4. The "crisis activist," the man who is relatively inactive and "content to let the officers run the union." He does man the picket line and attend meetings, however. These men do not join unions as an aggressive step against management, but rather to defend themselves against management's abuses, whether actual or potential, the sociologists found.

5. The "poorly oriented union member" is so-called because he completely supports the union, but views production and efficiency from the point of view of management.

6. The "card-carrier," who is completely uninterested in the union.

7. The "unwilling unionist," which speaks for itself.

Of the last, the Chicago researchers explain that some dislike the union because they have been hampered in this progress by seniority regulations, or because they feel their skills entitle them to promotion on their own merits.

There are also some anti-unionists.

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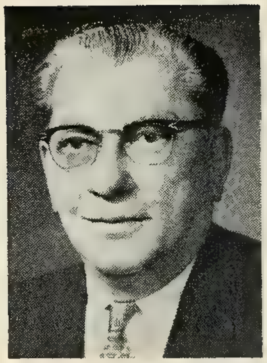

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

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■ Each year, thousands of ambitious workers decide to go into business for themselves. Among them are many of our members who decide to move into the contracting end of the construction industry.

Unfortunately, within a few years, four-fifths of all small business ventures go broke. A major contributing factor usually is the failure to realize that equipment wears out, and unless a substantial portion of earnings is laid aside to purchase replacement equipment, disaster usually follows.

The sad part is that too often the new businessman thinks he is doing real well because he begins taking in a good deal of money. What he fails to realize is that this prosperity is built on a foundation of sand if depreciation is not properly provided for. Without proper and adequate provision for the cost of replacing equipment that wears out and meeting taxes that fall due, the new businessman is merely dissipating his original investment.

Such haphazard management is understandable in working men who venture into business for themselves, because they lack experience.

However, I am afraid the United States (and perhaps, to a lesser degree, Canada) is following the same sort of shortsighted policy.

We have more bathtubs than the rest of the world combined, but we have the most polluted water and the sickest lakes in the world.

We own roughly half the world's automobiles, but we have more clogged streets and congested traffic than any other ten nations.

We have an abundance of wide open spaces, but pollution is rapidly catching up with them.

We raise more food per acre than anyone, yet there is malnutrition in the land.

We have the highest per capita income in the world, but we have slums that equal any in any part of the industrial world.

In spite of all these facts, very little is being done to insure our continued prosperity or, for that matter, even our continued existence. These depend on conserving the bountiful capital nature endowed us with in the beginning.

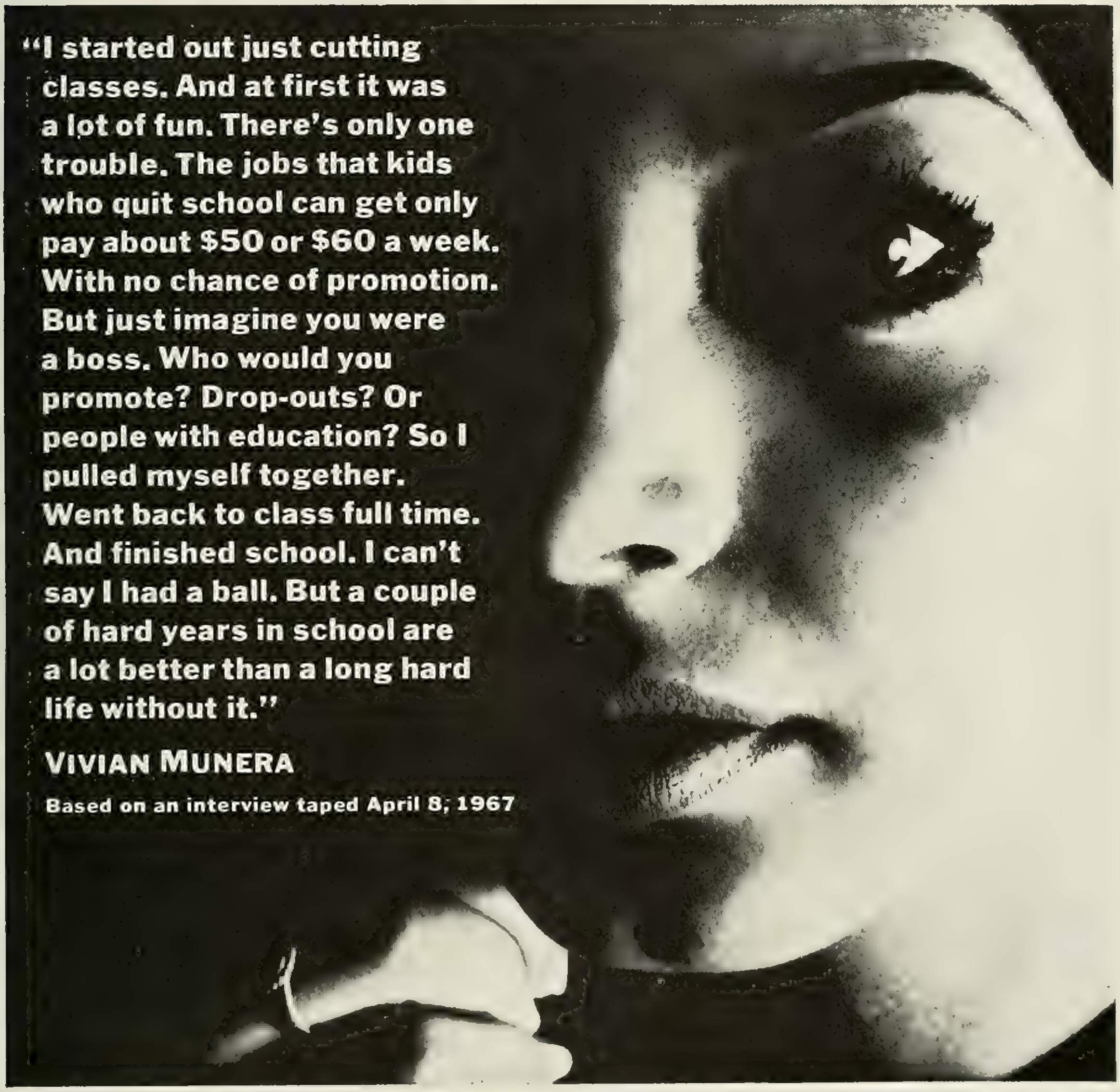
Like the small businessman who is living it up while his equipment is being worn out, we are enjoying our high living standards without giving any really serious consideration to the next century.

When our air becomes so polluted it cannot sustain human life, or when our water becomes so germ-ridden human beings cannot drink it, the bill for our negligence will become overdue.

If and when this happens, we may suddenly find that we are not the most affluent nation in the world, but rather the poorest of them all. In fact, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that we may become the major contributing force to the disappearance of man from the face of the earth.

Like the working man who goes into business, we need to face up to the fact we are dissipating our capital if we do not put more money and effort into cleaning up our air and water, eliminating our slums, wiping out malnutrition, and laying the groundwork for a better tomorrow. ■

If you think staying in school is tough, listen to someone who quit.



"I started out just cutting classes. And at first it was a lot of fun. There's only one trouble. The jobs that kids who quit school can get only pay about $50 or $60 a week. With no chance of promotion. But just imagine you were a boss. Who would you promote? Drop-outs? Or people with education? So I pulled myself together. Went back to class full time. And finished school. I can't say I had a ball. But a couple of hard years in school are a lot better than a long hard life without it."

VIVIAN MUNERA

Based on an interview taped April 8, 1967

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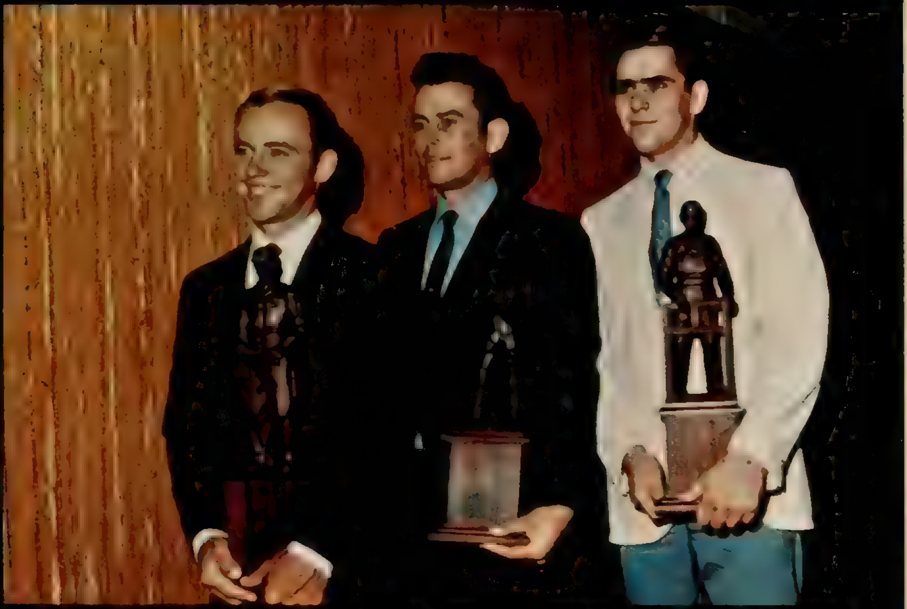

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Correspondence for the General Executive Board should be sent to the General Secretary.

Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIX No. 10 OCTOBER, 1969

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

Most of this October issue is devoted to the 1969 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest, held in Chicago, Ill., August 14 and 15. You'll find pictures inside of judges, sponsors, guests, and the hard-working contestants themselves.

Our official photographer took color pictures of the contestants at work on their manipulative tests, and we liked them so well that we thought we'd use the best of them on the cover of this issue. To get all 61 contestants on the cover, however, we had to spread their pictures on the front cover, inside the back cover, and on the back cover as well. You'll find the identifications for each cover picture on Page 12 of this issue.

The 1969 contest was the biggest held to date, and it is anticipated that the contest will continue to grow, as more states and provinces enter the competition. Next year the contest will be held in Denver, Colorado.

The program for the awards banquet offered this inspiration to the contestants from writer Ethel Percy Andres: "What our deepest self craves is not more enjoyment but some supreme purpose that will enlist all our powers and will give unity and direction to our life. We can never know the profoundest joy without a conviction that our life is significant—not a meaningless episode . . ."

Californians Sweep '69 Apprenticeship Contest

The three top awards in the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest, from left: The Carpenter Award, the Millwright Award, and the Mill-Cabinet Award.

■ Three Californians swept the 1969 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest in Chicago, August 14 and 15, capturing all three top prizes of $1,500 each.

James O. Kenney, Jr., of Local 642, Richmond, Calif., was judged top carpenter apprentice. John Schmidt of Local 721, Los Angeles, won out in the mill-cabinet competition. Robert E. Erwin, Local 1607, also of Los Angeles, was judged top millwright contestant.

It was a proud and happy group of California sponsors, families and friends who gathered in the Conrad Hilton Hotel's Grand Ballroom on Saturday night, August 16, following the awards banquet to congratulate the winners.

The 1969 competition was the biggest and best in seven years of competition. The annual contest started only seven short years ago on the West Coast with five contestants. Three years ago, at Vancouver, B. C., 21 apprentices vied for the honors. Last year in Kansas City there were 47 contestants. This year there were 61 competitors from 31

The winners in each division were as follows:

Carpenter Division—First, James O. Kenney, Jr., Local 642, Richmond, Calif.; second, Leonard Merdan, Local 930, St. Cloud, Minn.; third, Michael Cunningham, Local 833, Berwyn, Pa.; fourth, Herb Wiltz, Local 110, St. Joseph, Mo.; fifth, Richard R. Hollimon, Local 857, Tucson, Ariz.

Mill Cabinet Division — First, John Schmidt, Local 721, Los Angeles; second, William S. Meyer, Local 971, Reno, Nev.; third, Jay Hambleton, Local 359, Philadelphia.

Millwright Division—First, Robert E. Erwin, Local 1607, Los Angeles; second, Glen Cowan, Local 1916, Hamilton, Ont.; third, Randy George Estes, Local 1311, Dayton, Ohio.

Winner of the Olaf Boen Trophy, awarded each year to the top carpenter contestant, was James O. Kenney, Jr.

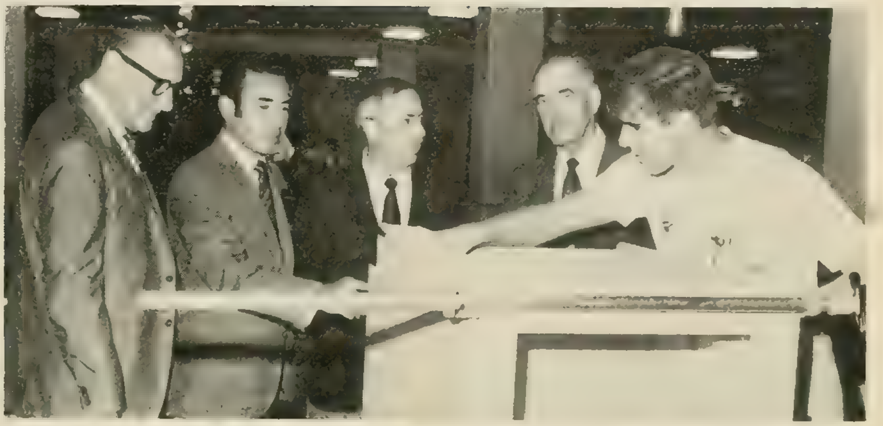
The John R. Stevenson Award, presented to the best in memory of the late first general vice president of the Brotherhood, was won by the first-place winner in each of the three catagories.

1. Left to right, General Treasurer Peter Terzick; James Flores, Los Angeles District Council; Joseph Pinto, Local 721; and First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan with contestant John Schmidt of California.

2. Leonard Merdan, Carpenter contestant, St. Cloud, Minn., talks with GEB Member Leon Greene; Herbert F. Kortz, secretary, Minnesota State Council; and Contestant's instructor.

3. GEB Member Frederick Bull, right, and Gene Salsbury, Topeka, Kans.

4. GEB Member Cecil Shuey and Kenneth Osterhage of Columbia, Ill.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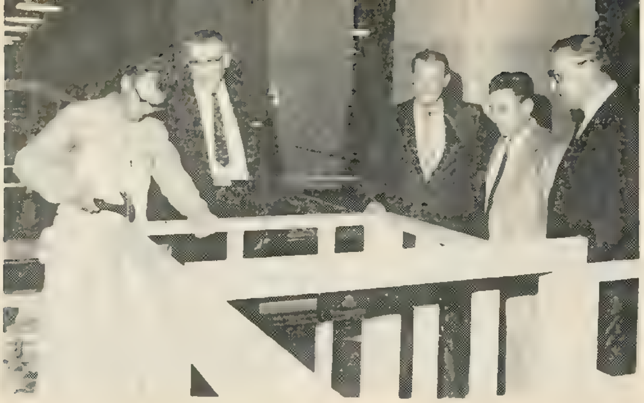
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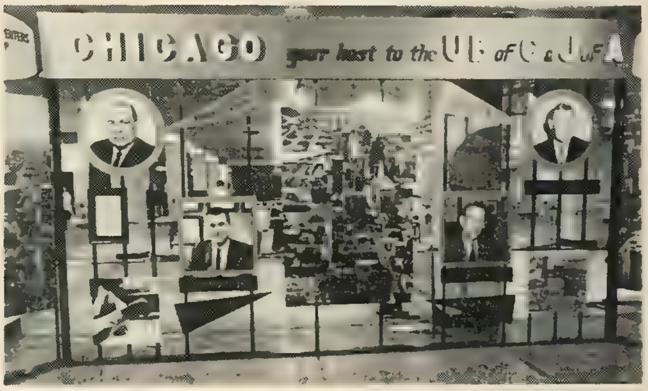

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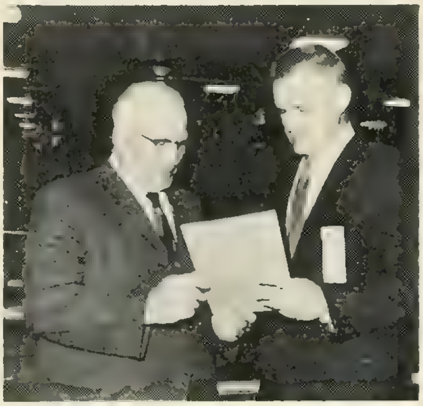
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5. Alaskan Contestant Marple with GEB Members Hiller and Nichols, Second Gen. V. P. Sidell, and Gen. Treas. Terzick.

6. Corder is watched by GEB Member Rajoppi, Sponsor Ben Sanford, and First Gen. V. P. Allan.

7. The Carpenter judges, including (Team 1) Addis M. Osborne, AIA; Henry Burmeister, AGC; and Wesley Stanton, UBC; (Team 2) Tom Selland, AIA; Gerald Schommer, AGC; and Jack Espeland, UBC.

8. The District Council exhibit.

9. Mill-Cabinet Judges Edward Schavitz, employer; Rudy Rotter, UBC; and Ivar Viehe-Naess, AIA.

10. Coordinating Judges Paul Rudd, UBC, and Richard Hutchinson, AGC.

11. Millwright Contestant Benoit and Judges Donald R. Adams, employer; Walter Wurgalish, UBC; and Emery Valek, AIA.

states, the District of Columbia, and five provinces of Canada. They came to Chicago from local, state, and provincial contests — the best of more than 30,000 carpenter apprentices across North America. All are fourth-year apprentices.

Each contestant took a four-hour written test and an all-day manipulative test. Carpenter contestants built a scaled-down house, complete with rafters, partial roof covering, and stairs. Mill-cabinet contestants produced a two-door kitchen base cabinet. Millwrights assembled and aligned metal shafts, with sprockets, and chains, on roller bearings atop a metal work bench.

Ed Wasielewski of the Associated General Contractors, chairman of the contest committee, called the performances outstanding and described each contestant as "a champion in his own right."

The "World Series of Carpentry," as one writer described it, is sponsored by the Brotherhood, the Associated General Contractors of America, and the National Association of Home Builders.

First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan told apprentices and their wives and representatives of labor and management attending the awards banquet that it was fitting that the most successful of the apprenticeship contests should be held in Chicago.

"Eighty-eight years ago," he noted, "36 carpenters from 11 dif-

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12. First General Vice President Allan, left, and Chicago District Council President George Vest, Jr., escort Chicago Mayor Richard Daley through the contest hall.

13. Mill-Cabinet Contestant Templeton of Baltimore, Maryland, and his sponsor, Charles Keyser of Baltimore.

14. Nicholas Loope of Washington, D. C., National JAC member, watches a contestant.

15. Left to right: Melvin J. Schuster, Local 2235, Pittsburgh, Pa., First General Vice-President Finlay C. Allan; Pennsylvania Contestant Wayne Givens; and George Wallish, Philadelphia District Council.

16. Left to right: William Dillard; a millwright contestant; Terry Slawsen; and First General Vice-President Finlay C. Allan.

17. Associated General Contractors George Johnson, Ed Wasielewski, Fred Lehn and Lee Rice observe a contestant's work.

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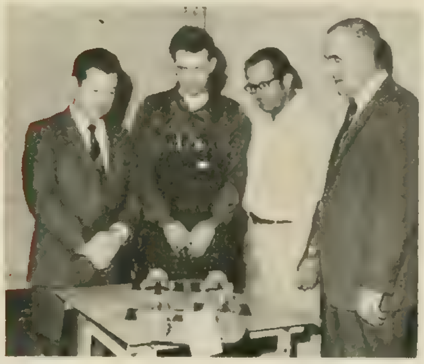

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erent cities met in Chicago to bring into being the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. From that beginning has grown an organization of more than 800,000 hard-working conscientious journeymen and apprentice members in over 2,600 local unions throughout the United States and Canada.

Chicagoans played an active role in making the 1969 competition a great success.

The arrangements committee consisted of Employer Representatives M. A. Lombard, Donald W. Fetters, Richard S. Pepper, Herb S. Church, Jr., Arthur F. O'Neil, and Robert W. Truckis, and Brotherhood Representatives Fred Mock, William Cook, Edward Nelson, Andrew Claus, Earl McLennan, Jack Zeilenga, Stanley Jaworowski, and John Lucas.

The Chicago Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, which also participated in the program, includes: Employer Representatives Richard Pepper (chairman), Donald W. Fetters, M. A. Lombard, and Brotherhood Representatives Charles A. Thompson (secretary), George Vest, Jr., president of the Chicago District Council, and Edward Ellis.

Next year's contest is scheduled to be held in Denver, Colo., in October, following the 31st General Convention of the Brotherhood, set for San Francisco in August.

In his closing remarks at the awards banquet, First General Vice President Allan pointed out that the contest is only part of the Brotherhood's overall program of expanding apprenticeship and training. He urged members to rise to the challenges which face the Brotherhood in this area. ■

Camera Sidelights

18. Left to right: John Schmidt; Mrs. John Schmidt; Terry Slawsen; and James Flores.

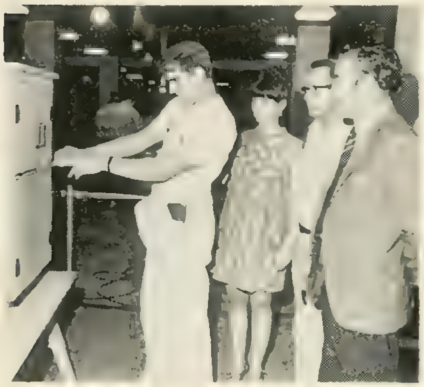
19. Left to right: Terry Slawsen, Los Angeles District Council; William Dillard, Local 1607, Los Angeles; James Flores, Los Angeles District Council; and First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan.

20. Second General Vice President William Sidell, third from right, front row, and a group of Californians.

21. The Michigan contingent and contestants.

22. Left to right: Ed Wasielewski; Syd Carnine; Joe Miller; George Johnson; Lee Rice; and Fred Lehn.

23. Left to right: James Flores; GEB Member Charles Nichols; Joseph Pinto; and a carpenter contestant.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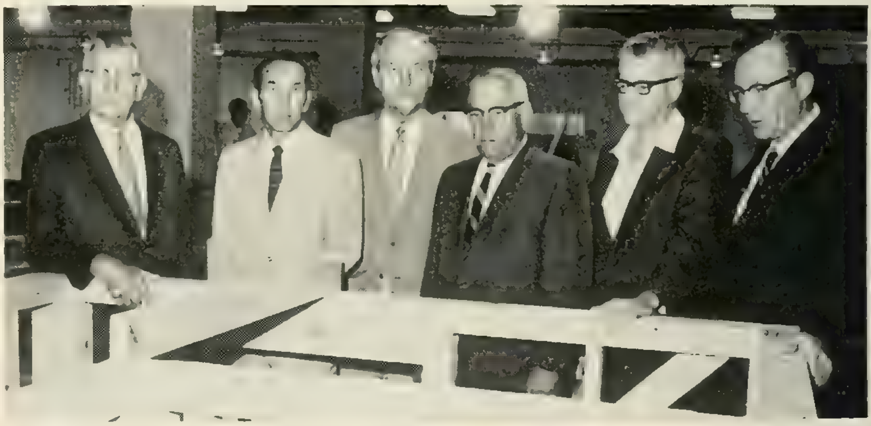
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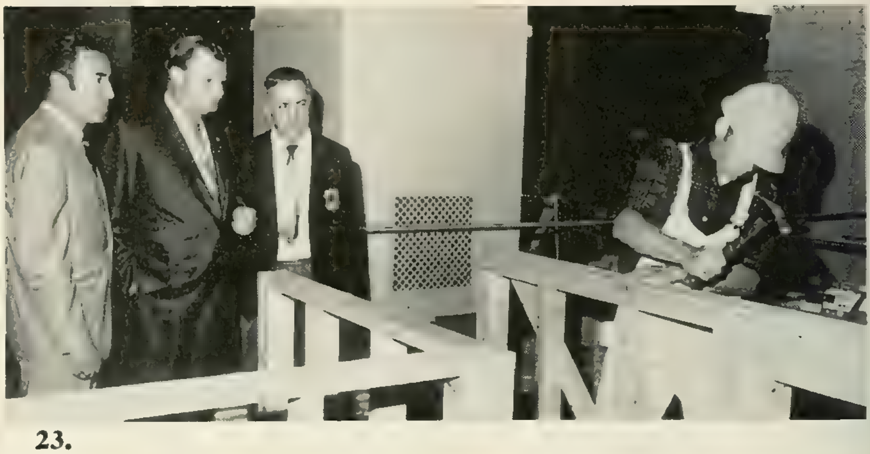
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National Joint Apprenticeship Committee Reviews Qualifying Test, Studies Costs, and Drop-outs

■ In two executive sessions and one open session—all in August in Chicago in conjunction with the 1969 International Apprenticeship Contest—the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee took another long, hard look at the entire training program and re-evaluated the annual apprenticeship contest as well.

These are some of the highlights:

- Chairman Finlay Allan, First General Vice President of the Brotherhood, requested that each committee member make a sincere and objective appraisal of the problem of apprentice attrition and prepare reports on the subject. The committee found the growing number of drop-outs from various training programs to be "alarming."

Each committee member was asked to submit his individual report to the committee secretary, Richard M. Bowie of the Associated General Contractors, 30 days prior to the next meeting of the committee, which will be held in Detroit, Mich., on February 6, 7, 1970.

Copies of a "Survey of Carpenter Apprentices Registered in the Bay Counties (Calif.) Carpenters Apprenticeship and Training Program," by Dr. Sara Behman is being sent to all National JAC members as relative information.

- Pre-apprenticeship training came under study, too. Chairman Allan requested that Syd Carnine of the National Assn. of Home Builders, in cooperation with his national headquarters, prepare a draft of a proposed committee policy statement concerning pre-apprentice programs.

- Following discussion, the chairman established a subcommittee to study the subject of developing a three-year carpentry apprenticeship program. Members of the subcommittee include: Mr. Carnine; Leo Gable, technical training director for the Brotherhood; Charles Sanford of the Brotherhood; and Ed Wasielewski of the AGC.

The National Joint Committee in session. From left are: George Vest (a guest), Charles Sanford, Stuart Proctor, Frank McNamara, Nicholas Loope, and Leo Gable, all representing the Brotherhood; First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, chairman; Richard Bowie of AGC, secretary; Ed Wesielewski, Fred Lehn, Lee Rice, and George Johnson, all from the AGC; Syd Carnine, NAHB; and John Riley, NAHB (a guest).

- In answer to questions raised by the committee concerning the validity and reliability of the Carpenters Apprentice Qualifying Test, Leo Gable reported on the methods used in validating the test and the results of a recent survey made to reaffirm the validity of the test. (The full text of the two reports accompanies this article.)

Joseph Fitzgerald, Chicago building commissioner, presents to Chairman Allan a proclamation from Mayor Daley, making the week of August 10 Carpenters Apprenticeship Week in Chicago.

- A proposition made at a previous meeting of the committee to establish district contests was carried over for discussion later.

- Some time was spent in finding ways and means of defraying the mounting costs of the annual apprenticeship competitions. The committee voted to continue a $100 registration fee required for the international contest. After considerable discussion, a motion was adopted to appoint a subcommittee to study methods of financing the international contests on a permanent basis. Members of this subcommittee include: Carnine; Gable; Sanford; Nicholas Loope of the Brotherhood; and Lee Rice and Fred Lehn of the AGC.

The question of expenses for the "Get Acquainted Banquet" which precedes each international contest was discussed but no decision reached.

With the 1970 International Contest already scheduled for Denver, Colo., the week of October 5, 1970, the committee turned to consideration of contest cities for the following years.

Reports were heard on facilities in Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Las Vegas, Nev.; New Orleans, La.; and Memphis, Tenn. Detroit was unanimously selected (with Chairman Allan abstaining) as the 1971 contest site. Other cities were notified that they may be considered in 1972. An invitation was also received to hold the 1972 contest in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. This, too, was held for future consideration.

Committee members participating in the Chicago sessions, other than those previously mentioned, included: Frank McNamara and Stuart Proctor for the Brotherhood; and George Johnson of AGC.

An open session of the National Committee was held on the morning of August 16, following the contest, to discuss suggestions that might improve either the carpentry apprenticeship system or the International Contest. Many constructive suggestions were made and taken under advisement.

Among the approximately 150 persons attending the open session were: Carl M. Halverson, president of AGC; William E. Dunn, executive director of AGC; Hugh Murphy, administrator of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Department of Labor; William Sidell, Second General Vice President of the Brotherhood; and Peter Terzick, General Treasurer of the Brotherhood.

REPORT TO THE NATIONAL CARPENTER JOINT APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING COMMITTEE

The evaluation of the Qualifying Test for Carpentry Apprentice and Trainee applicants.

During the National Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee Meeting at the O'Hare Inn in Chicago on August 15, 1963, the concern of the employers over the non-discrimination requirements of the proposed Civil Rights Act, was expressed by the Secretary, Art Schmuhl of the AGC who requested that the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee consider the development of a Qualifying Test that would meet the requirements of the Act and thus relieve the

Continued on Page 8

Is the tight mortgage money market hurting your business?

by **Norman Strunk,** *Executive Vice President*
United States Savings and Loan League

If you are in the home construction industry, you know by now that a housing "crunch" is here.

The demand for homes is strong. We are at least half a million units a year behind estimated need. Looking ahead, the need will keep growing as family formations rise through the 1970's and beyond.

Notwithstanding the strong demand, we are building single-family homes at about half the rate we built ten years ago. A lot of prospective buyers and willing builders have to stand pat right where they are. Construction workers, builders, real estate salesmen, contractors and the thousands of companies who supply the industry with everything from air conditioners to zinc flashing are feeling a gradual cooling of demand for their services and products.

What has happened, as you know, is that mortgage money has become scarce, and the cost of available money has climbed. This is because some people recently have not been putting their customary savings in mortgage-lending institutions. Instead, they have been seeking a higher rate of return, even though it may also involve greater risks.

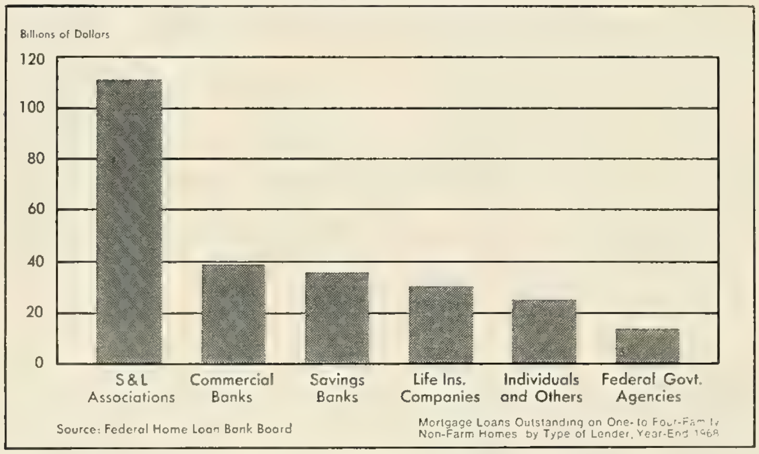
In most cases, the amount of interest or dividends these forms of investments pay is not controlled by Federal Government rulings as are the interest rates Savings and Loan Associations are allowed to pay.

What can be done about the housing "crunch"?

We have a suggestion. The building industry *could help* solve its own problem—simply by putting its cash reserves into Savings and Loan Associations. That's right—put dollars where the mortgages come from and increase the dollars available for mortgages.

Why Savings and Loan Associations? Because Savings and Loans invest at least 80% of their deposits in residential mortgages. And finance more homes than all other financial institutions combined . . . well over half the homes in this country . . . as the chart below shows.

Where does the home mortgage money come from?



Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Mortgage Loans Outstanding on One- to Four-Family Non-Farm Homes by Type of Lender, Year-End 1968

Last year alone we financed over 200,000 *new single-family homes,* and we expect to do the same this year. We would like to do much more, and we would if we had additional deposits! The total mortgage money made available for all purposes by Savings and Loan Associations last year was $22 billion.

If your business is building or supplying homes, the money you invest with a Savings and Loan Association is your most effective weapon to counter the recession in your market. So, if the tight mortgage market is hurting your business, use your money to make more money and profits by placing it in a Savings and Loan Association. It could be your most profitable investment.

Savings and Loan Associations
Saving makes the difference®

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Continued from Preceding Page

employers of the full responsibility of the non-discrimination requirements.

The Chairman, the late John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America expressed the opinion that the problem of meeting the non-discrimination requirement was actually the sole responsibility of the employers, and not the unions, since the employers were the ones who had the jobs. However, he reluctantly agreed to the development of the proposed qualifying test to insure better qualified applicants for apprenticeship. The committee then agreed to develop a qualifying test.

Members of that committee currently serving on this committee are Nicholas Loope and Leo Gable, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and George Johnson and Edward J. Wasielewski, representing the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. With the action of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee, it became my responsibility to develop and validate a qualifying test. This I proceeded to do by employing the late Ernest Ladd, Ph. D. and credentialed Psychologist and Psychometrist to develop and validate a qualifying test, based upon a 10th grade education. This was done and a report based upon the findings of Dr. Ladd was made to the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee at its August 1965 meeting in Albuquerque, New Mexico as follows:

SAMPLING OF QUALIFYING TESTS

Sampling: 1317 Tests Scored
Range of Scores: 40—100%
Median Score: 75%
That point at which 50% of those tested were 75% or above and 50% were 75% or below
Average Score: 74%
Average Time: 1½-2 hrs.

The tests were given to new applicants as well as many already in the program. The purpose being to better measure the reliability of the tests in terms of its application to the trade.

In general, the new applicants made the better score. This could be due to a better selection procedure.

On checking with many committeemen, coordinators and teachers it was apparent that a weighted factor should be used to score the test.

Therefore, after evaluating the test a factor of .91 was used on question 1-110, and a factor of .3 was used on questions 111-142.

Thus an applicant correctly answering Seventy Seven (77) of the first 110 questions and none of the remaining questions 111-142 would have a score of 77 x .91=70.07 the norm previously set by the National Joint Committee. Or if he correctly answered Seventy Five (75) of the first 110 and six (6) of the remaining 111-142 he would score 75 x .91 = 68.25
6 x .3 = 1.80

Total Score 70.05

%	No	%	No
40	5	49	13
41	5	50	13
42	9	51	12
43	8	52	16
44	9	53	9
45	6	54	12
46	6	55	13
47	6	56	17
48	10	57	19

Continued on Page 31

THE MILL-CABINET CONTESTANTS AT WORK

24. Daniel R. Mahoney, Local 520, Birmingham, Alabama

25. David C. Bennett, Local 1928, Vancouver, B. C.

26. John Schmidt, Local 721, Los Angeles, California

27. Harry T. Otsuki, Local 1583, Englewood, California

28. Ronald L. Corder, Local 1694, Washington, D. C.

29. Joseph L. Zilinsky, Local 1786, Chicago, Ill.

30. Albert F. Templeton, Jr., Local 101, Baltimore, Maryland

31. Richard J. Butler, Jr., Local 51, Boston, Mass.

32. William S. Meyer, Local 971, Reno, Nevada.

33. Richard Holmes, Local 1359, Toledo, Ohio

34. Jay Hambleton, Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa.

35. Van C. Sherod, Local 338, Seattle, Washington

Spotlight on Two Days of Competition

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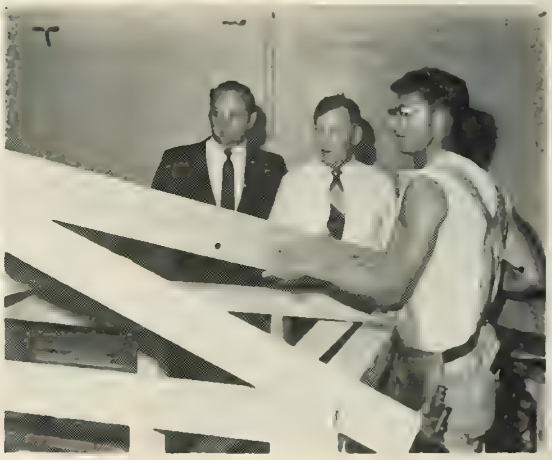

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36. Contestant Harry Otsuki of Englewood, Colo., and Mrs. Otsuki wait for the manipulative contest to begin.

37. Coordinating Judge Richard Hutchinson, right, distributes number cards, worn by each contestant.

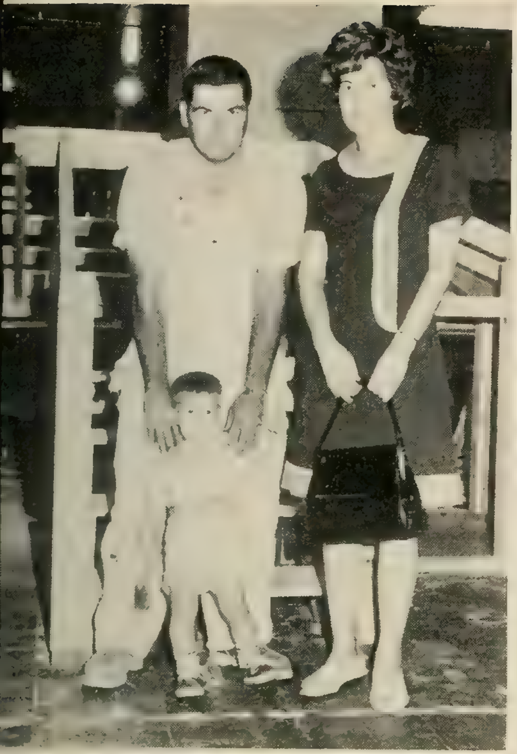
38. Time to look over the plans and specifications before the start of the contest.

39. Left to right: A carpenter contestant; Norval Ervin, vice president, Local 1921, Massapequa Park, N. Y., and John Rosenstrom, secretary, Nassau County, N. Y., District Council.

40. Ronald Stadler, president, Wisconsin State Council; Carl Eckloff, Local 314, Wisconsin; and a Wisconsin contestant.

41. Ray Cooks, Stuart Proctor, and Chris Magnusson observe a Michigan contestant.

41.



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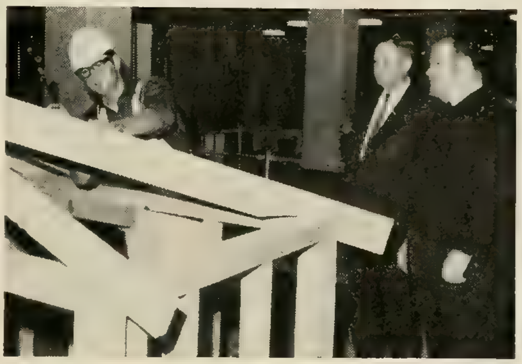
42. Toddler Ty Hollimon holds daddy's hammer as his father and mother stand beside daddy's project.

43. Michigan Millwright Contestant; Leonard Zimmerman, secretary, Michigan State Council; and Alex Van-Der Beek, Local 297, Michigan.

44. Amos Stewart, Local 19, Detroit; John R. Harrington, secretary, Detroit District Council; and Michigan contestant.

45. Gaston Dupuy of New Orleans works as his wife and daughter offer quiet encouragement.

46. Judges and contestants took time off each day for a hearty lunch in a hotel banquet room.



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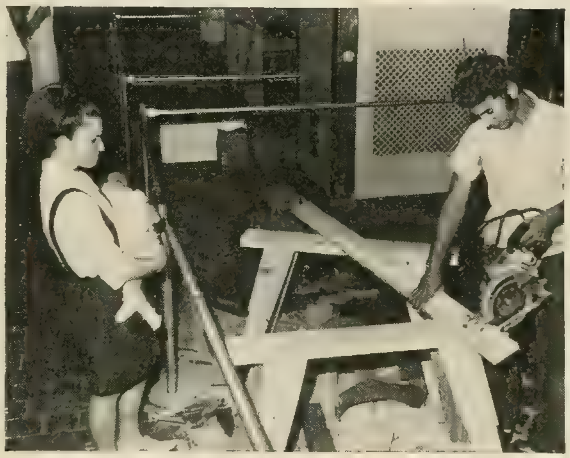

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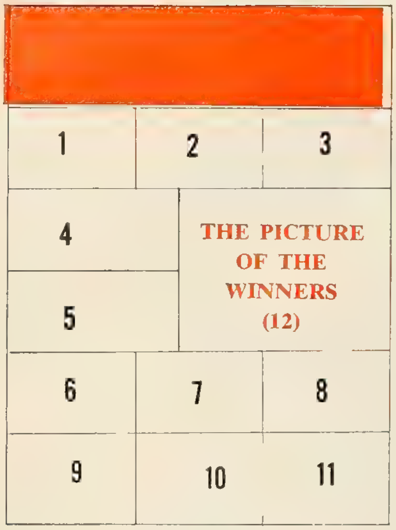
THE COVER PICTURES



Front Cover

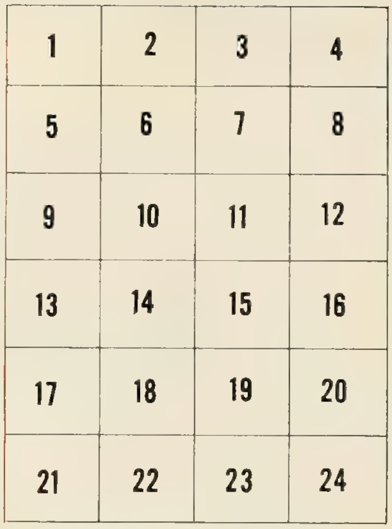
(1) Herbert Doscher, Local 1921, Hempstead, N.Y., Carpenter
(2) Guy M. Herbertson, Local 2834, Denver, Colo., Millwright
(3) John Schmidt, Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif., Mill Cabinet
(4) William S. Meyer, Local 971, Reno, Nevada, Mill Cabinet
(5) Shelton Drew Price, Local 2232, Houston, Tex., Millwright
(6) Wilbert Lee Rudel, Local 1890, Monroe, Tex., Carpenter
(7) Joseph L. Zilinsky, Local 1786, Chicago, Ill., Mill Cabinet
(8) James E. Lupfer 111, Local 696, Tampa, Fla., Carpenter
(9) Floyd F. Sandoval, Local 362, Pueblo, Colo., Carpenter
(10) David C. Bennett, Local 1928, Vancouver, B.C., Mill Cabinet
(11) Bill C. Fandrick, Local 1346, Vernon, B.C., Carpenter
(12) The winners.

Personal Photo Prints

Throughout this issue of **The Carpenter** are pictures of the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest in Chicago. Each is numbered, and 8" x 10" glossy prints of each black and white picture may be ordered from our printers at $2.00 each (which also covers handling and mailing).

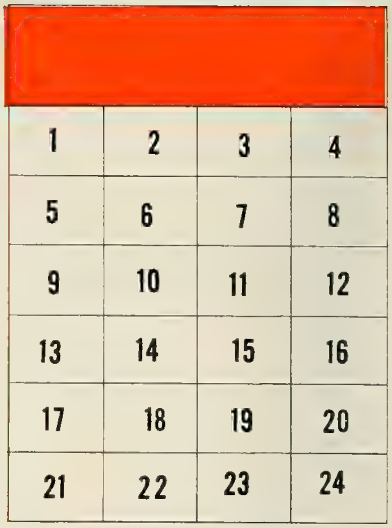
The color photos of the contestants on the covers are also numbered, as shown on this page. If prints of these are desired, list the number and the cover on which it appears. Price for each color print is $3.50.

List the pictures you wish to order, **(Please describe fully, including page number.)** State the quantity of each, and send this with your name and address, plus cash, check or money order to cover all costs, to: Carpenter Photos, Merkle Press Inc., 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. 20018.



Inside Back Cover

(1) Robert Sand, Local 1805, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Carpenter
(2) Arthur Bartholomew, Local 1899, Hobart, Ind., Carpenter
(3) Gary Hackett, Local 1896, The Dalles, Oregon, Millwright
(4) Harry T. Otsuki, Local 1583, Englewood, Colo., Mill Cabinet
(5) Thomas Gene Busic, Local 1388, Oregon City, Oregon, Carpenter
(6) Eugene P. Bernadin, Local 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Carpenter
(7) David Pelan, Local 1055, Lincoln, Nebraska, Carpenter
(8) Donny R. Brown, Local 19, Detroit, Michigan, Carpenter
(9) Kenneth R. Osterhage, Local 1997, Columbia, Ill., Carpenter
(10) John F. Hurley, Local 132, Washington, D. C., Carpenter
(11) Howard C. Guhne, Local 654, Chattanooga, Tenn., Millwright
(12) John L. Sample, Local 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, Carpenter
(13) Rex Edward Bobbitt, Local 345, Memphis, Tenn., Carpenter
(14) Thomas G. Hardy, Local 297, Kalamazoo, Mich., Millwright
(15) Ronald L. Corder, Local 1694, Washington, D. C., Mill Cabinet
(16) Alvin L. Eversgerd, Local 1319, Albuquerque, N.M., Carpenter
(17) Randy George Estes, Local 1311, Dayton, Ohio, Millwright
(18) Allen L. Witt, Local 1529, Kansas City, Kansas, Millwright
(19) Richard R. Hollimon, Local 857, Tucson, Arizona, Carpenter
(20) Clarence Joyce, Local 626, Wilmington, Delaware, Carpenter
(21) Michael Cunningham, Local 833, Berwyn, Pa., Carpenter
(22) James H. Eckrich, Jr., Local 2250, Red Bank, N.J., Carpenter
(23) Gaston A. Dupuy, Local 1846, New Orleans, La., Carpenter
(24) David A. Hans, Local 184, Salt Lake City, Utah, Carpenter



Back Cover

(1) Daniel R. Mahoney, Local 520, Birmingham, Alabama, Mill Cabinet
(2) Allen Marple, Local 1281, Anchorage, Alaska, Carpenter
(3) Van C. Sherod, Local 338, Seattle, Washington, Mill Cabinet
(4) Samuel A. Hill, Local 1831, Washington, D. C., Millwright
(5) Jack E. McGee, Jr., Local 943, Tulsa, Okla., Carpenter
(6) Leonard Merdan, Local 930, St. Cloud, Minn., Carpenter
(7) Eugene Robinson, Local 599, Hammond, Ind., Millwright
(8) Albert F. Templeton, Jr., Local 101, Baltimore, Md., Mill Cabinet
(9) David Lee Mooers, Local 708, West Newton, Mass., Carpenter
(10) Richard J. Butler, Jr., Local 51, Boston, Mass., Mill Cabinet
(11) Merle D. Benoit, Local 496, Kankakee, Ill., Millwright
(12) William M. Swink, Local 101, Baltimore, Md., Carpenter
(13) Warren Scribner, Local 98, Spokane, Wash., Carpenter
(14) Glenn Cowan, Local 1916, Hamilton, Ont., Millwright
(15) Rodney Penner, Local 2103, Calgary, Alberta, Carpenter
(16) Richard Holmes, Local 1359, Toledo, Ohio, Mill Cabinet
(17) James E. Oliver, Local 971, Reno, Nevada, Carpenter
(18) Herb Wiltz, Local 110, St. Joseph, Missouri, Carpenter
(19) Jay Hambleton, Local 359, Philadelphia, Pa., Mill Cabinet
(20) Wayne Givens, Local 2235, Pittsburgh, Pa., Millwright
(21) Gene L. Salsbury, Local 1445, Topeka, Kansas, Carpenter
(22) Dennis J. Kartman, Local 314, Madison, Wisconsin, Carpenter
(23) Gary I. Wicker, Local 106, Des Moines, Iowa, Carpenter
(24) John Wilson, Local 494, Windsor, Ont., Carpenter

THE MILLWRIGHT CONTESTANTS AT WORK

47. Robert Erwin, Local 1607, Los Angeles, California

48. Guy M. Herbertson, Local 2834, Denver, Colorado

49. Samuel A. Hill, Local 1831, Washington, D. C.

50. Merle D. Benoit, Local 496, Kankakee, Illinois

51. Eugene Robinson, Local 599, Hammond, Indiana

52. Thomas G. Hardy, Local 297, Kalamazoo, Michigan

53. Allen L. Witt, Local 1529, Kansas City, Kansas

54. Randy George Estes, Local 1311, Dayton, Ohio

55. Glen Cowan, Local 1916, Hamilton, Ont.

56. Gary Hackett, Local 1896, The Dalles, Ore.

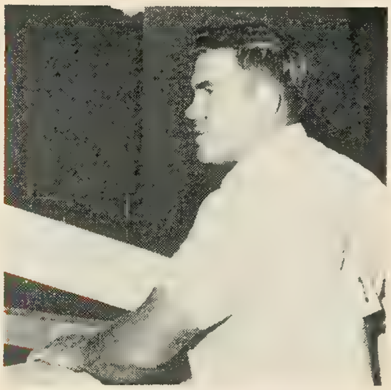
57. Wayne Givens, Local 2235, Pittsburgh, Pa.

58. Howard C. Guhne, Local 654, Chattanooga, Tenn.

59. Shelton Drew Price, Local 2232, Houston, Texas

THE CARPENTER CONTESTANTS AT WORK

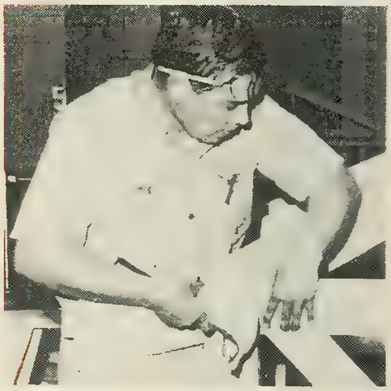
60. Allen Marple, Local 1281, Anchorage, Alaska


61. Rodney Penner, Local 2103, Calgary, Alabama

62. Richard R. Hollimon, Local 857, Tucson, Arizona

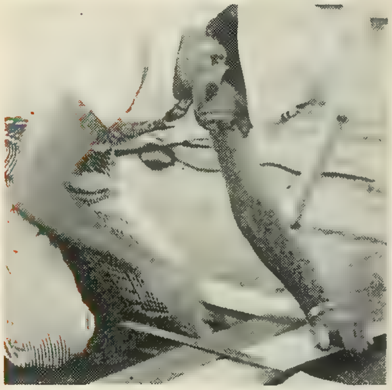
63. Bill C. Fandrick, Local 1346, Vernon, B. C.

64. James O. Kenney, Jr., Local 642, Richmond, California

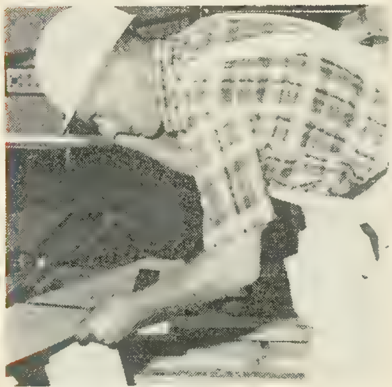

65. Floyd F. Sandoval, Local 362, Pueblo, Colorado

66. Clarence Joyce, Local 626, Wilmington, Delaware

67. John F. Hurley, Local 132, Washington, D. C.


68. James E. Lupfer, III, Local 696, Tampa, Florida

69. Kenneth R. Osterhage, Local 1997, Columbia, Ill.


70. Arthur Bartholomew, Local 1899, Hobart, Indiana

71. Gary I. Wicker, Local 106, Des Moines, Iowa

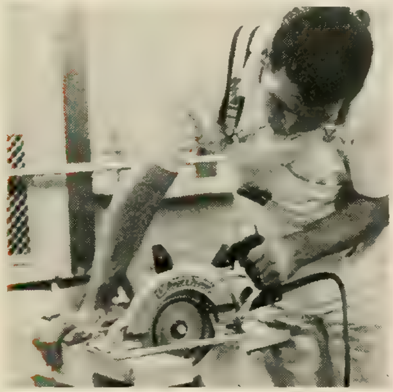
MORE CARPENTER CONTESTANTS AT WORK

72. Gene L. Salsbury, Local 1445, Topeka, Kansas

73. Gaston A. Dupuy, Local 1846, New Orleans, La.

74. Eugene P. Bernadin, Local 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba

75. William M. Swink, Local 101, Baltimore, Maryland


76. David Lee Mooers, Local 708, West Newton, Mass.

77. Donny R. Brown, Local 19, Detroit, Michigan

78. Leonard Merdan, Local 930, St. Cloud, Minn.

79. Herb Wiltz, Local 110, St. Joseph, Missouri

80. David Pelan, Local 1055, Lincoln, Nebraska

81. James E. Oliver, Local 971 Reno, Nevada

82. James H. Eckrich, Jr., Local 2250, Red Bank, N. J.

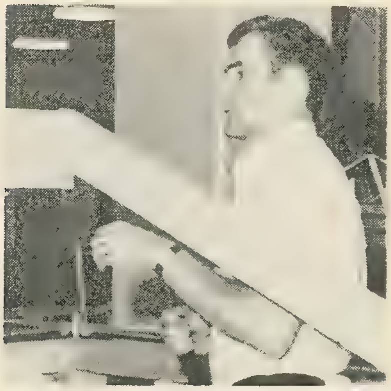
83. Alvin L. Eversgerd, Local 1319, Albuquerque, N. M.

STILL MORE 1969 CARPENTER CONTESTANTS

84. Herbert Doscher, Local 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.

85. John L. Sample, Local 1108, Cleveland, Ohio

86. Jack E. McGee, Jr., Local 943, Tulsa, Oklahoma


87. John Wilson, Local 494, Windsor, Ont.

88. Thomas Gene Busic, Local 1388, Oregon City, Oregon

89. Michael Cunningham, Local 833, Berwyn, Pa.

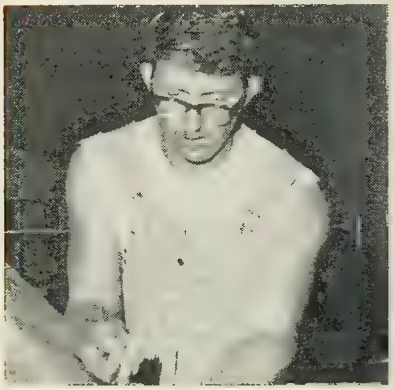
90. Robert Sand, Local 1805, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

91. Rex Edward Bobbitt, Local 345, Memphis, Tenn.

92. Wilbert Lee Rudel, Local 1890, Monroe, Texas

93. David A. Hans, Local 184, Salt Lake City, Utah

94. Warren Schribner, Local 98, Spokane, Washington


95. Dennis J. Kartman, Local 314, Madison, Wisconsin

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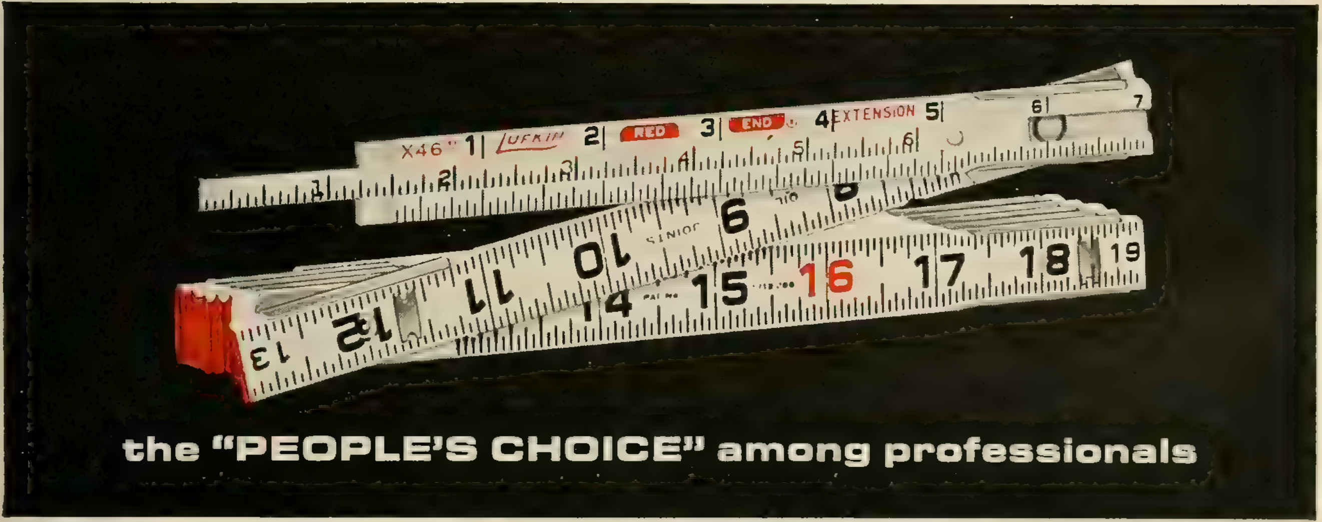

The X46 RED END® extension folding wood rule shown above has a consistent record of popularity among professional carpenters for the last several decades. Here are some reasons why:

Extra rigid and sturdy wood sections are 25 per cent thicker than in conventional folding rules.

Riveted lock joints are brass for smooth action and are designed to eliminate end play and retain accuracy.

Solid brass strike plates and end caps resist wear.

Large black and red figures and markings are easy to read and are embedded below the surface to give longer-lasting legibility.

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LUFKIN

CANADIAN REPORT

About the Size of Pension Increases

Canada has a good basic old age pension plan which pays $75 a month to everyone at age 66 (at age 65 in 1970) plus an annual increase to allow for increases in the cost of living.

Last month the basic pension went up to $79.58 effective January 1, 1970. It has been $78 after two previous boosts to allow for cost-of-living increases.

This year there has been a public outcry at the smallness of the boost—only $1.58, which is two percent.

The increase is by law held to a maximum of two percent. But the cost of living has gone up five percent in the year. The old age pensioner is still worse off than he was.

Why limit the increase to two percent?

The excuse is that when the law was first passed the annual cost-of-living increase was under two percent—actually averaging about 1.4 percent a year.

In the last few years the cost-of-living increase has been twice and three times the estimate made when the law was adopted. So why continue to hold the ceiling on cost of living boosts for old age pensioners?

The government hasn't answered—except by doing nothing.

Pension Boosts Are in Order

The trade union movement itself has a vital interest in seeing that better pensions are paid, especially the basic pension plan which covers everybody.

Due to wage increases in the last few years. the public has the impression that it is wages that are forcing up prices, eroding the value of the dollar and reducing the purchasing power of those on fixed incomes.

The public has to be informed that (a) wages have not been the major factor in pushing up prices in this country, (b) no group in the community has done more to fight for higher pensions than the labor movement.

At the 1969 presentation to the federal government, the Canadian Labor Congress asked the prime minister to boost pensions from the basic $75 a month to a basic $125 a month.

There has been no answer from the prime minister or the government.

There is, of course, a supplementary pension plan which has been paying up to $31.20 a month to those whose demonstrated need makes it obvious that the basic pension is totally inadequate. This supplementary pension will also go up, to $31.83 a month maximum—an extra 63 cents.

President Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress issued a press statement calling these increases "ridiculously inadequate."

The boost should have been at least five percent to match the rise in the consumer price index.

Bell Named CLC Research Director

Russell Bell has returned to the Canadian Labor Congress as research director. He held the post of associate director for a few years until 1964 when he left to take up a responsible position with the Economic Council of Canada.

Everyone who knew Bell and his capabilities will be very pleased to know that he is working for the labor movement again.

CLC Offers Price Counseling

The Canadian Labor Congress offered its cooperation to the Federal government which set up a study of price escalation under the auspices of the federal prices and incomes commission.

But, said CLC Executive Vice-president Joe Morris, the Congress could not commit itself to any program of voluntary restraints until it knows exactly what the commission means and intends.

MacDonald Calls for International Moves

Speaking to an international trade union convention in Pittsburgh, CLC President MacDonald called for an extension of international trade unionism.

He told the delegates that huge international unions will be needed to protect workers' interests against giant international conglomerates.

The CLC head said that those who criticize international unions in Canada ignore the fact "that the corporations for whom the trade union members work are becoming more and more international."

A log boom in the Ottawa River offers visual evidence of the prosperity of Canada's timber industry to legislators who assemble in the Parliament Buildings, high above the river bank at rear.

New Democrats Suffer Setbacks

The luck of the New Democratic Party didn't hold out in British Columbia. Just two months after a stunning victory in Manitoba, the party took an equally stunning defeat at the hands of the B.C. Social Credit government.

Social Credit under Premier W. C. "Wacky" Bennett is considered as anti-labor as any in Canada, yet it has held power in the west coast province continuously since 1952.

The general opinion was that Social Credit would be returned again but with a reduced majority. It was even suggested by the press that the NDP would form a minority government.

Why Bennett and Social Credit were returned with 39 seats out of 55 when there seemed to be so much feeling against them will be the subject of discussion for some time to come.

B.C. was a heavily strike-bound province this past summer, with most of the supermarkets closed up in the Greater Vancouver area, the oil refineries struck and a one-day strike at the Vancouver airport.

The province has the highest percentage of trade union members of any in Canada and the highest wage rates.

But something happened. The anti-labor vote must have come out in full force.

Compensation Study Is Published

The Canada Department of Labor has just published a study of the Canadian workmen's compensation system.

Called "Workmen's Compensation in Canada," the study explains the development and features of the 10 provincial plans. All of them are based on the principle of collective liability of employers, first introduced in this country by the Ontario government in 1914.

Basic principles common to the system in Canada are comprehensive coverage, compulsory insurance in a provincially-operated Accident Fund, exclusion from the courts of workmen's compensation cases, and the processing of claims and payment of benefits by an administrative board with continuing jurisdiction to review and modify any decision.

Accident prevention and rehabilitation of the injured workman are integral parts of the system.

The study is available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, or from government book stores.

Building Trades In Metro Toronto

As Labor Day drew near, the Metro Toronto building trades unions were locked in combat with an independent union which threatened to break the solidarity of organized labor in this major construction area.

The building trades unions have heavy, commercial and industrial construction well organized. They were moving successfully into the booming apartment house field when the independent tied up a few thousand laborers in the concrete-forming field.

At the time this was written, the cement truck drivers had refused to cross the building trades picket lines. This could very well prove to be decisive in favor of the Metro building trades council.

If it is, it would not be long before all major construction in the Metro Toronto area is formally organized into AFL-CIO-CLC ranks.

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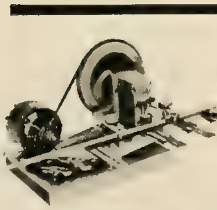
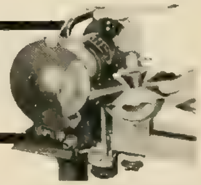
FOLEY Sharpening Equipment

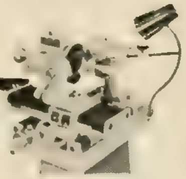
Foley automatic sharpening equipment has the skill to do a perfect job every time—NO "human error". And no experience is necessary to accomplish a professional job. All Foley equipment is quality built to precision specifications.





GRINDER—Sharpens all types of circular saws—rip, crosscut or combination toothed—from 5" to 44" in diameter. Attachments available for a variety of other sharpening jobs.

RETOOTHER AND POWER SETTER—Retoother cuts a full set of teeth, either rip or crosscut, in less than a minute. Operated either by motor or by hand crank. Power setter automatically sets band saws up to 1½" in width, as well as all carpenter's hand saws, either rip or crosscut.



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PLANE GOSSIP

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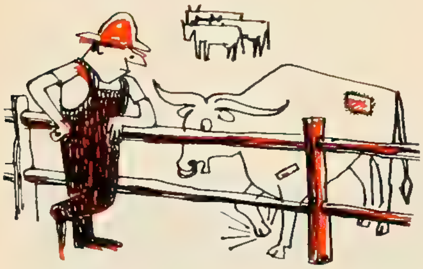
Fur Goodness Sake!

Two pre-teens with ice cream cones were amusing themselves riding the crowded elevators in the department store. One noticed that his cone was leaking and wiped it against the back of a woman's mink coat.

"Watch yourself, Jimmy!" said his mate. "You're getting fur all over your ice cream!"—Judy Rohner, Waterloo, Iowa.

B SHARP—WORK SAFELY



He Wasn't Cowed!

The farmer decided to retire his aged bull but, rather than butcher him, decided to let him stay in the pasture with the cows. On the day his young replacement arrived, the old bull began to snort and paw the ground.

"Stop that stuff!" commanded the farmer. "You're much too old for that sort of thing!"

"Lemme alone," replied the old bull. "All I wanta do is show him I ain't no cow!"

TAKE PART IN UNION AFFAIRS

Egg-zact Diagnosis

"Doctor, we're having trouble with my brother. For six months now, he's been thinking he's a chicken!"

"Good heavens!" replied the sawbones, "why didn't you tell me sooner?"

"We would have, doc, but to tell the truth, we needed the eggs!"—Marina Topsis, Jamaica, N.Y.

Good Question!

Sunday school teacher: "We are here to help others."

Pupil: "Well, in that case, what are the others here for?"—Sheila Proctor, Erin, Tenn.

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Political Joke No. 1

"There are many ways to make money," cried the political candidate, "but only one honest way!"

"And what is that one way?" asked his political opponent.

"Ah-ha!" replied the candidate. "I thought you wouldn't know!"

REGISTER AND VOTE

Political Joke No. 2

The trouble with some political jokes is that they managed to get elected.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

He's A Pill

Dr. Baron von Quack, the European specialist, has invented a new medicine: aspirin with chlorophyll. Says the Baron: "It's perfect for those stinking headaches!"

This Month's Limerick

An obese young woman named Kate
Decided to take off some weight.
She dieted until
She went over the hill
Now old fat Kate just ain't.
Kathryn McGaughey,
Wheatridge, Colo.

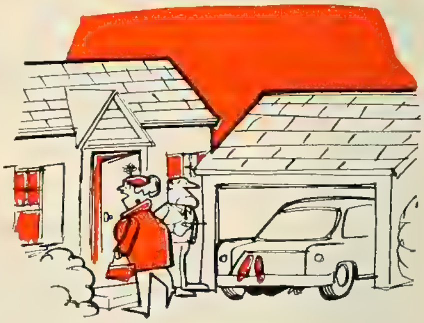
Mistaken Identity

Visiting the treatment officer at the asylum, the patient complained: "Doctor, I have no problems at all. I know I am Napoleon. The other patients know I am Napoleon. Our attendants know I am Napoleon. Everybody treats me with respect. It is my wife who has the problem!"

"And what is her problem?" asked the medico.

"She keeps insisting she is Mrs. Murphy!"

MAKE YOUR $$ CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC



Noisy Problem

The wife drove the auto into the garage and said to her husband: "You'd better have that car checked; it keeps making a noise like a policeman's whistle!" (Thanks to The Travelers, Hartford, Conn.)

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Howzat Again?

The missionary arrived on the desert island and was met by a cannibal chief. "What happened to my friend, the missionary who came here a year ago?" he demanded.

The cannibal chief smiled and said: "Oh, he made a trip to the interior!"

1969 CLIC CAMPAIGN

MONTHLY REPORT

■ The Willamette Valley District Council of Oregon held its convention in August. The delegates contributed a total of $50 to CLIC.

The delegates to the Michigan State Convention, held in September, contributed a total of $610.

Out of the 217 delegates attending the Illinois State Council Convention, 115 contributed a total of $1150. This represented a participation of a little over 50 per cent.

These contributions from the above noted conventions have been credited to the delegates' local unions and are included in the totals listed below.

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
	ALABAMA	
103	Birmingham	$ 20.00*
	ALASKA	
466	Sitka	23.00*
1243	Fairbanks	75.00*
1281	Anchorage	70.00*
1501	Ketchikan	12.00*
2162	Kodiak	12.00*
2247	Juneau	30.00*
2520	Anchorage	70.00*
	ARIZONA	
221	Morenci	9.00
857	Tucson	66.00*
	ARKANSAS	
690	Little Rock	10.00
1722	Arkadelphia	10.00
	CALIFORNIA	
25	Los Angeles	10.00
34	San Francisco	25.00
36	Oakland	10.00*
42	San Francisco	35.00
483	San Francisco	240.00*
586	Sacramento	260.00
1149	San Francisco	45.00
1358	La Jolla	17.00
1407	San Pedro	10.00*
2046	Martinez	10.00
2114	Napa	15.00
2559	San Francisco	20.00*
2608	Redding	10.00*
2801	Feather Falls	10.00*
2808	Arcata	10.00*
2882	Santa Rosa	10.00*
2907	Weed	10.00*
3068	Redlands	10.00*
3088	Stockton	10.00*
3170	Sacramento	10.00*
3184	Fresno	10.00*
	COLORADO	
2834	Denver	10.00
	CONNECTICUT	
30	New London	10.00*
79	New Haven	68.00
196	Greenwich	40.00
825	Willimantic	21.00
1941	Hartford	20.00
	DELAWARE	
1545	Wilmington	20.00
	WASHINGTON, D. C.	
132	Washington	90.00*
528	Washington	5.00
1145	Washington	10.00*
1590	Washington	232.00*
1631	Washington	55.00
1694	Washington	30.00*
1831	Washington	20.00*
2456	Washington	65.00*
	FLORIDA	
627	Jacksonville	90.00
727	Hialeah	100.00
1308	Lake Worth	10.00*
1509	Miami	10.00*
1510	Tampa	20.00
1725	Daytona Beach	50.00
1966	Miami	15.00
2024	Miami	110.00
	GEORGIA	
256	Savannah	30.00
	IDAHO	
1482	Grangeville	18.00*
	ILLINOIS	
1	Chicago	70.00*
10	Chicago	10.00*
13	Chicago	126.00
16	Springfield	30.00*
21	Chicago	10.00*
44	Champaign	51.00*
54	Chicago	10.00*
58	Chicago	1,004.00
62	Chicago	100.50*
63	Bloomington	20.00*
80	Chicago	634.00
141	Chicago	10.00*
166	Rock Island	20.00*
169	E. St. Louis	30.00*
174	Joliet	50.00*
183	Peoria	10.00*
189	Quincy	10.00*
195	Peru	10.00*
199	Chicago	20.00*
241	Moline	30.00*
242	Chicago	135.00*
269	Danville	20.00*
272	Chicago Hgts.	9.00
295	Collinsville	20.00*
341	Chicago	20.00
347	Mattoon	10.00*
360	Galesburg	20.00*
363	Elgin	10.00*
367	Centralia	10.00*
377	Alton	20.00*
416	Chicago	20.00*
419	Chicago	10.00*
433	Belleville	30.00*
434	Chicago	40.00*
461	Highwood	90.00*
496	Kankakee	10.00*
568	Lincoln	10.00*
578	Chicago	10.00*
604	Murphysboro	10.00*
633	Madison	10.00*
644	Pekin	10.00*
661	Ottawa	10.00*
695	Sterling	10.00*
742	Decatur	10.00*
748	Taylorville	10.00*
792	Rockford	40.00*
803	Metropolis	10.00*
812	Cairo	20.00*
839	Des Plaines	564.00*
904	Jacksonville	20.00*
916	Aurora	30.00*
999	Mt. Vernon	10.00*
1092	Marseilles	20.00*
1185	Chicago	30.00*
1265	Monmouth	20.00*
1307	Evanston	10.00*
1361	Chester	40.00*
1367	Chicago	10.00*
1527	Wheaton	20.00*
1675	Breese	10.00*
1693	Chicago	10.00*
1784	Chicago	74.00*
1883	Macomb	72.00
1889	Downers Grove	40.00*
1922	Chicago	10.00*
2014	Barrington	10.00*
2040	Paris	10.00*
2087	Crystal Lake	10.00*
2094	Chicago	10.00*
2158	Rock Island	10.00*
3273	Olney	10.00*
	INDIANA	
60	Indianapolis	50.00*
533	Jeffersonville	20.00
90	Evansville	10.00*
113	Chesterton	30.00*
133	Terre Haute	30.00*
215	Lafayette	60.00*
232	Fort Wayne	20.00*
274	Vincennes	60.00*
352	Anderson	30.00*
365	Marion	10.00*
413	South Bend	40.00*
436	New Albany	40.00*
565	Elkhart	20.00*
588	Montezuma	20.00
592	Muncie	30.00*
599	Hammond	70.00*
694	Boonville	20.00*
734	Kokomo	30.00*
758	Indianapolis	40.00*
985	Gary	60.00*
1003	Indianapolis	11.00*
1110	E. Chicago	30.00*
1142	Lawrenceburg	10.00*

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
1236	Michigan City	30.00*
1317	E. Chicago	80.00*
1465	Frankfort	10.00*
1485	La Porte	20.00*
1636	Whiting	30.00*
1664	Bloomington	10.00*
1816	Plymouth	10.00*
1858	Lowell	20.00*
1873	Valparaiso	30.00*
1899	Hobart	50.00*
1938	Crown Point	10.00*
2060	Logansport	20.00*
2346	Greensburg	10.00*
2441	Corydon	10.00*
2601	Lafayette	30.00*
2670	Goshen	10.00*
2748	Rensselaer	10.00*
3000	Crown Point	30.00*
3154	Monticello	40.00*
3210	Madison	20.00*
3213	Rensselaer	10.00*
3228	Winchester	20.00*
3241	Covington	50.00*
534	Burlington	4.00

KANSAS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
714	Olathe	10.00*

KENTUCKY

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
64	Louisville	10.00*
559	Paducah	10.00
1080	Owensboro	70.00*
1341	Owensboro	10.00*
2156	Bowling Green	22.00

LOUISIANA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
2192	Ruston	7.00
2258	Houma	69.00

MAINE

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
517	Portland	10.00*
621	Bangor	20.00

MARYLAND

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
1126	Annapolis	10.00*

MASSACHUSETTS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
32	Springfield	174.00*
33	Boston	430.00*
40	Boston	100.00*
48	Fitchburg	60.00*
49	Lowell	20.00*
51	Boston	120.00*
56	Boston	60.00*
67	Boston	110.00*
82	Haverhill	40.00*
107	Worcester	10.00*
111	Lawrence	138.00*
193	North Adams	20.00*
218	Boston	90.00*
275	Newton	60.00*
327	Attleboro	10.00*
351	Northampton	20.00*
390	Holyoke	20.00*
444	Pittsfield	40.00*
540	Waltham	55.00*
595	Lynn	10.00*
624	Brockton	40.00*
656	Holyoke	12.00*
680	Newton	33.00*
693	Needham	10.00*
708	West Newton	22.00*
762	Quincy	20.00*
831	Arlington	10.00*
847	Natick	10.00*
858	Clinton	20.00*
860	Framingham	50.00*
862	Wakefield	10.00*
866	Norwood	33.00*
867	Milford	10.00*
878	Beverly	39.00*
885	Woburn	30.00*
888	Salem	10.00*
910	Gloucester	10.00*
1035	Taunton	60.00*
1121	Boston Vicinity	20.00*
1144	Danvers	10.00*
1210	Salem	20.00*
1305	Fall River	40.00*
1479	Walpole	46.00*
1531	Rockland	10.00*
1550	Braintree	30.00*
2168	Boston	30.00*
3126	Boston Vicinity	10.00*

MICHIGAN

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
19	Detroit	20.00*
26	E. Detroit	40.00*
100	Muskegon	20.00*
116	Bay City	10.00*
227	Adrian	10.00*
297	Kalamazoo	106.00*
334	Saginaw	10.00*
335	Grand Rapids	50.00*
337	Detroit	30.00*
512	Ann Arbor	10.00*
651	Jackson	10.00*
674	Mt. Clemens	20.00*
898	St. Joseph	20.00*
958	Marquette	10.00*
982	Detroit	60.00*
998	Royal Oak	40.00*
1102	Detroit	40.00*
1132	Alpena	10.00*
1191	Lansing	10.00*
1301	Monroe	75.00*
1373	Flint	71.00*
1433	Detroit	60.00*
1452	Detroit	40.00*
1461	Traverse City	10.00*
1513	Detroit	160.00*
2026	Coldwater	8.00
2065	Iron Mountain	10.00*
2252	Grand Rapids	10.00*
2265	Detroit	10.00*
2917	Lansing	10.00*

MINNESOTA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
87	St. Paul	10.00*
549	Minneapolis	20.00*
766	Albert Lea	16.00

MISSISSIPPI

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
387	Columbus	23.00
1471	Jackson	36.00

MISSOURI

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
5	St. Louis	60.00
61	Kansas City	20.00*
1739	Kirkwood	33.00
1795	Farmington	25.00*
2057	Kirksville	10.00
2282	Flat River	2.00

MONTANA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
153	Helena	10.00*
286	Great Falls	10.00*
557	Bozeman	10.00*
718	Havre	15.00*
911	Kalispell	10.00*
2405	Kalispell	10.00*
2425	Glendive	10.00*

NEBRASKA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
1055	Lincoln	30.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
538	Concord	10.00*
921	Portsmouth	75.00*
1616	Nashua	31.00*
2276	Berlin	10.00

NEW JERSEY

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
15	Hackensack	10.00
23	Dover	10.00
118	Jersey City	20.00*
155	Plainfield	10.00*
306	Newark	40.00
325	Paterson	80.00
391	Hoboken	20.00
393	Camden	191.00
432	Atlantic City	55.00
490	Passaic	60.00
542	Salem	60.00
612	Union Hill	10.00
781	Princeton	7.00*
821	Newark	45.00
1489	Burlington	130.00
1493	Pompton Lake	20.00
2018	Lakewood	110.00
2250	Red Bank	50.00
2315	Jersey City	20.00

NEW MEXICO

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
1319	Albuquerque	182.00*
1962	Las Cruces	10.00

NEW YORK

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
6	Amsterdam	10.00*
9	Buffalo	10.00*
12	Syracuse	278.00*
20	New York	10.00*
53	White Plains	36.00*
77	Port Chester	5.00*
78	Troy	10.00*
99	Cohoes	10.00*
117	Albany	20.00*
125	Utica	50.00*
135	New York	230.00*
146	Schenectady	10.00*
163	Peekskill	70.00*
187	Geneva	10.00*
188	Yonkers	1.00*
203	Poughkeepsie	5.00*
229	Glens Falls	26.00*
246	New York	733.00*
251	Kingston	5.00*
257	New York	430.00*
281	Binghamton	55.00*
284	New York	122.00*
289	Lockport	10.00*
298	New York	273.00
301	Newburgh	50.00*
322	Niagara Falls	10.00*
350	New Rockelle	10.00*
353	New York	5.00*
357	Islip	160.00
366	New York	10.00*
374	Buffalo	20.00*

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
385	New York	108.50
412	Sayville	49.00
447	Ossining	58.00
453	Auburn	30.00*
488	New York	20.00*
502	Canandaigua	40.00
532	Elmira	10.00*
574	Middletown	65.00*
603	Ithaca	15.00*
608	New York	250.00*
700	Corning	10.00*
729	Liberty	20.00
740	New York	46.00*
747	Oswego	50.00*
787	New York	60.00
791	New York	20.00*
808	New York	51.00*
895	Tarrytown	18.00
950	New York	5.00*
956	New York	10.00
964	Rockland Co.	40.00*
1016	Rome	5.00*
1042	Plattsburgh	204.00*
1115	Pleasantville	1.00*
1134	Mt. Kisco	60.00*
1135	Port Jefferson	60.00
1151	Batavia	10.00*
1162	College Point, L. I.	10.00*
1167	Smithtown Branch	60.00
1175	Kingston	10.00*
1204	New York	60.00*
1292	Huntington	65.00*
1318	Farmingdale, L. I.	20.00
1456	New York	20.00*
1483	Patchogue	52.00
1508	Lyons	20.00
1511	Southampton	20.00
1536	New York	154.00*
1649	Woodhaven	100.00
1657	New York	80.00
1704	Carmel Kent	1.00*
1757	Buffalo	20.00
1888	New York	100.00
1921	Hempstead	10.00*
1973	Riverhead	30.00
2054	Horseheads	5.00*
2100	Amityville	20.00
2155	New York	10.00*
2161	Catskill	5.00*
2163	New York	10.00*
2305	New York	10.00*
2440	Montrose	10.00*
2669	West Islip	81.00*
2765	Nassau Co.	5.00*
3211	Herkimer	20.00

OHIO

11	Cleveland	10.00*
29	Cincinnati	40.00
105	Cleveland	100.00
200	Columbus	195.00
404	Lake Co.	40.00
716	Zanesville	20.00
1503	Amherst	20.00
2180	Defiance	19.50

OKLAHOMA

329	Oklahoma City	10.00
986	McAlester	10.00
1060	Norman	20.00
1072	Muskogee	10.00*
1585	Lawton	10.00*
1659	Bartlesville	20.00

Continued on Next Page

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CASH IN ON YOUR EXPERIENCE

As a carpenter or apprentice, you're right in line for added success and promotion in building. You can continue on your regular job while you prepare in your spare time for increased earnings, a lifetime of security, and greater prestige in your work.

All you need for advancement is the practical, down-to-earth building training offered by Chicago Tech. In the shortest possible time, you learn how to read blue prints, understand specifications, estimate costs accurately and quickly, and supervise the work of others in all phases of construction. You're equipped to tackle any job, residential or commercial — large or small.

Now's the time for you to act. Set your sights on the job higher up, decide that you're going after increased income and prestige. Remember — your valuable, on-the-job experience gives you a headstart towards a real promotion in building.

Get started right away with your home-study program in building—profit from Chicago Tech's 61 years experience in training successful builders. You simply trade a few spare time hours for vital building know-how. With interesting, easy-to-understand Chicago Tech lessons, you gain a thorough working knowledge of every detail of construction. You're equipped to run the job from start to finish, prepared to move up to foreman, superintendent, or start your own contracting business.

LEARN AT HOME IN YOUR SPARE TIME

See for yourself how the Chicago Tech program prepares you for the job higher up—mail the coupon below for your free blueprints and free trial lesson in plan reading. Start preparing right now to increase your paycheck and command greater respect as the "boss" on the job. Don't waste a single day—mail the coupon today!

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Address ________
City ________ State ________ ZIP
Occupation ________

Accredited Member National Home Study Council

1969 CLIC CAMPAIGN

Continued from Previous Page

OREGON

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
226	Portland	43.00*
583	Portland	21.00*
738	Portland	35.00*
1017	Redmond	22.00
1020	Portland	51.00*
1065	Salem	10.00*
1087	Harrisburg	40.00*
1223	Coos Bay	10.00*
1388	Oregon City	21.00*
1746	Portland	10.00*
1857	Portland	10.00*
2067	Medford	10.00*
2133	Albany	10.00*
2181	Corvallis	14.00
2416	Portland	10.00*
2531	Portland	10.00*
2554	Lebanon	24.00*
2701	Lakeview	20.00
2714	Dallas	40.00
2756	Goshen	10.00*
2784	Coquille	10.00*
2787	Springfield	40.00*
2822	St. Helens	20.00*
2835	Independence	10.00*
2851	La Grande	40.00*
2881	Portland	10.00*
2896	Lyons	10.00*
2942	Albany	34.00*
2949	Roseburg	4.00
2961	St. Helens	20.00*
3091	Vaughn	10.00*

PENNSYLVANIA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
8	Philadelphia	55.00
59	Lancaster	20.00*
122	Philadelphia	152.00*
129	Hazleton	40.00
142	Pittsburgh	10.00*
211	Pittsburgh	80.00
287	Harrisburg	250.00
333	New Kensington	21.00
414	Nanticoke	9.00
430	Wilkensburg	265.00
492	Reading	35.00
500	Butler	21.00
571	Carnegie	20.00
677	Lebanon	20.00
838	Sunbury	64.00
1000	Greenville	20.00
1320	Somerset	13.00
1333	State College	160.00
1419	Johnston	49.00
1595	Conshohocken	102.00
1806	Dallastown	25.00
2264	Pittsburgh	40.00

RHODE ISLAND

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
176	Newport	100.00
801	Woonsocket	18.00

TENNESSEE

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
50	Knoxville	236.25
259	Jackson	20.00
345	Memphis	10.00
1357	Memphis	20.00
2082	Kingsport	65.00

TEXAS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
14	San Antonio	194.00*
198	Dallas	70.00*
213	Houston	304.00*
304	Denison	10.00*
324	Waco	10.00*
379	Texarkana	30.00*
411	San Angelo	10.00*
425	El Paso	20.00*
610	Port Arthur	30.00*
622	Waco	10.00*
665	Amarillo	20.00*
724	Houston	20.00*
753	Beaumont	80.00*
776	Marshall	10.00*
963	Houston	10.00*
973	Texas City	60.00*
977	Wichita Falls	30.00*
1066	Houston	20.00*
1084	Angleton	10.00*
1097	Longview	30.00*
1104	Tyler	10.00*
1266	Austin	70.00*
1276	Dallas	10.00*
1334	Baytown	50.00*
1347	Port Arthur	10.00*
1421	Arlington	10.00*
1423	Corpus Christie	10.00*
1565	Abilene	30.00*
1634	Big Spring	3.00
1661	Port Arthur	10.00*
1822	Fort Worth	60.00*
1855	Bryan	10.00*
1884	Lubbock	30.00*
1971	Temple	20.00*
2007	Orange	30.00*
2079	Houston	10.00*
2190	Harlingen	10.00*
2232	Houston	40.00*
2242	Lufkin	10.00*
2534	Texarkana	20.00*
2695	Beaumont	10.00*
2713	Center	10.00*
2848	Dallas	20.00*
2863	Tyler	10.00*
3106	San Antonio	10.00*
3183	Houston	10.00*

UTAH

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
722	Salt Lake City	20.00

VIRGINIA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
396	Newport News	60.00
1665	Alexandria	30.00*

WASHINGTON

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
98	Spokane	80.00*
131	Seattle	79.75*
313	Pullman	20.00*
317	Aberdeen	30.00*
338	Seattle	80.00*
470	Tacoma	30.00*
562	Everett	20.00*
756	Bellingham	20.00*
770	Yakima	40.00*
870	Spokane	10.00*
954	Mt. Vernon	10.00*
1148	Olympia	30.00*
1289	Seattle	52.00
1332	Grand Coulee	30.00*
1597	Bremerton	30.00
1689	Tacoma	10.00*
1699	Pasco	10.00*
1707	Kelso Longview	60.00*
1708	White River Valley	20.00*
1715	Vancouver	50.00*
1797	Renton	10.00*
1845	Snoqualmie	10.00*
1849	Pasco	30.00*
1862	Spokane	10.00*
1974	Ellensburg	10.00*
2127	Centralia	10.00*
2205	Wenatchee	10.00*
2207	Enumclaw	20.00*
2317	Bremerton	20.00
2382	Spokane	30.00*
2396	Seattle	10.00*
2403	Richland	180.00*
2498	Longview	94.00
2536	Port Gamble	20.00
2633	Tacoma	30.00*
2739	Yakima	10.00*
2767	Morton	20.00*
2805	Klickitat	10.00*
2841	Peshasten	10.00*
2894	Twisp	10.00*
3023	Omak	40.00*
3099	Aberdeen	10.00*
3119	Tacoma	10.00*

WEST VIRGINIA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
1755	Parkersburg	20.00

WISCONSIN

L.U.	City & State	Total Amount
91	Racine	10.00*
161	Kenosha	30.00*
252	Oshkosh	20.00*
264	Milwaukee	90.00*
290	Lake Geneva	20.00*
314	Madison	80.00*
344	Waukesha	10.00*
460	Wausau	10.00*
630	Neenah	10.00*
755	Superior	40.00*
836	Janesville	30.00*
849	Manitowoc	20.00*
955	Appleton	40.00*
1053	Milwaukee	40.00*
1074	Eau Claire	50.00*
1114	S. Milwaukee	10.00*
1143	La Crosse	20.00*
1146	Green Bay	30.00*
1181	Milwaukee	40.00*
1208	Milwaukee	10.00*
1344	Portage	10.00*
1363	Oshkosh	10.00*
1364	New London	20.00*
1403	Watertown	10.00*
1573	West Allis	20.00*
1582	Milwaukee	15.00
1741	Milwaukee	40.00*
1919	Stevens Point	20.00*
2246	Fennimore	10.00*
2283	West Bend	10.00*
2334	Baraboo	10.00*
2337	Milwaukee	25.00*

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* Includes $10 contributions from delegates representing their local unions at council conventions. In some instances these $10 contributions at the conventions were the only monies received from the local unions.

THE LADIES

... attending the 1969 International Apprenticeship Contest

96. A view of the special luncheon arranged for wives of contestants, sponsors, and guests during the 1969 International Apprenticeship Contest in Chicago. A fashion show was a highlight of the occasion.

97. Among the ladies in Chicago, from left, were Mrs. Leo Gable, Mrs. Stuart Proctor, Mrs. Finlay Allan, and Mrs. Raleigh Rajoppi.

98. Mrs. June Waddell of the Brotherhood's Education and Training Department; Mrs. George Vest, wife of the Chicago District Council president, and Mrs. Norma Neilson.

99. Another view of the busy and enjoyable ladies' luncheon at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

100. Brotherhood Technical Director Leo Gable opens the program of the 1969 International Awards Banquet

The Awards Banquet

■ A bright and sparkling awards banquet climaxed the 1969 competition. Among the guests were Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley; Hugh C. Murphy, administrator of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Department of Labor; and leaders of the building industry. A sad note was the absence due to illness of General President M. A. Hutcheson, who had been scheduled for a major address. Substituting for him was First General Vice President Allan. Becoming master of ceremonies was Leo Gable, technical director of the Brotherhood's apprenticeship and training department.

Among the guests were William Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Ralph Metcalf, former Olympic runner and now Chicago alderman; Richard Pepper, chairman of the Chicago Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Tom Murray of the Chicago Building Trades Council; and Don Duvorth of the Chicago Chapter of AGC.

George Vest, Jr., president of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters and host to the contest, welcomed the contestants and guests to the Windy City, which he called "a 100% organized town," including 35,000 members of the Brotherhood.

101. Coordinating Judge Hutchinson and First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan congratulate Carpenter Winner James O. Kenney, Jr., of Richmond, Calif.

Warm words of praise for the contest came from Mayor Daley:

"Surely this is a very unique and significant setting to see the forces of industry building together . . . honoring men for their excellence and for their performance, which in today's society is surely something that is needed and wanted.

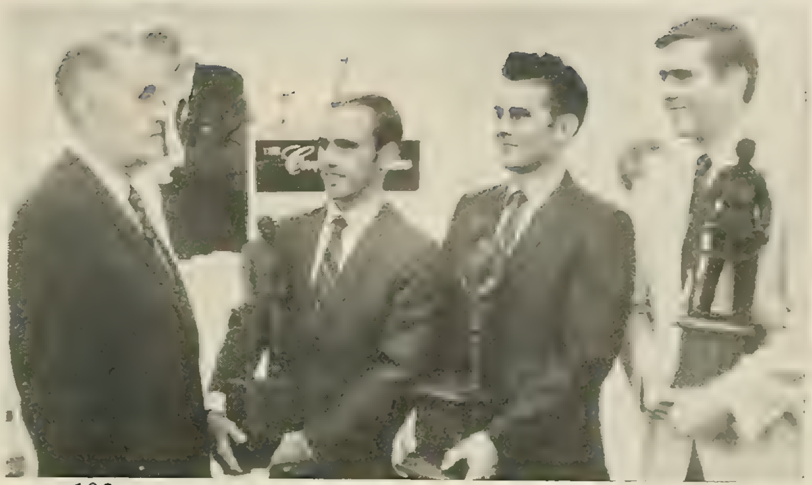
"Sometimes people have suggested that many of us are going in the direction of mediocrity. But there is this great urge, especially among the craftsmen, to be the tops in their profession, not only in the craft but in every phase of life.

"We need this leadership in America today more than at any time in the history of our nation. I congratulate the young men who participated in this program. I watched you yesterday and I marveled at the combination of both your intelligence and your brawn and your skill in performing with your tools and with lumber. What a great feeling of satisfaction all carpenters, builders and contractors must have . . . a great feeling of satisfaction upon the completion of their project . . . where they take the plans of men . . . architects and engineers . . . and carry them out to final execution. To all of you I hope you have continued success."

First General Vice President Allan said that, if apprenticeship is to be a laboratory from which answers to social problems can be developed, then the building trades have a tremendous opportunity, since they have about two-thirds of the 200,000 apprentices in the country.

"It is appropriate that the competition is held while we are still basking in the glow of the incredible accomplishment of putting man on the moon. One of the great lessons of that spectacular voyage is that the American mind and the American system seem to need great chal-

Continued on Next Page



102.

103.

104.

102. Allan with the three top winners, from left: Carpenter Kenney, Millwright Erwin, and Mill-Cabinet Man John Schmidt.

103. First General Vice President Allan delivers an address on behalf of General President M. A. Hutcheson, who was unable to attend due to illness.

104. U.S. Department of Labor Administrator of Apprenticeship and Training Hugh Murphy.

105.

106.

107.

105. Carl M. Halverson, president of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

106. Chicago District Council President George Vest, Jr.

107. Chicago Mayor Richard Daley.

108. E. J. Wasielewski, chairman of the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest Committee.

109. Reverend Father Joseph Donahue, who delivered the invocation.

110. John A. Stastny, vice president and treasurer, National Assn. of Home Builders.

8.

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lenges and clear goals to work at their best. Certainly, in a lesser but still highly significant degree, the challenges you apprentices have met and will meet, as well as the goals to which you aspire, brought out the best in you . . ."

Hugh Murphy, Administrator of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, told the contestants, "If you're going to be a craftsman, be a good one."

He expressed pride in being associated with the joint labor-management training program.

AGC President Carl Halverson told the assembled apprentices that the future holds much for them: "You've done a good job . . . one of the finest jobs. You've elevated yourself into the top 20% of earning capability of the United States, and that is a real achievement . . . I know that in 10, 15, or 20 years you and your kind of people will be in positions of leadership in the industry."

John Stastny, vice president of the National Assn. of Home Builders, told the contestants that they had chosen "a great trade," one in which he himself had once served as an apprentice. He warned that we are approaching an era of either advancement or demise in the building industry, as we know it, and he called for inspired leadership to meet the challenges facing North America in housing and general construction. ■

The Other Winners

Receiving their award plaques in the pictures on this page were:

111. Leonard Merdan, St. Cloud, Minn., 2nd place carpenter.
112. Michael Cunningham, Berwyn, Pa., 3rd place carpenter.
113. Herb Wiltz, St. Joseph, Mo., 4th place carpenter.
114. Richard R. Hollimon, Tucson, Ariz., 5th place carpenter.
115. William S. Meyer, Reno, Nev., 2nd place mill-cabinet.
116. Jay Hambleton, Philadelphia, Pa., 3rd place, mill-cabinet.
117. Glen Cowan, Hamilton, Ont., 2nd place millwright.
118. Randy George Estes, Dayton, O., 3rd place millwright.
119. John Schmidt receives John R. Stevenson Award.
120. Robert Erwin receives John R. Stevenson Award.

111.

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1969 International Apprenticeship Contest Portrait

121. The contestants in the 1969 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest in Chicago assembled with members of the National J. A. T. C. for a group picture. The photograph was taken in the Grand Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton.

Written Tests on Alternate Days

The toughest part of the competition for some contestants was the written test, given on alternate days with the manipulative test. Pictures below show some of the 1969 contestants pondering the questions considered pertinent to a basic knowledge of their craft. Monitors for the written tests are shown at left. They included: Job Corps Training Coordinator Jack Harshaw, General Representative Ben Collins, and Brotherhood Training Coordinator Bill Oviedo.

122.

123.

124.

Contestants Cheer Apollo 11 Astronauts in Chicago

Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins (waving at right), and Edwin Aldrin, Jr., visited Chicago on August 13, as 1969 apprenticeship contestants registered at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, shown in the rear of the picture at right. The whirlwind visit was an added attraction for the 1969 competition.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Continued from Page 8

%	No	%	No
58	10	80	32
59	23	81	28
60	18	82	32
61	17	83	42
62	39	84	30
63	18	85	35
64	23	86	36
65	30	87	34
66	24	88	21
67	29	89	36
68	28	90	18
69	37	91	23
70	28	92	27
71	28	93	18
72	33	94	14
73	28	95	16
74	32	96	18
75	37	97	7
76	28	98	17
77	29	99	12
78	34	100	25
79	35		

I would therefore recommend the following:

1. That a time limit of Two hours be adopted.
2. The norm remain at 70%.
3. The weighted factors of .91 for questions 1-110 and .3 for questions 111-142 be adopted.

The report and qualifying test were approved and adopted.

At a subsequent meeting, it was agreed that the organizations represented on the committee were to take the qualifying test to their respective organizations for concurrence in the committee's action. Whether or not this was done by the AGC or the NAHB, I have no way of knowing, since to my knowledge, no report has ever been made to this committee by either the AGC or the NAHB concerning any action taken by their respective organizations.

As we previously reported and are again reporting today, we took the matter before our 30th General Convention in 1966 where upon recommendation of the Convention Apprenticeship Committee the delegates unanimously adopted the qualifying test and the Interviewers Rating Form as the selection procedure for all apprentice applicants, in support of the action taken by the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee.

Another recommendation of the Convention Apprenticeship Committee was that all Local Union, District, State and Provincial Councils having members on Local Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committees be notified of the Convention action and that they were to proceed immediately with the updating of their standards and further, that they were not to approve and register any standards until they had been submitted to our Apprenticeship Office for review and approval. This was also adopted.

The Convention action made it mandatory that our Chairman, First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan proceed to implement the Convention action in support of the policies adopted by this National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee.

A Survey to Confirm the Validity of the Qualifying Test

In an effort to gather information that would support this Committee's original validation of the qualifying test, we selected at random 13 major areas, where the tests were being used extensively, if not exclusively in the selection of applicants. Of the 13 selected, we had 11 replies from Committees ocvering wide areas, containing large populations of minority groups, such as Negroes, Mexican Americans, Indians and Puerto Ricans. These Committees are located in California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Nevada, Tennessee, Texas and Washington. The information requested was for 1967 and 1968.

A compilation of the information received shows that:

1. 8,237 applications were received, of which 72+% or 5,948 appeared for testing.

2. Of those tested 77+% or 4,631 passed the test, of which 17+% or 1,053 were from minority groups.

3. Of those that passed that test 72+% or 3,356 entered the apprenticeship program, of which 15+% or 524 were from minority groups.

4. Of those that entered the trade 63+% or 2,134 are still serving, of which 14+% or 303 are from the minority groups.

From the above information the following conclusions are drawn:

1. That the loss of 27+% of those who applied and those who appeared for testing indicates:

a. Many applicants were merely shopping, or

b. The time lag between application and testing was too great.

2. That the loss of 22+% of those who passed the test but did not enter the trade reflects:

a. The lack of employment opportunities, or

b. That committees should limit the number of applications they will take in a given period of time.

3. That the loss of 26+% of those entering and those remaining reflects:

a. A lack of continuity of employment, or

b. The failure of the committees to rotate the apprentice to assure all around training, thus making the apprentice a glorified laborer.

4. The above statistics also reflect that:

a. 74+% of those that applied are not in the trade.

b. 27+% of those who passed the test are not in the trade.

c. 32+% of those who entered the trade have been lost.

d. The attrition rate of minority groups, when compared with all other groups, shows—

1. 31+% failed to pass the test

2. 27+% of those who passed the test did not enter the trade.

3. 43+% of those who entered the trade have dropped out.

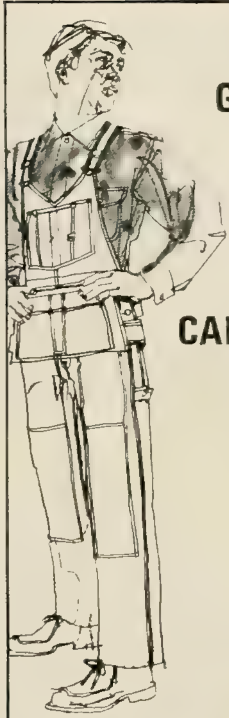
e. The qualifying test is valid.

The perennial cry of the shortage of skilled workers in the construction trades and the staggering losses reflected in this report should be of vital concern to this Committee. Further, this Committee should take immediate action to make mandatory the implementation of the action taken at our meeting of February 1968, in San Francisco, California, from which minutes I quote the following:

(4) *Proposed Committee Statement*

After a great deal of discussion, a motion was made, seconded and carried that the

Continued on Page 32



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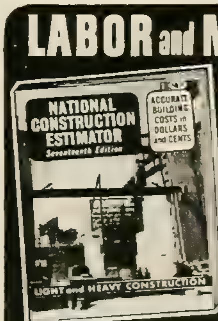
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NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 31)

National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee adopt the following proposal:

PROPOSAL FOR NATIONAL JOINT APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee is concerned with increasing skilled manpower shortages in many areas, as well as the heavy drop out rate from apprentice programs brought about by periodic unemployment, and recognize the need for a stepped up apprenticeship program to supply the skilled carpenters for the industry.

The Committee is also aware that adequate financing is essential in all apprenticeship programs to assure success.

Therefore, the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee recommends to all members and affiliated chapters of the Associated General Contractors of America; the members and affiliated chapters of the National Association of Home Builders; the Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Independent Employers and other Employer Associations employing carpenters that they immediately review and analyze their training programs in light of the manpower needs of their area and that local bargaining agreements provide for:

a. An Apprenticeship and Training Joint Trust Fund adequate to meet the needs of the given area, with provisions of establishing realistic day-time related instruction classes, where possible; pay for the apprentice while attending related classes; employment of instructors and provisions for facilities where needed and ultimately the subsidization of the apprentice to attend full-time day school during the periods of unemployment to reduce the drop out of apprentices from the program. Appropriate credit, on the apprenticeship program, to be given for the full-time day school attendance in keeping with the instruction given.

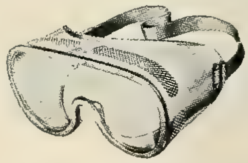
b. The participation of all employers by requiring that each employer employ at least one or more apprentices in keeping with the needs of the area.

Existing local bargaining agreements that provide inadequate Apprentice Trust Funds or no funds at all should be amended by a supplemental attachment that will provide the necessary funds and employment opportunities.

All new agreements shall contain the above provisions.

The Committee further recommends that the National Employer Associations and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters jointly sponsor Regional Conferences of Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committees for the purpose of promoting and improving Apprenticeship programs and the implementation of the above recommendations.

The assistance of Labor and Management Representatives from the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee is available to all areas in determining the needed contributions to the Apprenticeship and Training Trust Fund, if desired and requested.



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PROCLAMATION

Whereas, The International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest will be held in the City of Chicago at the Conrad Hilton Hotel on August 14, 15 and 16, 1969, under the sponsorship of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. and the National Association of Homebuilders, and

Whereas, The Chicago District Council of Carpenters has been chosen by the International Headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to act in the capacity of Host District Council for the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest; and

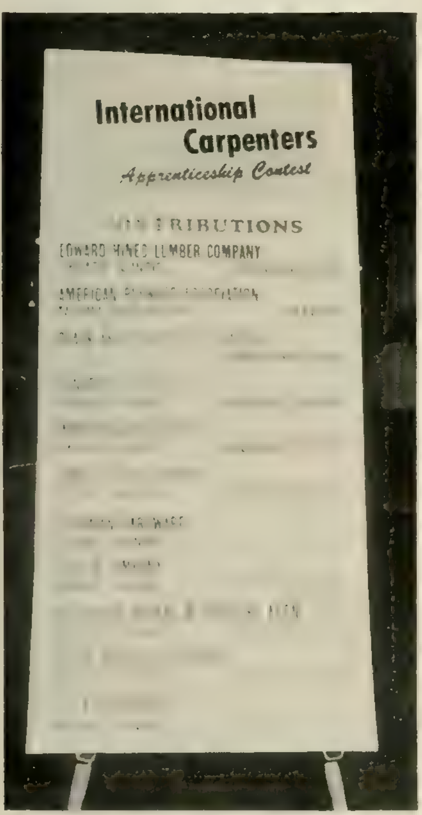
Whereas, State Champions will be competing for National honors in the catagories of General Carpentry, Mill and Cabinet Workers, and Millwrights; and

Whereas, in serving as host for the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest, the Chicago District Council and the Joint Apprenticeship Committee are encouraging the Development of important skills that are essential to the economic life of the City of Chicago and every other community in America;

Now, therefore, I, Richard J. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby proclaim the week commencing August 10, 1969, International Carpenters Apprenticeship Week in the City of Chicago.

Dated this 30th day of July, A. D. 1969.

(Signed) Richard J. Daley, Mayor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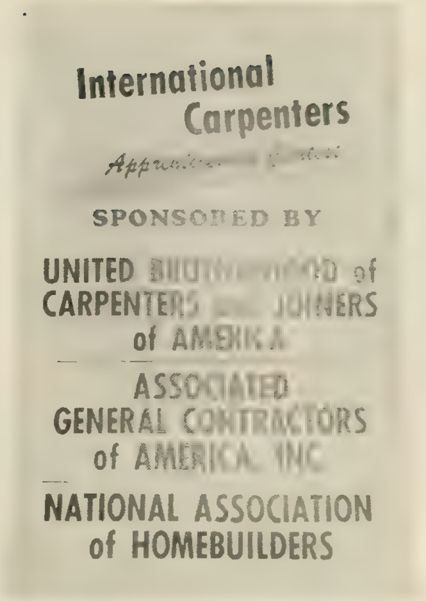
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OUR THANKS

■ The International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest Committee and the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee wish to give their special thanks to the Chicago Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee and their coordinator, "Duffy" Dardar, for the detailed arrangements they made and to the arrangements committee under the chairmanship of Fred Mock, executive vice-president, Chicago District Council, and William Cook, co-chairman, together with Stanley Jawarowski and John Lucas and the individual members of the arrangement committee for the work they did in preparing the contest site to assure a successful contest.

The International Carpenter Apprenticeship Contest Committee is deeply grateful to those individuals and organizations who, through their cooperation and contributions, made the contest a success. Among these contributors are:

1. The National Forest Products Association who, through the Edward Hines Lumber Company, Chicago, Illinois, contributed the dimensional lumber used by the Carpentry Contestants.
2. American Plywood Association of Tacoma who contributed the plywood used by the Mill-Cabinet Contestants.
3. The Schuman Hardware Company, Chicago, Illinois, who contributed the nails and hardware used in the contest.
4. The Jervis B. Webb Company, Detroit, Michigan; Conveyor Systems, Inc., Chicago, Illinois; Industrial Erectors, Chicago, Illinois; Taft and Company, Chicago, Illinois; Machinery Movers and Erectors, Chicago, Illinois; Forest Reliable Erectors, Chicago, Illinois; and E. J. A. Erectors, Chicago, Illinois; who contributed the Millwright Supplies and equipment used.

We are again deeply indebted to the Black and Decker Tool Company for their participation and cooperation in the 1969 contest. They furnished all the portable power tools used in the contest. ■

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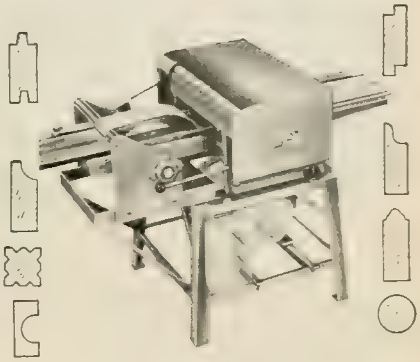

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125. The California contingent and winners.

126. The Minnesota contingent and Second Place Carpenter Winner Leonard Merdan.

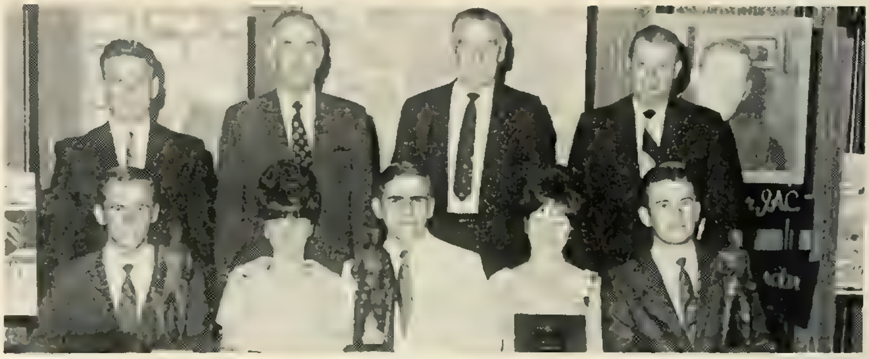
127. Front Row, left to right: James O. Kenney, Jr.; Mrs. James Kenney; John Schmidt; Mrs. John Schmidt and Robert E. Erwin. Back Row, left to right: Second General Vice President William Sidell, First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, General Treasurer Peter Terzick, and GEB Member Charles Nichols.

128. Fourth Place Carpenter Contestant Herb Wiltz of Missouri and delegation.

129. Left to right GEB Member Charles Nichols; Second Place Mill-Cabinet Contestant William S. Myer of Nevada; and Ben Jones, Coordinator of Northern Nevada Apprenticeship Program.

130. Third Place Millwright Contestant Randy George Estes and Ohio delegation.

126.



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Proud Parents And A Sponsor Share Winner's Circle

131. Left to right: Mr. and Mrs. James O. Kenney, Sr., proud parents of James O. Kenney, Jr., first place carpenter contestant; and Gordon Littman, Director of the Five Bay Counties, California, Apprenticeship Program.

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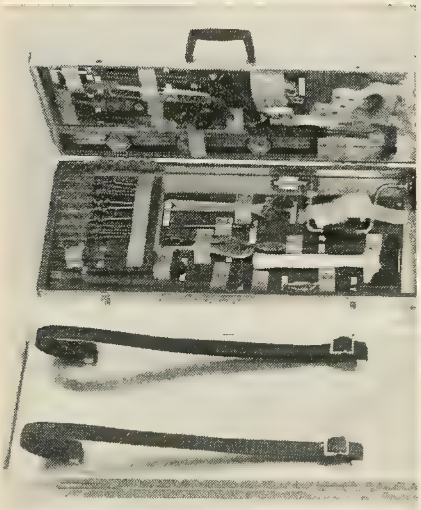

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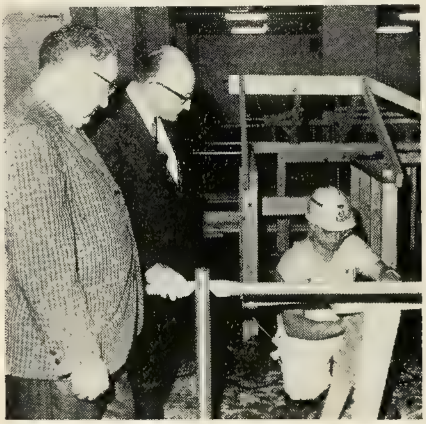
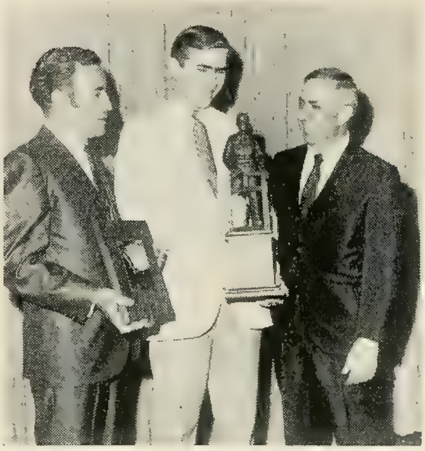
All spaces for tools are clearly labeled.

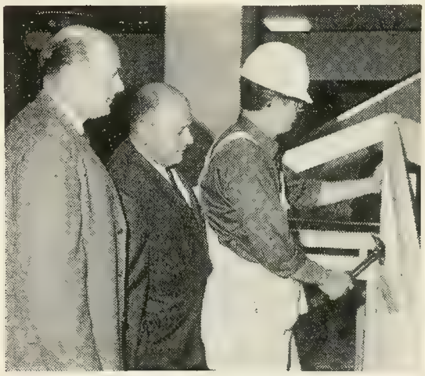
More Pictures Of the Contests



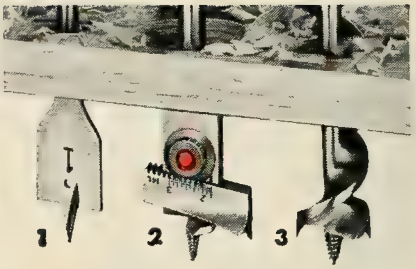
132. Left to right: Warren D. Jordon, Secretary Maryland State Council; Nick Loope, Director of Apprenticeship & Training; and John F. Hurley, District of Columbia Contestant.



133. Left to right: James Flores; John Schmidt; Joseph Pinto.



134. Left to right: Marvin Grisham, Local Union No. 1433 Detroit; Robert Lowes, Instructor Detroit, and Contestant.



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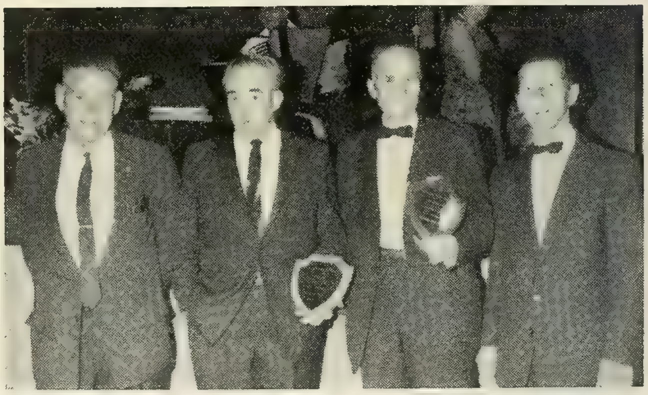

Culture and art often put beauty and meaning into life after a hard day's work. Shown here are members of Local 452, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, who sing in the Bellman Male Chorus of that city. They are, from left, John Strom, Gunnar Burkman and at the right, Bill Dale. Second from the right is 80-year-old Algot Swanson who, along with Brother Burkman, received a plaque for service to the choir.

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Lakeland NEWS

Items of Interest from the Brotherhood's Retirement Home at Lakeland, Florida

Arrivals from New Jersey and Michigan

Benjamin Dennis, Local 65, Perth Amboy, N. J. arrived at the Home August 5, 1969.

Willard C. Garden, Local 337, Detroit, Michigan, arrived at the Home August 5, 1969.

Henry Maland, Local 433, Belleville, Ill., died August 2, 1969. Burial was in Illinois.

John Murphy, Local 1922, Chicago, Ill., died August 20, 1969. Burial was in Chicago.

Charles Robert Kelley, Local 3321, Norfolk, Va., died August 29, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

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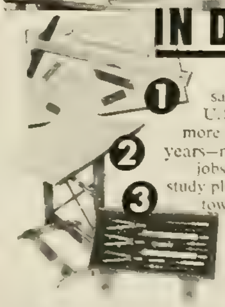

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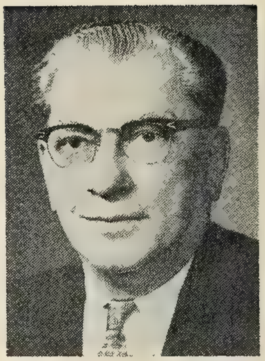

To Whom Does The Future Belong?

The major portion of this issue is devoted to the 1969 International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest. In a wide variety of pictures, it shows young men applying the skills they learned through four years of intensive training, both in the schoolroom and on the job.

I am sure that everybody watching these young men, as they built their projects with efficiency and skill, could not help but be impressed by the high caliber of performance that was universal. Anyone who watches television these days sees a wide variety of young people rebelling against The Establishment (whatever that is). Such young people show their disdain for law, order, work and cleanliness by affecting weird clothes, crazy haircuts and "kookie" jewelry.

The contrast, as exemplified by the 61 competing apprentices, was really refreshing. It is too bad that the dozens of television cameramen and newspapermen who made a Roman Circus out of the confrontation which developed during the Democratic Convention could not have been on hand at the site of the apprenticeship contest in Chicago to see a group of dedicated and hard-working young men applying the highest degree of craft skills.

The failure of the television industry and the press to accord any attention to the young people of today who respect their country and think that the chance to get a college education or to complete an apprenticeship training program is a real privilege creates a truly lamentable and one-sided picture. Only a few college students are in rebellion, but they get 99 percent of the television exposure and space in the daily press.

In the long run, "the kooks" and "the longhairs" will go by the boards. The level-headed, conscientious young men and women who are not afraid of work, and who believe that the American system of government is the best in the world; who consider marriage and family life the highest estate to which a man can aspire, will inherit tomorrow's world. They will build and advance the nation. They are the ones who will cure the social ills and eliminate poverty.

Among those who will make a major contribution in that regard are sure to be the 61 fine young men who competed in Chicago last August.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA — AFL-CIO

Sixty-one apprentices from all over the United States and Canada—Carpenters, Mill-Cabinet men, and Millwrights—assembled in Chicago, August 14, 15, 16, for the 1969 INTERNATIONAL CARPENTERS APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST. They were among "the best in the business," as proven by local, state, and provincial competition held earlier in the year. In Chicago they bid for the honor of being declared the best in North America. The pictures on this cover, on the front cover, and inside this back cover show the three top winners with their trophies and their 58 competitors, taking their manipulative tests.

NOVEMBER, 1969

The CARPENTER

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA • FOUNDED 1881

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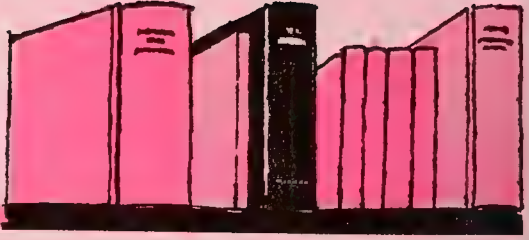

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The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIX No. 11 NOVEMBER, 1969

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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THE COVER

May the lines be true and square and the wood firmly placed, whether it be a stately mansion or a lowly dog house! The old carpenter who sights his handiwork on our November cover typifies the true craftsman . . . in this case, an inspiration to boy and dog.

The delightful illustration comes to us from Vaughan & Bushnell, manufacturers of fine carpentry tools. (Note the company's label on the crowbar in the foreground of the picture.)

Though the art style is reminiscent of Norman Rockwell's work, our cover is actually created by Luke Doheny, a noted illustrator in his own right.

The expected tenant for the union-made dog house might be called Spot . . . or Champ . . . or some such. . . . Probably not Champion Alexander of Clane or Exeter of Williamsburg. . . . For his pedigree is in his heart and in his devotion to a young master. He'll approve his new home, if his master approves.

The "pedigree" is also in the quality of the workmanship which goes into the construction job. Once the job is done, our senior carpenter may return to his easy chair in the firm conviction that the job has been done well.

We are indebted to the Vaughan & Bushnell Company for permission to use this cover picture.

Labor Prepares for '70s As AFL-CIO Unions Meet In Biennial Convention

■ A course of action for the more than 13.6 million members of 121 affiliated AFL-CIO unions was charted at the Federation's 8th Biennial Convention at Atlantic City, October 2-7. The agenda for the big gathering of trade unionists covered everything from the inflationary soup in which the country finds itself to the fanatical nuts who dream up distorted causes to rant about on the nation's streets.

Brotherhood delegates, led by General President M. A. Hutcheson, left foreground, assembled at the table on the AFL-CIO convention floor.

It was a convention which defined many challenges ahead of North America's workers in the 1970s and suggested ways in which these challenges might be met.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told delegates: "I believe it is not unreasonable to say that no other organization in America encompasses such a broad range of commitments, and no other organization pursues these commitments with greater responsibility and consideration for the welfare of the nation as a whole.

"The past two years have been years of trial and trouble for our nation and thus they have been years of trial and trouble for the AFL-CIO. The future of our movement—its direction, its commitments

AFL-CIO President George Meany delivers the keynote address. To his right: Screen Actor Delegate Walter Pidgeon, who led the Pledge of Allegiance, and Father Augustus Sandman, who delivered the invocation.

—are irrevocably bound to the future of the society of which we are a part. Our movement is an integral part of the American scene. The progress of our nation, as well as its problems, are all part of our day-to-day concern and vital interest."

Representing the Brotherhood at the big convention were General President M. A. Hutcheson, Second General Vice President William Sidell, General Secretary R. E. Livingston, General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick, newly-elected General Executive Board Member Patrick Campbell, General Executive Board Members Raleigh Rajoppi, C. A. Shuey, Herbert C. Skinner, Leon W. Greene, Frederick N. Bull, Lyle J. Hiller, Charles Nichols, Retiring Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., and Delegates George Vest, Jr., and G. A. McCulloch—representing 700,000 votes in all. First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan was hospitalized and unable to attend the convention.

General Secretary Livingston served on the Committee for the Executive Council Report, Second General Vice President Sidell served on the Committee on Education. The Committee on Labels had the services of General Treasurer Terzick, and General President Hutcheson served on the vital Resolutions Committee.

The AFL-CIO is heading into the Seventies with a new secretary-treasurer, Lane Kirkland, unanimously elected for his first full term, and an expanded Executive Council of 35 members. The convention added six new vice presidencies in a constitutional change and three members of the council stepped down, bringing a total of nine new vice presidents to the federation's top governing body between conventions.

To assure the federation of the resources to operate in the new decade, the delegates voted unanimously to increase the per capita tax from 7 to 10 cents per member per month, effective November 1, 1969.

And to assure the integrity of the federation and its affiliates from dual, rival, raiding organizations the delegates voted by a 50 to 1 margin on a rollcall vote to expel the Chemical Workers, declaring that the union's affiliation with the Alliance for Labor Action did violence to AFL-CIO objectives and principles.

One of the first challenges of the Seventies—the 1970 congressional elections—received major attention from the nearly 900 delegates who heard Meany pledge no retreat in the struggle for social gains and voted a series of resolutions carefully spelling out differences with the Administration on an issue-by-issue basis.

They voted support of the President on his efforts to end the Viet Nam war through negotiations for an honorable peace and heard Defense Secretary Melvin Laird spell out that policy. They heard also

Continued on page 4

from Labor Secretary George P. Shultz on the Administration's economic policies and from Federal Mediation Director J. Curtis Counts on trends in labor-management disputes.

In the critical area of ending discrimination across the board, the delegates cheered Bayard Rustin as he assailed Administration moves to slow down integration in some areas while espousing policies to divide black and white workers and diverting them from the necessity of securing jobs, housing, education for every American.

The delegates and hundreds of guests came to their feet cheering for Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir who spelled out Israel's case for survival in simple, trade union terms and recalled the close, historic ties of the AFL-CIO and Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor.

The 1970 elections were put into perspective also by former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey who spelled out a point-by-point indictment of the Administration as he called for a renewed drive for liberal, progressive programs.

And indicative of the physical challenge of the new decade was the greeting given Col. Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., the first union man to walk on the moon, who thanked the nation's workers for their skills and tax dollars that brought the miracle of space exploration a bit closer to understanding.

The AFL-CIO program for the 1970s was spelled out in more than 100 resolutions adopted by the delegates out of a mass of 274 presented to the Resolutions and other committees. They covered every aspect of American life with a heavy emphasis on programs and policies, on the crisis in the cities, the danger of recession and growing unemployment, bringing the poor and minority groups into the mainstream of American life, the need to improve the quality of life and the environment in which it is lived.

There was a growing concern also with international trade policies, the trend toward economic concentration and mergers and the continuing, never-ending work of the trade union movement—organizing the unorganized and stepping up and expanding collective bargaining.

The breakthroughs and the difficulties in the latter areas were documented in a dramatic appearance before the convention by Mary Moultrie, president of the Charleston, S. C., hospital workers' local of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, who was jailed for defying an injunction limiting picketing. She recounted the battle to establish the union and how a united labor movement threw its full strength behind the hospital workers to secure victory.

The convention took note also of the creation of two new AFL-CIO organizations since the last sessions in 1967—the Human Resources Development Institute to coordinate the activities of unions in manpower training programs and pioneer new approaches, and the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center where special institutes in staff training and other educational activities will get under way in December.

There was also the immediacy of blocking the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the U.S. Supreme Court, the need to secure meaningful tax reform in the Senate, the Farm Workers' grape boycott campaign and efforts to prevent the Administration from ducking out on prosecution of auto manufacturers in an air pollution conspiracy case.

Meany reflected the mood of the convention when he told the delegates after his election that "I am supremely confident that this movement can do its job . . . irrespective of what Administration is in Washington, irrespective of who is in the White House."

He stressed "we will continue to be the people's lobby and we will continue to protect the interests of the great mass of American wage earners."

And Kirkland, speaking of the federation, said "we are the main enduring force in the struggle for human progress. We are blessed and strengthened by one piece of sure and certain knowledge, that there are no lost causes for us; that the fight is never over. . . ."

An AFL-CIO convention acted on a wide range of subjects, and it is not possible to list them all here. Some of these of special interest to Brotherhood members are the following:

● Terming the housing shortage one of the key factors in the urban crisis, the convention called for one million new housing units for low- and middle-income families each year with an additional 300,000 units of low-rent public housing.

● A record of "dismal failures" by state legislatures requires that the Federal government set minimum standards for unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, the AFL-CIO said.

Resolutions adopted by the convention praised AFL-CIO state and local central bodies for efforts to improve existing state laws in both areas but said results have been unsatisfactory.

● The American labor movement called for a "significant increase" in Federal funds for education.

The money is needed, the AFL-CIO convention said, to finance "a massive national effort to provide quality education for all Americans—children, youths and adults—wherever they may live, whatever their race or national background, whatever their family income."

● Federal manpower programs have grown up helter-skelter over the past eight years and should be consolidated into a centrally-directed administration, the convention said.

Manpower programs are now servicing one million unemployed and underemployed persons each year as compared with almost none in 1961, the convention noted, but this has not been sufficient to meet the nation's needs.

The convention praised the action of the Executive Council in creating the Human Resources Development Institute, a federally-funded, non-profit corporation operated by the AFL-CIO to help unions participate in manpower programs at the community level.

As the first step in removing the overlapping jurisdictions that are handicapping manpower programs, the convention recommended the federalization of the U.S. Employment Service. At present, the service is patterned on state and local boundary lines and does not offer the fullest service, the convention declared.

● Rapid changes in agriculture require a reevaluation and overhauling of existing public programs to remove the paradox of rural poverty in the midst of rural abundance, the convention said.

Today, farm workers are among the most exploited members of the work force, the convention said, and rising agricultural productivity has displaced several million marginal farmers. As a result, many rural farm communities have been left in a state of economic distress, it noted.

The resolution pointed out that there were 4 million farms in 1959, but today there are only 3 million and the 300,000 largest account for nearly two-thirds of total agricultural sales. ■

AFL-CIO Convention Sidelights

Meany, Kirkland, and 33 Vice Presidents Are Elected

President George Meany has been unanimously re-elected as President of the AFL-CIO.

Lane Kirkland, who succeeded William F. Schnitzler on the latter's retirement last June, has been unanimously elected secretary-treasurer.

Thirty-three vice presidents, who make up the Executive Council together with Meany and Kirkland, also were elected.

Twenty-four were members of the previous Council. They are:

Secretary Joseph D. Keenan, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; President Richard F. Walsh, Theatrical Stage Employees; President Emeritus James Suffridge, Retail Clerks; President Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers and Pipefitters; President I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; President Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; President William Pollock, Textile Workers Union; President A. F. Grospiron, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers; President Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union; President Jacob S. Potofsky, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; President Lee Minton, Glass Bottle Blowers; President Karl F. Feller, Brewery Workers; President Paul Hall, Seafarers; President Paul Jennings, International Union of Electrical Workers; President Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers; President Matthew Guinan, Transport Workers; President M. A. Hutcheson, Carpenters; President Emeritus A. Philip Randolph, Sleeping Car Porters; President Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; President Herman D. Kenin, Musicians; President David Sullivan, Building Service Employees; President A. DeAndrade, Printing Pressmen; President John H. Lyons, Iron Workers; and President C. L. Dennis, Railway Clerks.

Three former vice-presidents have retired from that office. They are former President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers, P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists and Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers.

There are nine newcomers to the Council. They are: President Peter Bommarito, Rubber Workers; President Peter Fosco, Laborers; President Thomas W. Gleason, Longshoremen; President John F. Griner, American Federation of Government Employees; President Charles Luna, United Transportation Union; President Frederick D. O'Neal, Actors Equity; President Floyd Smith of the Machinists; President Louis Stulberg of the ILGWU; and President Jerry Wurf, State, County and Municipal Employees.

AFL-CIO Wants Tighter Reins On Unfair Foreign Competition

A flood of cheap-labor products from abroad—imports that have been hitting American jobs with increasing severity—has greatly sharpened AFL-CIO demands for the "updating" of American tariff regulations.

The AFL-CIO Convention unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the "continuing deterioration of the U.S. position in world trade requires new national policies." While supporting the "healthy expansion of international trade on a reciprocal basis," the resolution called for revision of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and the "updating" of current trade laws.

"Old concepts of 'free trade' and 'protectionism' have become outdated in this world of managed national economies, international technology, the skyrocketing rise of U.S. foreign investment and the growth of multi-national companies," the resolution said.

The resolution called for an American effort to "seek the development of workable international regulations." The Trade Expansion Act should be rewritten to "clearly state the objective of protecting jobs and labor standards."

General President M. A. Hutcheson greets Astronaut Aldrin

Astronaut Aldrin Thanks Workers, Says 'You Walked With Us' on Moon

Col. Edwin Aldrin, Jr., appeared before the AFL-CIO Convention to speak for himself, Neil Armstrong, and Michael Collins, the astronauts who made the historic July journey with him.

He singled out the building trades and more than a dozen other unions for special thanks for their participation in the Apollo program. He praised union workmanship in the many space-program manufacturing plants he has visited.

"We want you to know how deeply grateful we are for your labor and the tax dollars that provided us with the complex machinery and equipment that guaranteed both the success and safety of our mission," Aldrin said.

"It was your mission and your triumph, too," he noted, "and assuredly you walked with us and left your foot-prints on the desolate lunar surface."

Aldrin estimated that more than 400,000 workers were involved in making the moon mission possible, encompassing a wide range of skills, services and trades.

Aldrin told the delegates that space exploration has given man a better chance to view earth as "a store-house rich in as yet untapped resources" and a better understanding of how to improve life.

Pay Boosts Not to Be Blamed, Secretary of Labor Shultz States

Statistics over the past three years make it clear that wage increases are not to blame for the nation's inflationary spiral, Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz told the AFL-CIO Convention.

Median increases for all industries, adjusted for price increases, he reported, were 2.4% in 1967, the same in 1968 and a "little under" 2% so far in 1969.

However, in his address and at a press conference, he defended the Administration's tight-money policies contending that they will bring inflation under control.

"I believe we can maintain high employment and good earnings," Shultz said, "without permitting inflation to gnaw away at the real worth, the buying power of these earnings."

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTM

A view of the Building and Construction Trades Convention. Brotherhood delegates are seated in the foreground.

The Building Trades Meet Their Critics Head-On

'We are one hundred percent opposed to a quota system whether it be called the Philadelphia Plan or whatever. We are not lowering our standards in any way.'

■ Union building tradesmen went into convention in Atlantic City, N. J., September 22, under a high tide of adverse publicity, created for the most part by black militants, anti-union employers, and foggy-headed economists.

In Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Seattle, Wash., Chicago, Ill., and elsewhere certain black militants had developed "a new thing"—demonstrating at major construction sites in an effort to force contractors and public officials to establish impossibly-high quotas of unskilled black and other minority employment.

In Washington, D. C., the Nixon Administration announced a plan to cut back 75% on Federal construction and encouraged state and local governments to take similar steps as "anti-inflation measures." The implication was that construction costs, particularly labor costs, were too high.

At several points across the nation, the get-it-the-easy-way activists continued sniping at the long-established building and construction trades apprenticeship training programs—calling in some cases for only eight months of training instead of four years.

In the face of such public onslaughts, Building and Construction Trades President C. J. Haggerty called for an aggressive response.

"We have circled the wagons far too long," said he. "We have consistently answered the attacks on the defensive . . .

"Today they attack our wages. Yesterday and tomorrow it is the minimum wage law. They condemn our rate increases and bless the bonanza that the money managers have engineered for themselves through interest rates that the Administration has condoned. They talk about labor costs and ignore the skyrocketing prices of land, materials, fixtures and equipment, which, along with the outrageous profits, have in reality been the major factors in the increased cost of construction.

"We put in place 80% of all the construction in the United States each year. This year, it will be about $91 billion. There never has been anything designed which we could not erect. We have—over the years—through our apprenticeship training program and our upgrading programs for journeymen, been able to supply the skilled work force that has met every construction challenge in peace and in war.

"We have been confronted with many issues and problems over the years. Maybe these continuing confrontations have made us strong. Maybe they have been the catalyst that has kept us together. Maybe they have been the reason our critics always say the building trades did this or the building trades didn't do this or that. As uninformed as they may be in some things pertaining to our industry, they are smart enough to know that we are together . . . that we are acting jointly as one group. I hope this convention will go on record to let the unfair critics, whoever they may be, know that we are together and will meet and answer them anytime, anywhere, in an effort to clarify and get the record straight."

Haggerty, and, later, other speakers, indicated that many misunderstandings are due to the news media's failure to "check out the facts." For example: Some news reports indicated that blacks comprise only 1.6% of the critical trades in the five-county Philadelphia area. The truth is that the blacks comprise about 35% of the work force in that area. Time and again, statistics presented to the convention and to other gatherings indicated that the building and construction trades have leaned over backwards to bring minority trainees into apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs, with discouraging results.

Haggerty told the delegates: "We stand ready to give anyone, regardless of race, creed or color, an equal opportunity to enter our programs . . . everyone on the same basis . . . favoring no one, minority or otherwise. I also believe we should make it perfectly clear that we are 100% opposed to a quota system, whether it be called the Philadelphia Plan or whatever, and that we are not lowering our standards in any way."

He reasserted the trades' conviction that the teaching of building trades skills must be done by persons in the industry and not by "unqualified outsiders."

Three hundred delegates from all over the United States and Canada assembled for three days at the Traymore Hotel in Atlantic City to plan the future course of the industry in the face of such problems. General President M. A. Hutcheson headed an 11-man delegation which included General Secretary R. E. Livingston, Second General Vice President William Sidell, GEB Members Charles Johnson, Jr., and Raleigh Rajoppi, and A. A. Figone, Leonard B. Zimmerman, D. P. Laborde, Sr., Robert H. Gray, Ronald Stadler, and H. H. Brown. First General Vice President Finlay Allan was unable to be present due to illness.

In addition, several Brotherhood leaders served as representatives of state and local bodies at the convention.

General President Hutcheson served as chairman of the Committee on the Report of the Executive Council. General Secretary Livingston headed the Committee on State and Local Organizations. Second General Vice President Sidell served on the Adjustments Committee. Charles Johnson, Jr., substituted for First General Vice President Allan on the Committee for Organizational Purposes.

The convention adopted an outspoken policy statement on Equal Employment Opportunity, which is summarized on Page 9 of this issue. The policy statement was adopted by the convention on the motion of Brotherhood General Secretary Livingston.

The convention heard several speakers, including AFL-CIO President George Meany, Senators Harrison Williams and Clifford Case of New Jersey, Congressman Dominick Daniels of New Jersey, William J. Court, chairman of the National Board of the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

Among the actions taken by the convention were the following:

- A unanimous decision "to make every effort to continue a feasible and amicable method of settling jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry, notwithstanding the action of the Associated General Contractors of America and possibly certain other trade associations in refusing to agree to an extension of the National Joint Board Agreement which expired September 30."
- Adopted a resolution supporting legislation (HR 1083 and S 1109) providing for Davis-Bacon application in Federal leasing arrangements.
- A call for adequate funding of the 1969 Construction Safety Act.
- A resolution asking for joint labor-management promotion funds (endorsing HR 860 and S 1369).
- A resolution reiterated a plea for situs picketing legislation (HR 100 and S 1371). ■

Brotherhood delegates to the Building and Construction Trades Convention.

Collective Bargaining in the Construction Industry Under Study

General President Hutcheson Named To Special Presidential Commission

■ On September 22, as Building and Construction Trades leaders assembled at Atlantic City, N.J., for their biennial convention, President Nixon made an official move "to ease some of the labor-management and cost problems of the nation's troubled construction industry" (as a *New York Times* writer expressed it).

By executive order he established a panel of labor, management, and public leaders to be known as the Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission and assigned it two major responsibilities:

- The first will be to develop new and voluntary procedures for settling disputes within the industry.
- The second will be to discuss and seek solutions to a wide range of problems that, in Mr. Nixon's words, "directly affected the industry's ability to grow and adapt to changing needs." Chief among these would be the problem of training sufficient skilled manpower to meet the continuing demand for new and rehabilitated housing.

The President said in his statement that he has no intention of imposing compulsory arbitration on the construction industry or of limiting the right to strike. He authorized the commission to intercede in any labor dispute in the industry that would have "a significant impact" on construction activity. He also authorized the panel to recommend a 30-day cooling-off period during which the commission—or a subsidiary panel created by the commission—would seek to mediate any major dispute in the industry, then find facts and recommend solutions.

The establishment of the commission came on the heels of a directive issued by President Nixon to all Federal agencies, ordering the cancellation of three-quarters of the construction projects funded directly by the Federal government. In the same statement, he also asked state officials to cut back by an equivalent amount their own plans for projects that are jointly financed by the state and Federal governments.

Labor members of the special Presidential Commission include, from left: Hunter Wharton, president, International Union of Operating Engineers; Peter T. Schoemann, president, United Assn. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the United States and Canada; General President Hutcheson; C. J. Haggerty, president, AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.

The construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission recently held its first meeting at the White House with President Nixon and his advisors. Among the 12 members of the labor-management-public group at the table was General President M. A. Hutcheson, seen at the right side of the table, second from the rear.

The statement carried an explicit threat that, if the states and localities failed to reduce their spending plans voluntarily, the President would force them to do so by withdrawing the Federal share of jointly-financed projects.

State and local officials have reacted coolly to the directive. Delegates and speakers attending the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Convention at Atlantic City strongly denounced the move—questioning its importance as a measure to curb inflation and the wisdom of taking this step at a time when growing unemployment—particularly black unemployment—is a national issue.

It has been estimated that the 75% reduction in Federally-funded construction contracts will mean an approximate saving to the Treasury of $300 million for the balance of the current fiscal year. Voluntary reductions of all current state and local jointly-funded construction plans would result in additional savings of $700 million. In other words, a billion dollars in all.

Building and Construction Trades President C. J. Haggerty (a member of the new commission) characterized the construction cutback as "a wrong weapon . . . at the wrong time against the wrong people."

While the President's directive was designed primarily to cut back construction of many Federal buildings and public projects, it directed much of its attention to the nation's housing needs.

"The cost of building a home or an apartment house has become exhorbitant," the statement commented . . . something which every building trades union well realizes.

The President's new construction industry commission will undoubtedly face additional problems brought on by the billion-dollar cutback.

Members of the commission include:

For LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, president, Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO; M. A. Hutcheson, general president, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Peter T. Schoemann, president United Assn. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the United States and Canada; and Hunter P. Wharton, president, International Union of Operating Engineers.

For EMPLOYERS—E. S. Torrence, executive director, Painting and Decorating Contractors Assn.; Robert Higgins, executive vice president, National Electrical Contractors Assn.; Carl Halverson, president, Associated General Contractors of America; and John A. Stasteny, vice president and treasurer, National Assn. of Home Builders.

For the PUBLIC—George P. Shultz, Secretary of Labor (chairman of the commission); George Romney, secretary of Housing and Urban Development; J. Curtis Counts, director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; and Dr. John T. Dunlop, Harvard Univ. ■

WE WILL NOT BE SCAPEGOATS

Statement on Equal Employment Opportunity Presents the Union Side of the Controversy

■ In these times of heated and emotional controversy over the issue of Negro employment in the building and construction industry, "Which is carried on under the barely-concealed threat of violence," the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department decided, at its recent convention, to present a factual review of "the union side of the controversy."

The resulting statement of policy is too long to reprint in full in The Carpenter, *but it contains some truths about the present situation which bear noting here. Here are highlights:*

"The record of effort and concrete results—including the allocation and expenditure of millions of Federal dollars—does not justify the attempt to cast Building and Construction Trades Unions in the roles of scapegoat or whipping boy for all the current ills on the racial scene," the BCTD said.

"The detractors . . . the sneerers and the scoffers . . . use a statistical device to accomplish their end. They elbow aside substantial overall ratios of Negro employment in the building and construction trades by saying, 'Oh, that's the laborers.' They elbow aside substantial ratios of Negro employment in highly-paid occupations in the building and construction trades by saying, 'Oh, that's the trowel trades.' They confine public attention to trades such as the mechanical trades where lesser ratios of Negro participation may be attributable to higher educational requirements and other cultural factors not related to employment discrimination. They then seek to use these lesser ratios of Negro participation in particular trades as proof that the industry is 'lily white'."

The policy statement reviewed efforts, since 1963, to attract minority trainees under Apprenticeship Outreach Programs: "It was found that minority-group youngsters were not applying for existing apprenticeship programs for a variety of reasons, including the fact that high school counselors seldom advised youngsters to enter what was generally considered a blue collar field."

Even the establishment of Apprenticeship Information Centers failed to stimulate much response. Pilot Outreach programs established by the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Education Fund in cooperation with the unions discovered that most apprenticeship candidates came from the so-called academic high school curricula. WDL staffers found that vocational high schools produced youngsters less able to compete in the job market. Special tutoring was required.

To get 3,862 apprentices indentured since the start of Outreach in 1967, sponsors recruited 27,494 interested candidates! In other words, more than 23,000 youngsters dropped by the way for one reason or another, including lack of interest.

"Some idea of the overall improvement of the racial situation with respect to apprentices is provided by comparing the statistics of 1960 and 1968. The 1960 census statistics show that non-whites made up 2.5% of the total 85,682 apprentices in the United States. In the first half of 1968, of the 26,156 apprentices newly enrolled, approximately 9.4% came from minority groups."

The following statistics show that the construction industry compares favorably with manufacturing industry insofar as ethnic ratios are concerned:

Apprentices in Federally-Serviced Workload as of December 31, 1968

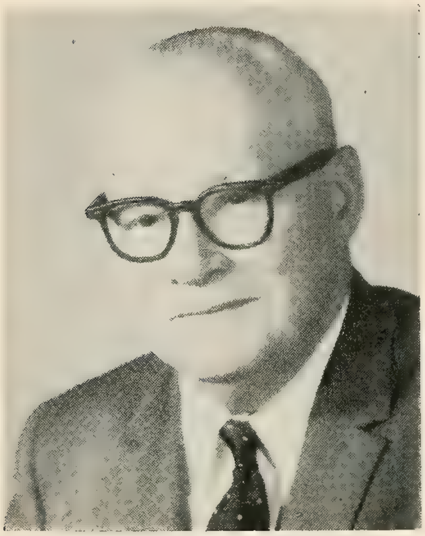
	No. Active	% Minority	% Negro
Construction Industry	*91,177*	*7.2*	*4.0*
Metal Mfg. Industry	*39,686*	*4.3*	*3.0*
Mfg. Non-Metal . . .	*10,747*	*5.3*	*3.2*

The statement described how the BCTD had been able to establish experimental Model Cities employment programs for area residents in several areas, in spite of unsuccessful efforts to develop joint labor-management programs in this field.

The Department called upon the communications media, meanwhile, to put its own house in order, citing statistics showing that newspaper owners and broadcasters have been unable to recruit substantial numbers of employees among minority groups.

"We are convinced that the goal of increasing Negro and other minority worker participation in the building and construction trades can be accomplished with due regard to the rights of the existing organized work force. We think such an approach is preferable to unthinking actions which tend to pit one part of the population against the other."

After 55 Years of Outstanding Service, Charles Johnson, Jr. Begins Retirement



CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.

■ Charles Johnson, Jr., has been a guiding force in the labor movement for many years—particularly in his home state of New York and in surrounding areas.

During his long career as a labor leader, he has fought battles for his fellow members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on such major undertakings as the St. Lawrence Seaway, the Niagara Power Project, the New York City Watershed Development, and countless numbers of major governmental commercial and residential projects in the Northeast.

A member of the New York State Governor's Committee on Urban Affairs, Brother Johnson has served his city, state, and nation in many other capacities, as well.

Now he is laying aside the mantle of authority, which he earned over the more than five decades and is moving into official retirement.

He has announced plans to transfer leadership of many units of the Brotherhood to others, so that he may take a well-earned rest.

In September he declined to run for re-election as president of the New York State Council of Carpenters after serving for 12 years, and Edward A. Bjork of New York City was elected to succeed him.

He has officially retired, also, as a member of the Brotherhood's General Executive Board, of which he has been a member since 1945. Patrick J. Campbell, another New Yorker, has been elected to succeed him on the Board (See story on opposite page.)

His service as a labor leader goes back to the World War I era. On July 1, 1922, he became president of Dockbuilders' Local 1456, New York City. He served in this additional capacity until December 31 of this year—certainly a record of local union leadership seldom accomplished.

He completes 12 years of service, this year, as president of the New York City District Council of Carpenters. Since 1962 he has been a vice president of the New York State AFL-CIO.

A man's record as a labor leader is measured in the accomplishments of the organizations which he heads. Charles Johnson has more than earned the respect of labor and management in the First District area. Since he became president of the New York City District Council, Carpenters in his area have almost tripled their hourly wages and fringe benefits. He was instrumental in creating an annuity fund for members, a vacation fund, and an apprentice-journeyman retraining educational fund, to which employers contribute 2¢ per working hour per member.

A signal honor came to Brother Johnson in the spring of 1968 when he was presented the first Patriot's Award by the U.S. Congressional Medal of Honor Society, an organization of the nation's top wartime heroes. Some 1700 dignataries and guests jammed the grand ballroom of the Americana Hotel in New York City for the occasion. Dinner guests included leaders from labor, industry, the academic world, and veterans' organizations.

The Patriot's Award praised Charles Johnson's "dedication to the principles of freedom and free enterprise throughout 54 years of union leadership."

Now it is 55 years, and Brother Johnson continues though at a reduced pace, his service to the labor movement. He was a delegate to the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Convention at Atlantic City in September, serving on a key committee, and last month, he was also a delegate to the AFL-CIO Convention in Atlantic City, as well.

He has been a delegate and leader at many Brotherhood conventions, his service spanning more than half of the history of the Brotherhood itself.

His has been a long and distinguished life of service, and Brotherhood members throughout North America wish him godspeed in a long and happy retirement. ■

'Loophole' Lobbyists Cover Capitol Hill

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—Tax reform is in serious trouble, and special interests are having a field day in the Senate.

This is the warning that AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller is sending out in urgent messages to the Federation's state and local central bodies.

"An army of special interest lobbyists," Biemiller wrote, "intent on preserving existing tax loopholes and carving out new ones for their clients at the expense of other taxpayers, has descended upon the Senate.

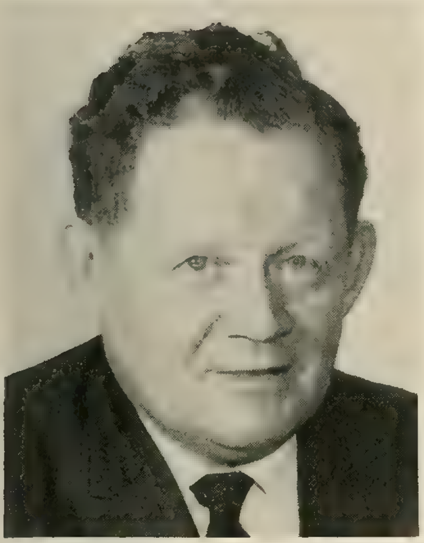
"In all my years in Washington, I have never seen the equal."

The Senate Finance Committee has been in executive session in recent weeks acting on the tax reform measure which was initiated in the House and passed last August.

The House measure included a number of tax reforms—although organized labor urged more—and for more than two months the Senate Committee has been considering the legislation.

Biemiller warned union members. "We must act immediately if we are to stop the Big Tax Steal of 1969." Only a flood of letters from oppressed taxpayers will turn the tide.

Patrick J. Campbell Named to Board, Succeeding Johnson from First District



PATRICK J. CAMPBELL

■ Patrick J. Campbell, a native of New York City and long-time special assistant to the General President, has been named a member of the General Executive Board, succeeding Charles Johnson, Jr., as First District Representative.

Campbell completed his apprenticeship in Local 964, Rockland County, N.Y., working later there as a journeyman, foreman, general foreman, and superintendent. He was president of Local 964 for 15 years. He was appointed a member of the International organizing staff by General President M. A. Hutcheson in 1955.

In 1957 Campbell was appointed General Representative and assigned to the Niagara Power Project in upstate New York. At the Niagara work site he served as chairman of the labor-management committee for the entire operation.

In 1966 he was appointed Assistant to the General President, replacing Cecil Shuey, who was subsequently named to the General Executive Board.

Highly experienced in many areas of the Brotherhood jurisdiction, Campbell serves the International Union on joint committees covering Laborers, Electricians, Engineers, Plumbers and Pipefitters, Iron Workers, and Boilermakers.

A veteran of World War II, he served in the U.S. Air Force for four years in the South Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and their three children now reside in suburban Maryland, just outside the District of Columbia. ■

Retiring GEB Member Charles Johnson, Jr., and his successor to the Board, Patrick J. Campbell, at the recent New York State Convention.

New GEB Member Campbell presents a testimonial plaque to Retiree Johnson at the state council banquet.

Johnson Honored at New York Conclave; Edward Bjork Elected to Presidency

Veteran New York area leader Charles Johnson, Jr., was the center of attention at the 63rd Annual Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters, held September 17 at the Hyatt House, Albany, N.Y.

This was not the first time Brother Johnson has been an "anchor man" at a New York State Convention, of course, for he has served as president of that organization since 1957.

At this convention, however, he was honored upon his retirement after 55 years of Brotherhood membership and more than two decades of service as a leader from the First District.

Testimonials to his long service were given at the state council banquet, as Brotherhood leaders from all over the nation paid tribute to him.

Elected to succeed Charles Johnson as president of the New York State Council was Edward Bjork, who has served long and well as secretary of the New York City District Council.

Patrick J. Campbell was elected first vice president of the state council.

Angelo Pancia, financial secretary, Local 353, New York City, congratulates the newly-elected New York State Council President, Edward A. Bjork.

G. A. McCulloch and A. L. Ramos of the California State Council honor Charles Johnson, Jr., during ceremonies at the New York State Council banquet.

Two Foreign Visitors Salute the Brotherhood

Israel's Prime Minister Tells of Carpenter-Father

■ **GOLDA MEIR**—Prime Minister of Israel and a grandmother—expressed deep affection for the American labor movement in a moving address to the AFL-CIO Convention at Atlantic City.

She said she felt most at home among working people. Asking where the Carpenters' delegation sat, she scanned the big audience and smiled broadly as Brotherhood delegates waved in recognition.

It was in carpentry that her love of unionism had its roots, she told delegates, since her father had been a member of that union. Although she is now head of Israel, Mrs. Meir spent her early life in Milwaukee, Wis., and vicinity, where her father was employed as a carpenter in many varied tasks, including some service with a railroad shop.

Mrs. Meir was the strong Prime Minister in her analysis of the problems of the Middle East, in her plea for understanding of the fight for life that Israel now is waging, and her further plea, not for American manpower, but for the weapons which Israel needs in the face of an Arab camp armed to the teeth by the Soviet Union.

She was the grandmother, too, in an eloquent appeal for the children, not only of Israel, but of the Arab world.

"Surely," she said, the women of the Arab countries do not bear children to go out and kill Israeli children and be killed by Israelis. Surely the women on both sides must seek to bring children into a peaceful and better world."

Mrs. Meir declared that for Israel there can be no "compromise between life and death." Israel, she declared, "is determined to remain free, independent and alive."

British Woodworkers Leader Describes Union Changes

■ **GEORGE B. SMITH,** general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of Great Britain and a guest of the AFL-CIO Convention, told delegates that British labor hopes "to continue to gain enormously from the advice and counsel" of U.S. labor.

"But it will not be one-way traffic," he added. "We are ready to make our contribution so that you and we together can help each other and the rest of mankind."

A man of happy demeanor, Smith told delegates a joke of the British craft: His story described a "young lad who went along to a local dignitary who was a building trades employer to start his apprenticeship."

The employer looked at the lad. He was a big, well-built intelligent-looking fellow, and he asked the young lad what he wanted.

He said, "Well, I want to start an apprenticeship as a carpenter."

The employer replied, "Well, you know, we are very careful in this company about who we start. Have you got a character (reference)?"

The young fellow said, "No, but I can go to the headmaster or the minister and get one."

The boss said, "Off you go, and come back when you get one."

The lad came back about three-quarters of an hour later, and the employer said, "Well did you get a character?"

He said, "No, but I got yours . . . and I'm not starting!"

Smith told the convention that British trade unions are making changes in the structure of their movement.

"For example, we are equipping ourselves to deal with the more technical forms of bargaining that are becoming more and more common. We are seeking to extend conceptions of democracy into industry. We have set up an Institute of Occupational Health. We have improved and extended our trade union educational services. . . . Our primary concern is to working people." ■

Metal Trades Convention

Craft Organizing in Public Employe Sectors Emphasized

■ A vigorous campaign to organize every worker in the jurisdiction of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department and its 22 affiliated unions was voted by delegates to the department's 54th convention at Atlantic City.

"Organization is absolutely necessary, not only to our growth but also to our survival," Pres. Maywood Boggs said in his first convention report as presiding officer. He took office three months ago as successor to B. A. Gritta, who resigned and was named president-emeritus.

During a two-day period the convention welcomed into membership the Elevator Constructors, a new department affiliate; voted full cooperation in a Naval shipyard campaign by the Cooperative Committee on Organizing Federal Employees and the AFL-CIO Department of Organization; mandated a similar drive in private industry and called for uniform rules of procedure and responsibility for all affiliated Metal Trades councils.

Boggs reported that, for the first time, the department has representatives on both the East and West coasts to better serve its local councils.

A major problem is a "vicious raiding campaign" by an unaffiliated organization at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Shipyard, where the department represents 7,600 workers.

The department will, he said, continue to press for a Federal shipbuilding program in the Navy and Merchant Marine.

Boggs announced that the Metal Trades Department and the new AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center are planning a seminar on collective bargaining for unions which represent Federal employees.

Convention speakers included AFL-CIO President George Meany, President Paul Hall of the Seafarers and the Maritime Trades Department, President C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Department, Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Department and representatives of the Labor Department, Army, Navy, Maritime Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, Civil Service Commission and the Shipbuilders' Council of America.

The convention adopted reports:

- Approving continued cooperation with the AFL-CIO on radiation standards adopted by the Labor Department to protect uranium miners.
- Expressing strong opposition to any interference by government agencies in the administration of joint apprenticeship training programs, and any efforts to "discriminate because of race, creed or nationality."
- Opposing "emasculation" of the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training and the loss of the appropriations it needs to perform its duties adequately.

A major report said "the department will not tolerate the breakdown of craft skills through the watering-down of regulations for beginning apprentices."

It "adheres to the principle that no on-the-job training program which involves an apprenticeable trade should be sponsored" by the Labor Department "without prior approval of the union involved."

The delegates approved reports calling for revising the format and contents of the department's Monthly Bulletin; recommending expansion of research and legislative services; endorsing a 35-hour week in Federal service without reduction in pay, and effective Federal standards, "with meaningful penalties" for violation of occupational safety and health regulations.

Meany told the convention that "if inflation continues, the drive for higher wages is going to continue because we expect to move forward and not stand still."

William J. Usery, assistant secretary of labor, predicted that public employee unions will continue to grow as the demand for their services increases.

Hall urged the metal trades to "keep pressing" for an independent maritime agency and a massive program to build more ships in U.S. yards—ships flying the American flag, manned by U.S. crews and carrying more American cargoes. ●

Our Editorial Wins Special ILPA Recognition

In June, 1968, *The Carpenter* editorial staff felt so opposed when a Pennsylvania newspaper editor questioned the patriotism of some local union picketers that it prepared an editorial entitled, "The Flag Wavers," and inserted it in the July, 1968, *Carpenter*.

On September 24, the editorial won a Special Performance Award from the International Labor Press Assn., meeting in convention in Atlantic City, N. J. "The Flag Wavers," said ILPA, "was worthy of special recognition in terms of its logic, the force of its argument, and its effective presentation."

We, of course, are delighted with the recognition.

Carpenter Editor Peter Terzick receives the ILPA Award from AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

THE LOW INTEREST paid on U.S. Savings Bonds is developing into a major issue in the nation's capital. Millions of American workers, who are purchasing U.S. Savings Bonds under payroll savings plans because it is both practical and patriotic are not getting a fair deal on returns—only 4½% interest, if held to maturity of seven years—while the Treasury is paying 6% or more on other obligations. Labor economists are now seeking interest rates on bonds to equal the prevailing market rate, the highest in 100 years. Primarily, they want to bring all rates down. The Building and Construction Trades, particularly, want relief from the high interest rates on home mortgages.

JOB DISCRIMINATION—Efforts by the Nixon Administration to substitute court action for "cease and desist" powers to be given to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission have been strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO. Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris told the Senate Subcommittee on Labor that throwing job discrimination cases into the Courts would result in far longer delays than giving the EEOC the same kind of power now held by the National Labor Relations Board.

JOB CREATION as well as job training are essential if the problems of poverty in the United States are to be solved is the view of Julius Rothman, president of the AFL-CIO-created Human Resources Development Institute. Interviewed on "Labor News Conference," over the Mutual Broadcasting System, Rothman said that jobs must be found for the hard-core unemployed if the nation is to keep its pledge "to get people off the relief rolls and onto payrolls."

CONTINUED RESEARCH—The George Meany Postdoctoral Fellowship, established by the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America in honor of the AFL-CIO President, has been awarded for a second year to Dr. Paul F. Larson, a 35-year old New Orleans physician. Dr. Larson is on leave from Louisiana State University's School of Medicine while he continues his studies.

CAPITOL IDEA—Congress should restore the crumbling west front of the U.S. Capitol, but not change or expand it, the American Institute of Architects has recommended in letters to all Members of Congress. The proposed extension to cover 4½ acres would "bury forever the last remaining walls of the capitol that date back to the founding of the Republic," declared F. D. Lethbridge, AIA President. The alternative urged for more west-front space is to provide it in other buildings.

TRADE TALKS—U.S. and Japanese delegations opened their textile meetings at the State Department. The meetings are significant for four soft-goods unions in the U.S. who say the government should work out an agreement for a voluntary curb on imports that are threatening jobs.

PROJECT BUILD—The Washington D.C. Building Trades Project Build—to train young men to qualify for apprenticeship—has appointed Warren Johnson, Jr., to head a new "Craftsmen Skill Refinement" program. Workers with experience in the industry are now eligible to get additional training in order to qualify for journeyman status.

INCREASES in Social Security benefits once again, will be fought out in the Congress. President Nixon has announced that he will ask Congress to increase the benefits 10 percent.

This is some improvement over the 7 percent increase he asked in his Budget Message on April 15, but it still falls far below the goal set by organized labor, senior citizens, church groups and social welfare organizations.

Shipbuilding, Seafaring Unionists Seek Nixon Maritime Commitment

■ Brotherhood delegates to the Eighth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department at Atlantic City, a few weeks ago, joined with fellow delegates in a demand that President Richard Nixon live up to a pledge "to rejuvenate America's merchant marine."

The 42 unions with delegates at the convention—representing 7½ million shipbuilding and seafaring organizations—developed a wide-ranging program for Federal and local action in the next two years.

A report of the MTD executive board, adopted by the delegates, expressed optimism that a long period of erosion in the merchant fleet would be ended on the basis of "specific and definite" commitment by Nixon.

The report pointed out that Nixon had promised during his campaign to advance a program aimed at a sharp increase in the percentage of U.S. commerce carried in American vessels. The present rate is about 5.6 percent; Nixon said the rate should be at least 30 percent.

Noting that the United States has slipped to 11th place among nations in shipbuilding, the board said the Administration "has promised a program designed to turn this tide by tripling current shipbuilding levels in the United States."

However, the board observed that the Administration's program, promised for mid-year, has still not been sent to Congress.

That set the stage for what followed as speaker after speaker—leaders in labor, the maritime industry and Congress—served notice on the Administration that its merchant marine program was overdue.

Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.), chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, said "We still are getting word from Administration leaders that its program is coming. But the target date keeps getting pushed back, and back, and back."

Sen. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.) made it clear that he too was "looking forward" to Nixon's proposals "with great anticipation." It's time to move "from rhetoric to reality in rebuilding our fleet," he added.

ATTENDING the MTD Conclave were, from left, clockwise: General Treasurer R. E. Livingston, Arvid Anderson, BR, Local 1456, New York; Milton Holzman, BR, Local 1539, Chicago; W. D. Hynes, BR, Local 1045, Chicago (not a delegate); (end of table unknown); James C. Hover, Fin. Sec., Local 331, Norfolk, Va.; Leslie C. Parker, BR, San Diego, Calif., District Council; Ollie W. Langhorst, Sec., St. Louis, Mo., District Council; and Second Gen'l VP William Sidell.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) said "The sad statistics of deterioration and decay that plague American shipping are a blot on the pride of a seagoing nation."

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) and Rep. James M. Howard (D-N.J.) both hit sharply at the loopholes through which big American corporations escape taxation by registering and crewing their ships abroad.

Montoya said that "closing foreign tax-credit shelters is crucial to the growth and prosperity" of the merchant marine, and Howard expressed regret that withdrawal of tax exemption from runaway shipping was not in the House-passed tax bill.

A comprehensive maritime program endorsed by the convention called for increased subsidies for shipping, aid to U.S. shipbuilders, steps to maximize the use of American vessels in hauling cargoes and an end to the government's "unreasonable reliance" on ships under foreign flags.

"These ships escape U.S. taxes, wages and safety standards," the convention pointed out, "and are then rewarded for running away from the American flag . . . with favored treatment by the Defense Dept."

The convention adopted an extensive resolution deploring mounting "invasions of privacy" that are being used against the American people by government and employers, and demanded measures to halt the spread of "prying and spying."

The delegates dealt with a wide variety of domestic issues—calling for congressional passage of the AFL-CIO's "tax justice" proposals; advancements in civil rights; and programs to provide more housing and education and eliminate poverty and hunger. ■

White House Action

Three weeks after the Maritime Trades Convention—and as we go to press—President Nixon called upon Congress to establish a wide-ranging maritime program for the United States, including a massive shipbuilding effort. The President asked for a 10-year program to rebuild the merchant marine at a cost of $3.8 billion. The plan calls for the construction of 30 merchant ships annually—a rate three times above fiscal 1969. Meanwhile, the government would pay about $300 million each year in subsidies compared to about $232 million last year.

Both Sides Will Lose, If Black and White Workers Allow Themselves to be Diverted From Housing, Education, and Job Goals, Bayard Rustin Tells AFL-CIO Convention

■ An eloquent plea for Labor-Negro unity and bitter denunciation of efforts of the Nixon Administration to turn whites and blacks against each other using the building trades as a means, marked a speech by Bayard Rustin, Executive Director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute before the AFL-CIO Convention at Atlantic City.

Rustin brought strong applause when he declared that in keeping with the advice of A. Philip Randolph, former President of the Sleeping Car Porters, he intended to stand by the labor movement as the best instrument for advancement of Negro hopes and ambitions.

"I'm sticking with you, George," he said, turning to AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Rustin warned that what he called "black rage" at frustrated hopes and "white fear" that his job and home would be taken from him were crucial problems facing the United States.

He declared that "this need not be." That the answer was to build and rebuild America so that there would be plenty of jobs for—black and white—plenty of decent homes, decent education and all the social services that are needed.

Rustin declared that the Nixon Administration was using the building trades as scapegoat to lower wages, to lower standards, to break labor influence. He was especially bitter at the 75 percent cut in Federal construction that has been ordered by Nixon, declaring that at the very time the Administration was presumably trying to get more jobs for Negro workers in the building trades, he was cutting down their chances and increasing white workers' fears for their jobs.

"If he doesn't know this, then he is a fool and should not be President of the United States," Rustin declared.

The Negro leader said that the labor movement and the construction trades had made progress in getting Negroes into the apprenticeship system, but made a strong plea for more determined efforts.

"Policy statements are all right," he said, "but they are not read in the ghetto. Action and action alone is essential."

At the same time, Rustin spoke out against any effort to lower standards in the apprenticeship system. He said that Negroes wanted to be equally trained and equally skillful with their co-workers; that they did not want to have the designation of "second class workers" imposed upon them.

Rustin insisted that the strategy of throwing black and white workers "at each others throats in a fight over scarce jobs" would not succeed. "It will not succeed because the Negro-Labor alliance cannot be broken apart so easily. Demagogues and opportunists cannot in the long run destroy an alliance based on strong common interests."

He called for greater Negro participation in the decision-making processes of the trade union movement and for more black representation on the staff level.

He also made a plea to Negroes to "play a larger role within the labor movement. If you want representation as a black man in the labor movement, you must also speak as a trade unionist in the black community—in good times and in bad." ■

Mortgage Rate Report Called 'No Solution'

Mortgage interests rates can and should be brought down the AFL-CIO said in a statement to the Senate Banking Committee.

The statement by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed labor's disappointment in the report of a Commission on Mortgage Interest Rates, set up last year with government and public members.

Its recommendation to abolish legal ceilings on FHA and VA mortgage interest rates, Biemiller said, "represents no solution at all—only surrender."

He suggested that the commission's report reflects in large part the makeup of the "public" members.

While the legislation mandates appointment of at least three public members to represent the consumer, four of the five persons named were officials of banking associations, the home builders association and a Wall Street brokerage firm.

"We feel this greater concern for merchandising of mortgages than the solving of housing needs is reflected in the commission's conclusions," he said.

Do You Want Tax Reform?

Use This Weapon to Get It.

- *If you believe that income derived from interest and dividends should be taxed the same way your paycheck is—*
- *If you think it is unfair for 155 individuals with incomes in the $200,000 bracket to escape the payment of any income taxes at all—*
- *If you believe the working man deserves a tax break more than corporations do—*

Write your two U.S. Senators immediately insisting that meaningful tax reform be enacted now.

The House of Representatives passed a relatively weak tax reform bill several months ago. Now the Senate is weakening it still further. Unless there is a tremendous flood of letters to Senators from every state demanding tax justice, tax reform probably will die this year. Are you going to allow this to happen? It will, if you don't invest enough time and energy to make your feelings known to your two Senators. WRITE NOW!

CARPENTER DELEGATES to the Union Label & Service Trades Department Convention discuss topics on the agenda. They include, from left: Herbert F. Kortz, St. Paul, Minn.; Hugh Allen, Portland, Ore. (rear); General Treasurer Peter Terzick; and Ray Cebalt, Detroit, Mich.

54th Union Label Convention

'Buy Union' Appeal Stressed To Assure Gains in Standards

The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Department, meeting at Atlantic City, appealed to union members and their families to "buy union" as the best assurance of protecting and advancing their living standards.

The union label, shop and store card and service button "must become the prime vehicle of progress for every trade union member," delegates to the department's 54th convention declared.

A report by a union-label promotion committee also urged all AFL-CIO unions to participate in the AFL-CIO's annual Union-Industries Show as "the one grand opportunity the public has of viewing unions in a favorable fashion."

The department announced that the 1970 show will be held May 22-27 in New Orleans.

The convention membership committee reported four new union affiliates since 1967 making the total 91, and three new label councils for a total of 111. New union affiliates are the Maintenance of Way Employes, National Maritime Union, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and the Roofers. New label councils are at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Lewistown, Pa., and Danville, Va.

More union labels, shop cards, store cards and service buttons are being used by unions than ever before, department Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis told the convention.

But, he warned, "there are a great number of phony labels coming out of company-union shops and racket-ridden independent union shops who are bootlegging labels of AFL-CIO unions and we are going to declare war on them."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany congratulated the department on the "splendid progress" it has made over the years as "one of our oldest divisions in the labor movement."

"Union labels are important," he said, "as important as they were back in the early days. They let people know the products that are made under the union label or the services that are rendered under the service button.

"It's also important to let our people know that one of the traditional weapons of the trade union movement was the idea of having trade union money spent so as to encourage trade union organization."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland spoke of the department's role in "reflecting the labor movement to the public" and helping to overcome a great deal of misinformation about labor left with the public by communication media.

Public opinion concerns "every function of a trade union," Kirkland said, and labor cannot afford to sit out the struggle for the good opinion of the public.

"Your message can be a convincing one that will take hold and hang on when other messages are forgotten," Kirkland said.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. thanked the department for the service and assistance it has given to IUD affiliates and the Steelworkers, which he heads.

Abel noted that "there have been great changes in the past few years" which have made the Steelworkers union-label conscious: Conglomerate mergers have thrust members into industries making all types of products; steel companies have themselves become manufacturers; a mounting flow of imports threatens members' jobs.

Henry Rhodes, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Dept. for the Canadian Labor Congress, announced that the CLC will sponsor its first exhibit of union-made products—patterned after the AFL-CIO's Union-Industries Show—in Kitchener, Ont., Oct. 3-7, 1970.

Retired AFL-CIO Sec.Treas. William F. Schnitzler was presented a plaque by the convention for "outstanding service in support of the work of the department."

Convention resolutions pledged the department's support for:

- The struggle of American farm workers to obtain economic justice and social progress through collective bargaining, and the boycott of California grapes.
- A drive to identify shops that run away to Mexico and other nations to profit on substandard wages and working conditions and to get such products placed on the department's "We Don't Patronize" list.
- A continued boycott of the publications of Kingsport Press, Inc. of Kingsport, Tenn., where more than 1,000 members of five AFL-CIO unions have lost their jobs as the result of a strike going back to March 1963.
- The strike and lockout at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, where 2,000 men and women are pitted against the Hearst empire's "determination to destroy unions representing its employees."
- The establishment of a special labor committee to study the problems of imports in depth and take action deemed necessary "to protect American workers' jobs."

Union 'Building Bee' Brings New Life To . . . Camille Victims

Carpenter Jose P. Hernandez, New Orleans Local 1846, works on the wall of one of 15 homes built one weekend by a volunteer force of more than 1,000 Louisiana union members. Working in cooperation with the American Red Cross which is supplying building materials, the Louisiana AFL-CIO will continue sending in volunteer crews to the disaster-stricken area of lower Plaquemines Parish for 5 more weekends in a project to rebuild homes for many delta-area families who lost everything in Hurricane Camille. Red Cross will also provide the funds for new household furnishings.

Camille's Toll

States affected—Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama
Number of dead—144
Missing—33
Number with major injury—541
Number with minor injury—8,931
Homes destroyed—5,662
Homes with major damage—13,915
Homes with minor damage—33,933
Mobile homes destroyed—1,082
Mobile homes with major damage—621
Small businesses destroyed or with major damage—693
Farm buildings destroyed—764
Farm buildings with major damage—2,014
Small boats destroyed or damaged—274
Number of family Red Cross recovery applications in excess of 33,000
Red Cross staff assigned in excess of 600
Estimated number of families effected 73,857
Estimated Red Cross total recovery expenditures in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama in excess of $22,000,000

Brotherhood members rebuild many houses

■ As the rest of the nation spent the weekend watching the World Series on TV, more than 1,000 men gave up their personal pleasure and comfort for a weekend of hot, hard work.

This was the first weekend for the Louisiana AFL-CIO and Teamsters Union—American National Red Cross "Building Bee" project aimed at rebuilding 15 new homes each weekend for selected families who lost everything when Hurricane Camille's flooding waters and high winds laid waste to much of the lower part of Louisiana's Plaquemines Parish.

Saturday Starts

The mammoth "Building Bee" started early Saturday morning—as it will for 5 more weekends—when the union members swarmed into Belle Chasse Red Cross Disaster Headquarters. Loaded on Plaquemines Parish school buses in teams of 42 men, each including 11 carpenters, 6 painters, 3 electricians, 3 roofers, 8 laborers, truck and bus drivers, and job foreman, a convoy of 20 teams in as many buses with State Highway trucks, headed south along the traffic life line of Plaquemines Parish, Highway No. 23.

Also included among the Union teams were representatives of Longshoremen, OCAW, Ironworkers, Pipeline workers, Office Employees, Brick layers, CWA members, State, County, Municipal employees and others.

At Sunrise School in Empire, after a Red Cross team furnished breakfast, they picked up their power tool chests, portable generators and other equipment, and then moved still further south into the delta and bayou countryside. Each team with their equipment had been assigned a homesite and their goal . . . 15 new homes completed from the ground-up during the two day weekend. The five additional teams deployed to prepare sites and set foundation blocks and piers for the following weekend 15 new homes "Bee."

4,700 Families Affected

It is estimated that nearly 4,700 families in Plaquemines Parish alone were affected by Hurricane Camille and of these, more than 2,400 families have already requested Red Cross recovery assistance which may include—in addition to many other items—household furnishings, repair or rebuilding of homes. From the list of those families needing help beyond their own resources, Red Cross selected 15 families who lost everything and having no resources would need complete recovery assistance. The same procedure will be followed each week.

The Red Cross is providing all the materials and fixtures for each house and the AFL-CIO is providing the volunteer, skilled building trades workers to build the house. The Red Cross will furnish each house after the Union volunteers have built them. Vic Bussie, President of the Louisiana AFL-CIO, in discussing organized labor's contribution said, "It would not be possible for the AFL-CIO volunteers to help these families if the Red Cross had not provided the dollars to pay for the materials and fixtures for each of the homes we will be building."

Bussie's office prepared a small manual which is distributed to each union volunteer team member before he leaves his own union hall to make the trip to Lower Plaquemines Parish. The manual is a revelation of the work by both the AFL-CIO and the American Red Cross in planning and organization of this fine contribution by the labor forces of Louisiana.

In the Red Cross Hurricane Camille Disaster Relief and Recovery Assistance Operation, a total of more than 32,000 families in the three state area of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, have already requested Red Cross assistance. Enso V. Bighinatti, Director of the Red Cross operation reports that Red Cross has now spent $7,675,085 for assistance to families. Bighinatti added that estimates of total Red Cross relief in the three states may exceed $22,000,000. In Louisiana, Red Cross expenditures have now passed the $1,231,000 figure.

Bussie Statement

The "Building Bee" effort by the AFL-CIO volunteer teams is best summed up by Louisiana President Vic Bussie's comment to the union team members, "We assure you that you will be tired, dirty, hot, and probably disgusted, but we sincerely hope that you feel it was worth it, and that you helped make it possible for a family to move into a home which you and your friends built so that family can start a new life after the horrors of Hurricane Camille."

The building and construction tradesmen who participated in the project well deserved such tribute. Carpenters, for example, got out of bed at 4 a.m. each Saturday morning, went to the union hall, took long bus rides to the job sites, worked all day, slept on cots at the job each Saturday night, returning to their own homes each Sunday evening at 6 p.m., mighty tired! ■

Brotherhood Contributes To Hurricane Camille Relief

Union contributions to the Hurricane Camille disaster aid fund have passed the $110,000 mark, the American Red Cross reported as relief workers continued pumping out flood waters and feeding, clothing and housing storm victims in Mississippi, Louisiana, southern Alabama and Virginia.

With some $5 million of the Red Cross emergency relief fund (totaling $15 million) pledged, the need for funds is still urgent, disaster workers reported.

The AFL-CIO started a drive for labor contributions to the Red Cross with a $25,000 donation.

The Brotherhood contributed $25,000, as did the Steelworkers. The Painters voted an immediate contribution of $10,000, plus $2,000 collected from delegates at the union's convention.

Checks for $5,000 were forwarded by the Operating Engineers and the Transit Union as well as $2,500 by the Machinists and $1,000 each by the Ladies' Garment Workers, Transport Workers and Asbestos Workers. Nearly $5,000 additional has been raised by the Service Employees, the Cement Workers, Roofers, Telegraph Workers, Rubber Workers and the state central bodies in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, Red Cross disaster relief headquarters in Washington, D.C., reported.

$25,000 check for disaster relief is presented by Brotherhood Sec. Richard E. Livingston to W. John Kenney of the Red Cross. The AFL-CIO has urged unions to contribute generously to the Red Cross emergency fund for hurricane and flood victims.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

2

(1) ANNISTON, ALABAMA—Members of Local 1749 received 25-year pins recently. Those pictured here include, front row, left to right: T. H. Colfield, W. A. Reaves, Recie Williamson, W. D. Walden, Jessie J. Bellew, Walter M. Little, Fred B. Martin, James Clements, Cleo Troupe, George Hinds, F. C. Higginbotham, O. H. Cruse, and S. V. Higginbotham; second row: E. Marvin Denson, Marvin T. Bentley, A. L. Henson, Carl Dreyer, W. B. Tyson, A. J. Freeman, Elmer Knight, O. E. Crow, and former governor of Alabama George C. Wallace, a guest; third row: Woodie Lewis, J. I. Carter, N. P. Evans, Ross Wilkins, T. B. Britt, L. D. (Doc) Sprayberry, E. A. Glass, O. A. Erwin, N. P. Rust, W. L. Sims, E. L. Gossett, Nathan Combs, H. J. West, Ray Grant and C. M. West.

Those who received a pin, but who are not pictured included:

B. T. Adams, Otis V. Allen, Hoyt Borders, Bert Braggs, J. B. Broughton, O. T. Burke, Clyde H. Carter, Roy L. Collier, V. C. Collier, E. F. Davie, L. M. Dean, J. W. Dothard, L. E. Galloway, J. T. Gauldin, W. W. Gauldin, H. H. Green, E. F. Grubbs, H. C. Gurley, T. E. Gurley, J. S. Haynes, O. S. Haynes, G. W. Hill Jr., E. P. Hunt, Herman Hutto, T. S. Jeter, Sherman Knighton, J. C. Lett, Samuel E. Love, T. L. Martin, V. M. Martin, E. N. Milam, B. L. Moore, J. H. Morris, S. C. McCullars, A. B. McGee, J. L. Norred, Oscar Patterson, V. H. Patterson, D. D. Rhodes, S. E. Rhodes, B. B. Smith, Floyd Smith, Willie R. Sparks, H. M. Stephens, J. W. Sullivan, Harbon Thrower, J. P. Tillery, M. O. Triplett, M. M. Wakefield, George C. Warner, C. B. Watson, C. A. White, H. L. Whiteside and R. C. Wilson.

(2) EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN—Approximately 75 persons attended Local 1074's recent 25-years or more banquet.

Guests included Walter Barnett, International Representative; Ronald Stadler, President of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters; Ronald Stevens, Administrator of the Wisconsin State Carpenters Welfare and Pension Funds; and Walter Kane, Eau Claire City Manager.

Shown in the accompanying picture are, front, left to right: Walter Barnett, Raymond Friederich, Chester Olson, Henry Valenkamp, Jacob Wulff, Griffin Koepp, Eskel Frederickson and Ronald Stadler; second row: Marvin Brunkow, Floyd Jensen, William Loew, Thomas Carlson, Elmer McKay, William Kuster, Lyman Gullickson, Clayton Wulff and Martin Peterson; third row: Carl Petschow, Andrew Wagnild, Orville Christenson, Ingvald Pederson, William Bauer, Ernest Granger, Finley Kidd, Jack Warns, Harvey Edwards, Marvin Hagen, Clark Hughes and Walter Kunert.

3

(3) LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS—Henry Brown (center), president of the Kansas City District Council, while visiting Local 499, presented a 50-year membership pin to Eitson DeFrees (right) and a 25-year pin to Claude Hare.

(4) IRVINGTON, NEW JERSEY—At a special meeting, earlier this year, Local 1613 honored members with 25- and 50-years awards. Officiating in the presentations were Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board member, 2nd District, and Cesare Polimeni, president of Local 1613. About 300 persons attended. Members pictured in first photo include, seated, left to right: Luigi Centanni, Joseph Catalfamo, Donato Carnovale, Ralph Bellomo, James Baglivo, David Calafate, Vincent Adinolfi, Battista Bellomo, Anthony Chiaravalloti and Leonard Cardello; standing: Anthony Catalfamo, Charles Carzarella, Anthony Carangelo,

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Rocco Branca, Brother Polimeni, Brother Rajoppi, Humphrey Ciofalo, Carmine Arace and Anthony Adelizio.

(4a) Other members honored by Local 1613 included, seated, left to right: Nicodem. Lombardi, Frank Maiorano, William Gonnello, Salvatore Malanga, Louis Intintola, Frank Evangilista, Carl Garafola, James Lipuma, Anonio Leuzzi, and Silvio Lorello; standing: Joseph Cortese, Dante D'Agostino, Mario Fiorellino, Alex Derosa, Brother Polimeni, Brother Rajoppi, Alfred P. Folena, Nicola Muoio, Fred. Lanno, Angelo Garubo and Anthony Maiorano.

(4b) Also honored by Local 1613 were, left to right: Michael Potuto, Nicholas Saulle, Ray Rotondi, Louis Politano, Anthony Nicotera, James Testa, Edward O. Wood and Salvatore Severini; standing: Pat. Quagliato, Dominick Spadafora, Daniel Sierchio, Brother Polimeni, Brother Rajoppi, Dominick Scordo Sr., Oron-Rodino.

(5) MILPITAS, CALIFORNIA—Members of Local 1861 held their first banquet honoring 'brothers with 25 or more years of service. The local has a membership of 387. At the banquet, 17 members received 25-year pins, and 68 received 30-years-or-more awards.

The guest speaker was International Representative Clarence Briggs. Others attending included Al Figone, secretary of the Bay Counties District Council; Joe Cambiano, retired board member; Joe O'Sullivan, Local 22 business representative and president of the Bay Counties District Council; James McPartlan, Local 22 assistant business representative; Earl Honerlah, Local 162 business representative; and Charles Young, Local 848 financial secretary and business representative.

In this photograph, some of Local 1861's pin recipients are pictured. They are, left to right: P. J. Flaherty, 32 years; George Beckett, 33 years; Walt Robinette, 25 years; H. Dahl, 33 years; Ted Cannell, 28 years; Ted Giles, 33 years; Alexander Ignatieff, 27 years; August Olson, 33 years; Ivar Johnson. 32 years; Thomas Craig, 33 years; Lloyd Crosby, 30 years; John G. Souza, 33 years; Roy Beltz, 32 years; Fred Backlund, 30 years; Ed E. Johnson, 30 years; Edwin Vargas, 28 years; and Rudy Wade, business representative, 33 years.

(5a) Other members of Local 1861 to be honored included: B. H. Wenk, 33 years; Tony Silva, 32 years; Joseph G. Faria, 34 years; Gordon Hill, 32 years; Ray L. Ott, 34 years; Carl Carlstrom, 32 years; Norman Callan, 33 years; Art Vierra, 28 years; Emil Christianson, 33 years; Vita Lis Johnson, 30 years; Don Cornutt, 30 years; Harry C. Grady, 34 years; Arnold Johnson, 33 years; Joe Jackson, 28 years; Neal R. Sanders, 27 years; Walter Gray, 33 years; Erling Bernsten, 33 years; and Edward C. Morris, 28 years.

(5b) Guests at Local 1861's banquet included, from left to right: Clarence Briggs, James McPartlan, Joe Cambiano, Al Figone, Joe O'Sullivan and Charles Rigmaiden.

Members unable to attend the banquet held by Local 1861 included: John Agapoff, 33 years; Louis Ambrose, 32 years; Herbert Anderson, 33 years; Alex Andrakin, 33 years; Frank Andrews, 33 years, has passed away; Frank Banks, 31 years; Axel Boklund, 26 years; Ernest Brown, 33 years; William Buntain, 34 years; Glenn Carlstrom, 32 years; Ira

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Castle, 32 years; Leland Cox, 31 years; Michael Dolgoff, 33 years; Valentine Eisen, 34 years; Gunnar Eklund, 33 years; Charles Ellerson, 47 years; Edward Ellingson, 27 years; Erhard Erickson, 33 years; Carl Frankson, 33 years; Gabriel Fredrickson, 27 years; Russell Frost, 32 years; George Hall, 27 years; Walter Hansen, 32 years; Wilton Herbert, 33 years; Gunnar Jacobson, 33 years; Vitalis Johanson, 38 years; Albin Johnson, 29 years; Elof Johnson, 33 years; John Johnson, 32 years; Edward Josephson, 33 years; J. B. King, 27 years; Arvid Krantz, 33 years, has since passed away; J. M. Kudriavtseff, 27 years; Nickolai Lepsoy, 32 years; William Liljevall, 34 years; Ralph Nordstrom, 33 years; Marshall Oliphant, 31 years; Roman Paulus, 33 years; Daniel Pederson, 34 years; Clarence Piezzi, 31 years; John Pleshko, 33 years; Emile Plise, Sr., 33 years; Alex Postnikoff, 33 years; Robert Robinson, 32 years; Peter Shuteroff, 33 years; Walter Stohlman, 33 years; Carl Swanson, 30 years; Charles Terry, 33 years; Ernest Vernon, 34 years; John Ward, 28 years; Walter Webster, 27 years.

(6) HASTINGS, NEBRASKA—Fred Carnahan (second from right) was one of two members of Local 1672 to receive a 50-year gold pin recently. Pictured here with Brother Carnahan are, from left: C. W. Cawiezel, business representative and financial secretary, George Arnold, President of the State Council of Carpenters, and Local 1672 president Paul Krinnheder. Also honored but unable to attend the picnic dinner was Henry Hamburg. He was presented with his pin at his home.

(7) DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE—Honored guests at Local 1031's recent banquet were, from left, Charles J. Gannon, state supervisor, Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; Perley E. Wiggin, member of Local 1031 for more than 50 years; and Moulton R. Jones Sr., member of Local 1031 for more than 30 years.

(7a) Others at the banquet included, standing: Mr. Gannon, and Paul M. Rogers, business representative of Local 1031; seated, left to right: Brother Wiggin, Brother Moulton, Mrs. Stevens, President Ernest E. Stevens, International Representative Carl Soderquist, financial secretary-treasurer James T. Dean, Mrs. Gaunya, Mrs. Dean, vice president Roswell Gaunya, Mrs. Janelle and apprenticeship school instructor Sinclair Janelle.

(8) BARBERTON, OHIO—Local 1935 recently awarded 25-year pins and journeyman certificates. Members who received the awards are pictured here. Front row: Carl Sick, Norm Tiffin and John Conners; back row: Frank Dean, Orel Geiler, Bill Rader, Paul Handshue, Lloyd Foraker and Stanley Jones.

(8a) Three members of Local 1935 who received journeyman certificates were left to right: Eddie Wisbey, Larry Mize and Gerald Everwine.

(8b) Officers and trustees of Local 1935 include, seated, left to right: Elmer Frey, Frank Dean and Lew Emerick; standing: Bill Hoffman, Tom Roberts, Frank Mekina, Fay Sutton, Mike Postak, George Frey, Bob Zager and John Beasley.

(9) SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA—Twenty-five year pins were presented to members of Local 2477 recently. President Arthur Rippee, at far left in photograph, presided over the ceremony.

Those receiving the awards included, front row, left to right: Hector Bizzini, Vance Harp, Jonas Waltner, Eldon Bowers, Roy Strate, Howard Triebel, Jack Stell and Murel Toomey; second row: Ray Mardon, John Young, Jess Matthews, Clarence Wilson, Orin Cummings, Pete Brumana, Jack Hunter, and Melvin Williams; third row: Noel Stover, Sam Davis, Franklin Main, Carmen Nelson, Lloyd Williams, Raymond Gasper, Millard Howell and Kennth Dunham.

Not present but also receiving pins were: Clarence Adams, Paul Ager, Melvin Beatty, Harry Bell, Harry Bomberg, Frank Bridger, Dewey Compton, William Doergess, C. M. Englebright, William Fickle, William Fuller, William Hadsell, Carl Hanson, Walter Hanson, Charles

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Hays, Thomas Hilton, Forrest Houtz, John Jenkins, Aage Johonson, Jay Lamberson, Norman McDaniel, Thomas Phillips, O. M. Raymer, D. C. Rodrick, Lawrence Simas, E. A. Wainer, Elonzo White, and C. E. Winningham.

10

(10) SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—Three members recently received their 25-year pins from Lumber and Sawmill Local 3170, Sacramento. From left, they are Clifford Lungstrom, Josephine Brown, and Louie Marsh. Not present for the picture but also receiving a pin was James Edwards.

Israeli Word for Carpenter Noted

The May Carpenter carried an article on the origins of the name "carpenter." Translations of the name were traced from different countries and time periods.

Recently, Michael Rubin, a member of Local 131, Seattle, Wash., wrote to add some additional background on the Hebrew derivation of the word. Said Brother Rubin:

"Having worked in the construction trade in Israel, and speaking Hebrew, as well as having the aid of my Israeli-born wife and the dictionary, I would like to point out that the complete word for carpenter in Hebrew is Charash-Ez. Charash meaning 'mechanic,' and Ez meaning 'wood,' the combination being carpenter."

This is a biblical word, Brother Rubin says, and therefore probably is not familiar to everyone. The modern popular Hebrew word for Carpenter is Nagar, but this is someone who, in English, would correspond to a cabinetmaker.

Brother Rubin adds: "People in construction are known as Tafsan. Strangely, I can not find the word in the dictionary, but I think it must be coined from 'tafas,' meaning seize, grasp, take hold, and 'leTapes,' meaning to climb. Therefore, a Tafsan would be someone who is grabbing tools and materials and climbing with them as carpenters in construction are called on to do."

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CANADIAN REPORT

Workers Main Victims Of Economic Policies

Authorities are warning that, if the Canadian government continues its economic squeeze, it could result in serious recession next year. This could mean heavy unemployment—from six to 10 percent.

Working people would be the chief sufferers from continuation of strong anti-inflationary policies. The Canadian Labor Congress has protested the government's policies vigorously. Trade union leaders have been backed by federal leader of the New Democratic Party Tommy Douglas.

Both labor leaders and the political party they support have been given ample ammunition for their protests by the Economic Council of Canada, an official body established by the government in an advisory capacity.

In its sixth annual report the Council warned that if the government's current deflationary policies were carried too far and too long, they could very well result in increased unemployment without having very much effect in stopping inflation.

Arthur Smith, chairman of ECC, feared that the government was headed toward "economic overkill"—too big a dose of anti-inflationary medicine could poison the system instead of curing the disease.

Part of the Canadian problem stems from deflationary policies in the United States. U.S. is Canada's biggest customer. Slow-down there is bound to have an effect in Canada. When you add Canadian deflationary policy to the effects of U.S. policy in Canada—that means "economic overkill."

Federal Civil Servants Hold First Big Protest

Federal civil servants are worried about government pronouncements about laying off 25,000 of them—most of them in the capital city of Ottawa, which is largely dependent on civil service incomes.

The start of the lay-offs came as a shock to the civil servants, who over the years have considered that they have reasonable security of tenture. They were shocked enough to hold a protest meeting on Parliament Hill—first time in history, even though the turnout was not very good.

A new element has been added to the Ottawa civil service in the last few years. They have been unionized, either in their own independent associations or in organizations like the postal workers affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress.

They look upon the government's new edict about layoffs as a form of retribution for their union demands. This may or may not be true, but when established employees are told that they are no longer needed because they've reached the age of 60, it looks like it. The normal retirement age is 65, and the government has made no special provision for updating the pensions of those laid off earlier.

What the federal authorities may be trying to do is to set an example for industry to follow by way of anti-inflationary policies. But workers resent being made the scapegoats for inflation, real and imagined, and so do workers employed by the government.

The government also took a crack at their employees by stopping its share of the monthly medicare premiums. This caused a real outcry and the authorities starting backing down.

Whatever the result of the federal policies, they can only result in uniting the employees, strengthening their organizations and improving their solidarity.

Union Membership Up In 1968 Tabulation

A recent report from the Canada Department of Labor shows that trade union membership increased 64,000 in 1968 for a total of 2,074,000 at the end of the year.

Most of the increase was due to the inclusion of provincial public employees in the figures.

The just-over-two-million figure for membership in Canada represents only 26.3 per cent of Canada's labor force or 32.5 per cent of non-agricultural paid workers. The latter figure was 33.1 per cent a year earlier.

In 1969 there were 101 international unions, 59 national unions, 196 directly-chartered locals (152 with the CLC and 44 with the Quebec-based CNTU) and 124 independent local organizations.

International unions included 65 per cent of trade union membership, national unions 31.3 per cent.

It is significant that 18 unions hold 52.3 per cent of the total membership. The report says that this indicates a trend toward fewer and larger unions, reflecting CLC and CNTU policies to encourage mergers.

CLC Protests New Postal Rate Hikes

The Canadian Labor Congress has called a conference for November 12th and 13th in Ottawa to protest the new postal rates. This is another step in the campaign to influence the government in the direction of easing its policy.

A Committee for Fair Postal Rates has been set up. All interested non-profit organizations have been asked to send delegates and lend their support.

Chairman of the committee is CLC Secretary-Treasurer William Dodge who said, "The postal rate increases are effectively stifling free communication in a democratic society by pricing periodicals of non-profit organizations out of the market."

New Benefits Apply Under Pension Plan

The Canada Pension Plan now provides: 1) a retirement pension, 2) a death benefit, 3) a widow's pension, 4) a disabled widower's pension, and 5) orphan's benefits.

Starting January 1, 1970, it will also provide a disability pension and a pension on behalf of children of a disabled contributor.

All employees are included in the plan on a compulsory basis if they are between the ages of 18 and 70, earn over $600 a year, or if self-employed, have a net profit of at least $800.

The benefits are portable. A person can change jobs in Canada without losing benefits which, by the way, increase with the cost of living, but at a maximum increase of two percent.

Benefits are payable anywhere in the world on application.

Company Profits Up In Tax Calculation

New figures soon to be released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics will show company profits higher than stated up until now.

This is the result of calculating company profits on the basis of their financial reports to their shareholders instead of to the tax collector.

The new figures will be up to 50 per cent higher than the old ones. For 1967 it is estimated that the amount reported to the tax collector by all corporations was $2,754,000,000. The amount of profit reported to shareholders was $3,987,000,000—a difference of 45 percent.

New Democratic Party Advances

The new Democratic Party won the Manitoba provincial election to become the government. Then it lost the British Columbia election and its new leader, labor lawyer Tom Berger.

But another cheering note was the victory of a New Democratic Party candidate in a "safe" Conservative seat in Ontario, near the home of Ontario's Premier John Robarts. The seat was Middlesex South which includes a slice of London city.

Archdeacon Ken Bolton, a spry and active 63, won handily over the Tory and the Liberal, by gaining votes in both urban and rural areas.

Here is one of the few instances where farmer and labor votes combined to elect a farmer-labor candidate, in this instance a New Democratic Party man. The NDP is usually considered the Labor Party.

Ontario Medicare Costs Are Higher

The Ontario Health Services Insurance Plan covering medicare is charging the highest rates of any public plan in Canada. The yearly premiums have been set at the same level as they were last year before the new medicare plan came into effect—that is, $70.80 a year for a single person, $141.60 a year for a married couple, $177 a year for a couple with one child.

In Ontario, then, a family will pay in one month almost as much as they would pay in one year in either Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

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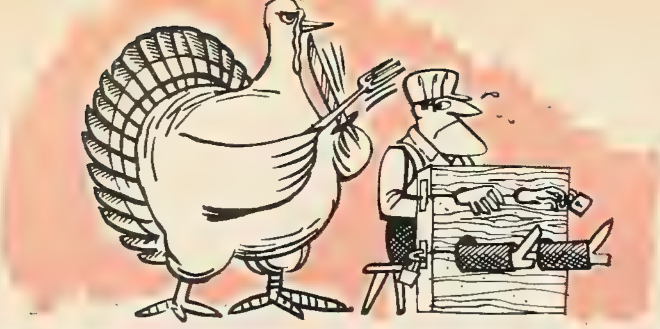


PLANE GOSSIP

SEND IN YOUR FAVORITES! MAIL TO: PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONST. AVE. N.W., WASH., D.C. 20001. (SORRY, NO PAYMENT)

The Old Shell Game

The shopper asked the grocery clerk for a dozen eggs. "Do you want white eggs or brown eggs?" he asked.

"It doesn't make any difference," she replied. "I'm not going to eat the shells."—E. Findlay.

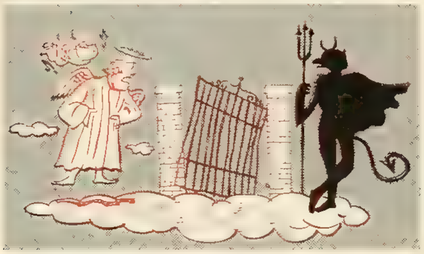
MAKE YOUR $$ CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Now the Ex-Boyfriend

"When, darling," the girl asked tenderly, "did you first know you loved me?"

The boy thought. Finally he said, "When I began to get mad when people said you were brainless and ugly."

UNION DUES BUY RAISES



Scarce Heavenly Item

It seems there is a gate separating heaven and hell. One day it broke down and St. Peter said: "This time it's your turn to get it fixed."

"My men are much too busy to fool with a broken gate," replied Satan.

"Then I'll sue you!" shouted St. Peter.

"Don't be foolish," smirked Satan. "Where would YOU get a lawyer?"

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Say It Again!

The dentist looking down the woman's mouth said: "You have the biggest cavity I've ever seen . . . the biggest cavity I've ever seen."

"You didn't have to repeat it!" she objected.

"I didn't," said the chopper snatcher. "That was the echo!"—Jeanie Worthen, Waco, Texas.

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Man or Mouse

Said the husband to the bride: "Darling, these bills for clothes are for finery you bought before we were married. Don't you think it's unfair to ask the mouse to pay for the cheese he was trapped with?"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

A Painful T(r)ooth

The man in the dentist's chair was obviously scared, so the understanding gent in white poured him a generous dollop of bourbon. That was so good, the man asked for another and, when the dentist went out of the office for a minute, he helped himself again. On his return, the dentist said: "Well, now . . . do you have your courage back?"

"Yeah!" snarled the patient. "I'd like to see any so-and-so try to touch my teeth!"

UNITED WE STAND

End of an Era

The honeymoon is over when she starts calling him "Listen" instead of "Honey."

This Month's Limerick

The national tune of Hong Kong
Is a peculiarly depressing song.
One note's all it has . . .
This far-eastern jazz . . .
But it sounds groovy when played on a gong.

Underscored Difference

The union carpenter, assigned to check on a non-union job, joined the work force. The first morning the foreman approached and yelled: "Okay, all you dummies, grab your tool boxes and follow me!" Everyone moved out except the union man.

"Well, what about you?" asked the foreman.

The union man replied: "There sure were a lot of them, eh?"—Louis Delin, Local 608, N.Y.

B SURE 2 VOTE

A Loan at Last!

The bank president fell off a yacht. While others scurried for a life preserver, the captain considered jumping in to help. But first he asked: "Can you float alone?"

"Of course I can," shouted the floundering banker. "But this is a helluva time to talk business!"

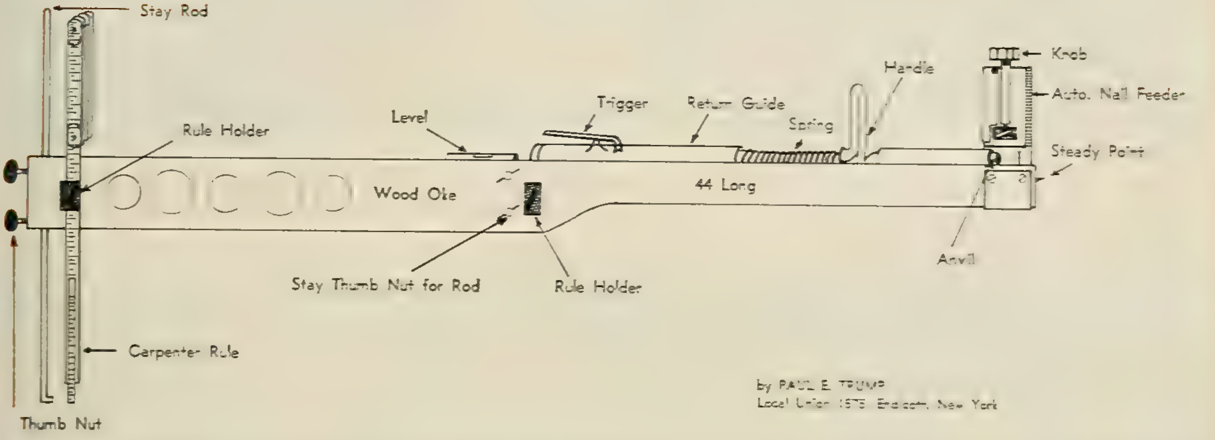
INJURIES R NO JOKE—BE SAFE

A Little Knowledge

Sue McWhackie, our dumb secretary, believes everybody in New York City is stupid because she read in a magazine that the population there is very dense.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Local 1575 Member Invents Grading Gun



Local 1575, Endicott, New York, has sent along this diagram of a "tri-gun," invented by one of its members, Paul E. Trump.

The gun is used for shooting grade in bridge and other forms of construction.

George F. Zimmer, also a member of Local 1575, reports that the "tri-gun" has been used and has been proven to give accurate grades on bridge construction.

The diagram above gives a detailed picture of the gun.

New Officers For Georgia Local Union

New officers were installed recently at Local 283, Augusta, Ga. Pictured in the foreground are Hammond W. Boyd, Local 283 president, and J. G. Brown, International Representative. In background, from left to right, are: T. B. Strickland, secretary-treasurer, Georgia State Council of Carpenters; Tommy Renew, conductor; W. T. Brantley, treasurer; J. C. Todd, trustee; J. Harold Dye, financial secretary and business representative; W. B. Hodges, vice president; D. B. O'Connell, recording secretary; E. L. Wilkerson, trustee; R. H. Partridge Jr., trustee; and Broadus M. Lewis, warden.

Two Retirees

Two members and former officers of Local 2094, Forest Park, Ill., have retired after more than 30 years of service each. They are Willard Thaisen, business representative and former president, and Charles Marks, financial secretary and treasurer. Both were charter members of Local 2094. In the center is Russell Frees, Local 2094 president.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS: Be sure to print or write all names and titles plainly and clearly, from left to right, when sending pictures for publication in The Carpenter. Check to be certain everyone is identified.

More Instructor Training Seminars in Washington

Three more in the series of 17 training seminars for apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship instructors and coordinators have been held at General Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Here are views of the participants in these three seminars, held recently.

The two pictures shown above are of seminars held during the month of September, shortly after the 1969 Apprenticeship Contest.

The picture above was taken in October, soon after the return of the General Officers from the AFL-CIO Convention at Atlantic City, N.J.

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

■ Western Double Take

Judging from the flow of letters and photographs received the past few months, the outdoor-loving membership had a ball, fishing the lakes, streams and saltchuck over the country's far-flung acres. Here's an over-the-shoulder look at the action:

Mightiest of the sea-run trout is the steelhead, a migratory member of the rainbow clan. Avid pursuer of these giant 'bows is Gerald E. Hunting of San Jose, California, a member of Local 848, San Bruno, and from what we hear he's good at it. Here's a look-see at past "double take" by Brother Hunting: A chrome-bright pair of steelhead, nipped on light gear, topped off with with salmon roe and yarn for bait, from the San Lorenzo River near Santa Cruz. Largest steelie tipped the scales at 6-lbs., 5-ozs., smaller one at 4-lbs., 10-ozs. Dual catch was made in less than two hours.

"Western double take."

■ Mistaken Identity

Valentine Glass of Franklin Square, L. I., a member of Local 1921 in Hempstead, figures he got the nicest Valentine of his life this past St. Valentine's Day while on a vacation junket to the Hawaiian Islands. On his first charter-boat trip on the briny off Honolulu, he left his rig unattended for a split second, just long enough for a monster of the deep to take hold of his bait. He was hurriedly summoned to his chair where he plopped down and began to fight the throbbing finster at the other end. Thinking Glass had foul-hooked a small marlin from the dogged action of the fish, Skipper Clyde Dillon of the "Kamono" told him to bear down; horse the fish in. Glass complied; had the leader above surface in 20 minutes, only to discover that he had hooked a big ahi (yellow fin tuna) that later tipped the scales at 120 pounds.

But the Kamono's skipper paid the price for causing Brother Glass to hurry the retrieve as the fish, after only 20 minutes of fight, was still as strong as a bull, almost tearing his hands off as he held the leader.

All in all, I'd say it was a "Happy Valentine's Day." Ouch!

Here's a photograph of Valentine (hat in hand) with his hard-earned bounty of the deep.

"Mistaken identity."

■ Beating the Drum

Readers started "beating the drum" a few issues back when we reported a 23-lb. drum taken from the Gulf by Brother E. O. Wolff of Baytown, Texas, a long-time member of Local 1274 in Decatur, Alabama. First Carpenter to beat the drum was A. "Frenchy" Menard of Nederland, Texas, a member of Local 610 at Port Arthur. He nipped a 40-lb. specimen from East Bay, not too far from the Union Hall.

Prior to Menard's catch other letters from the membership were received citing catches which "beat Brother Wolff's drum," and are hearby recorded in column records.

A 29-lb. drum by B. L. "Bill" Williams of Local 1104, Tyler, Texas, from "Big Eddy" on the Neeches River near Noonday, Texas.

A 37½-lb. lunker by Ralph A. Spencer of Kansas City, Mo., member of Local 61, from the ship channel near Shrimp Basin, Brownsville, Tex.

And a 39 pounder by Walter Guenther of Floresville, Texas, one of six chunky specimens that he and Vernon Buckhorn, both members of Local 14 in San Antonio, eased from the Saltchuck out of Port Aransas, Tex. Here's a photograph of Brothers Guenther and Buckhorn with the big drum.

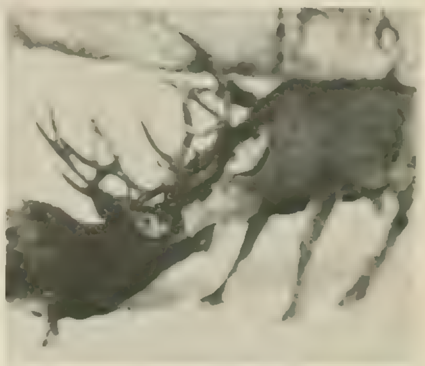
At this writing Menard's 40 pounder is still on the top rung. Again, I ask: Can anyone beat that drum?

"Beating the drum."

■ Racked Up

Although the deer's cumbersome rack offers little impediment to it as it goes charging through the deep tangled woods, it can be instrumental in causing

Continued on Page 30



"Racked up."

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Outdoor Meanderings

Continued from Page 29

death when said racks of two bucks become locked during a fighting match. Such a fate might have befallen a pair of bucks had it not been for the fortuitous arrival of western correspondent Ray E. Rusco of Grand Lake, Colorado, and his hunt partner, on the scene.

Rusco snapped the following photograph of two large bucks, caught in a tight angler lock which in all probability would have resulted in the death of both animals. The hunters sawed off one of the bucks antler points—which, by the way, is a very ticklish operation—freeing them. Released, the bucks scampered off into the nearby willows, where a doe spectator was patiently awaiting them.

■ Wet Sleeve Remedy

Every duck hunter knows how annoying wet sleeves can be on a hunting coat, especially on a cold day. Here's one man's idea on how to remedy the situation:

Have an 8 to 10 inch zipper installed in the sleeve of your hunting coat. When you have to reach down in the water to retrieve a bird, simply open the zipper and slip the coat sleeve up your arm. Close the zipper and your sleeve is dry and warm.

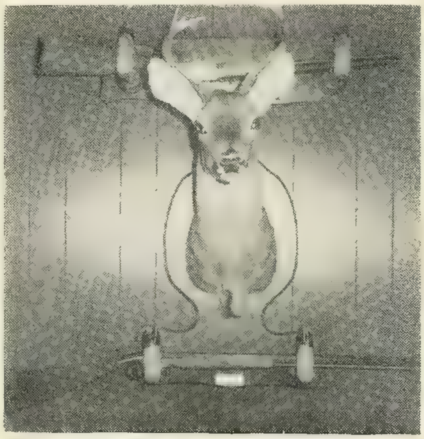
Trappers, who have to reach down to examine an inundated trap, might also want to do this.

■ Dear, Dear! Many Deer

The most numerous and far-flung species of deer in the continental United States is the whitetail. The last big game inventory showed a whitetail population of nearly seven million. Second in numbers appears to be the mule deer of the west with a count of close to six million in 1963 while the number of western blacktail deer counted for the same year showed about 1½ million.

Though we have failed miserably in many areas to restore wildlife populations to their former numerical standing, we have managed to "hold the line" in deer management.

As an example, fewer than 3,000 whitetails were killed in Pennsylvania in 1920, a dangerous low which signalled an all-out effort by Keystone-State game biologists to get to work. Five years ago, nearly 85,000 deer were harvested in Pennsylvania—without any apparent dent in the seed herd.



Huffer's 8-Point Whitetail

In Michigan, where deer once faced almost complete extinction, the last big-game census showed a count of 685,000 whitetail! Even an extremely heavily-populated state like Illinois held over 67,000 whitetail according to the last census there.

One of the most attractive whitetail trophy heads we've seen in many a day can be credited to John C. Huffer of Tuscola, Illinois, a member of Local 44 at Champaign. Here's a photograph of John's mount of 8-point whitetail he bagged last season in his home state. It's one of the heaviest of that species we've heard tell about in quite a spell—dressed out at 185 pounds at Havana, Ill., checking station.

■ Aged in the Wood

The following photo from James E. W. Willden of Salt Lake City, Utah, a member of Local 184, is dubbed by him: "Aged in the Wood." He writes:

"Dear Fred:

"The enclosed photo shows the skull (hidden behind stump) and antlers of a 4-point mule deer, which was solidly stuck in the crouch of an aspen tree. It was discovered by myself and Ed Clement, also a member of Local 184. We run on to it in Pole Canyon out of Beaver City, Utah. It was up in the tree quite a way, with the nose pointed down which indicated that it was on frozen snow. It must have fallen through the snow and became trapped."

■ Help Is Needed

We're running a bit low on hunt letters and photographs. We'd be glad to send a pair of Krocodile fishing lures to all members of the Carpenters' Union who send in a photograph of a hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photograph is about. Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. OM
2833 S.E. 33rd Place
Portland, Oregon 97202

All members of the family and, of course, reitred members are eligible. Please mention your Local number. It doesn't have to be a professional-like photograph, a good clear snapshot, either color or black-and-white will do.

1969 CLIC Campaign Monthly Report

When the New Jersey State Council met in September, the delegates present contributed a total of $720.00 to the CLIC Campaign.

Ohio, New York, and Florida States all held their conventions in October with Ohio officers collecting the high of $1,800.00 from those in attendance; New York's total hit $1,530.00, and Florida attendants collected $925.00.

Also meeting in October were the Montana, Mississippi, and Kentucky State Council Conventions. Montana delegates present contributed a total of $35.00 to the campaign; Mississippi collected $40.00 in donations, and Kentucky's total amount was $180.00.

The convention contributions noted above have been credited to the various locals, and are included in the totals below.

CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS 1969 CAMPAIGN

(as of October 17, 1969)

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
	ALABAMA	
103	Birmingham	$ 20.00*
1192	Birmingham	22.00
	ALASKA	
466	Sitka	23.00*
1243	Fairbanks	75.00*
1281	Anchorage	70.00*
1501	Ketchikan	12.00*
2162	Kodiak	12.00*
2247	Juneau	30.00*
2520	Anchorage	70.00*
	ARIZONA	
221	Morenci	9.00
857	Tucson	66.00*
1089	Phoenix	30.00
	ARKANSAS	
690	Little Rock	10.00*
1722	Arkadelphia	10.00
	CALIFORNIA	
25	Los Angeles	10.00
34	San Francisco	25.00
36	Oakland	10.00*
42	San Francisco	35.00
483	San Francisco	240.00*
586	Sacramento	260.00
1149	San Francisco	45.00
1323	Monterey	10.00
1358	La Jolla	17.00
1407	San Pedro	10.00*
2046	Martinez	10.00
2114	Napa	15.00
2559	San Francisco	20.00*
2608	Redding	10.00*
2801	Feather Falls	10.00*
2808	Arcata	10.00*
2882	Santa Rosa	10.00*
2907	Weed	10.00*
3068	Redlands	10.00*
3088	Stockton	10.00*
3170	Sacramento	10.00*
3184	Fresno	10.00*
	COLORADO	
2834	Denver	10.00
	CONNECTICUT	
30	New London	31.00*
79	New Haven	68.00
196	Greenwich	40.00
825	Willimantic	21.00
1941	Hartford	20.00
	DELAWARE	
1545	Wilmington	20.00
	WASHINGTON D. C.	
132	Washington	90.00*
528	Washington	5.00
1145	Washington	10.00*
1590	Washington	232.00*
1631	Washington	55.00
1694	Washington	30.00*
1831	Washington	20.00*
2456	Washington	65.00*
	FLORIDA	
405	Miami	40.00*
531	St. Petersburg	10.00*
627	Jacksonville	150.00*
696	Tampa	75.00*
727	Hialeah	100.00
819	West Palm Beach	70.00*
993	Miami	20.00*
1250	Homestead	70.00*
1275	Clearwater	10.00*
1278	Gainesville	10.00*
1308	Lake Worth	40.00*
1379	North Miami	70.00*
1394	Fort Lauderdale	80.00*
1509	Miami	70.00*
1510	Tampa	40.00*
1554	Miami	20.00*
1641	Naples	10.00*
1685	Pineda	10.00*
1725	Daytona Beach	50.00
1765	Orlando	10.00*
1766	Boca Raton	10.00*
1927	Delray Beach	20.00*
1947	Hollywood	50.00*
2024	Miami	140.00*
2261	Fort Meyers	10.00*
2368	Valparaiso Vic.	10.00*
2376	Sanford	10.00*
2411	Jacksonville	10.00*
2770	West Palm Beach	30.00*
2795	Fort Lauderdale	20.00*
3206	Pompano Beach	30.00*
	GEORGIA	
256	Savannah	40.00
	IDAHO	
1482	Grangeville	18.00*
	ILLINOIS	
1	Chicago	70.00*
10	Chicago	10.00*
13	Chicago	126.00

Continued on Page 32

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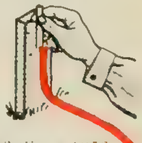

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CLIC Report

Continued from Page 31

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
16	Springfield	30.00*
21	Chicago	10.00*
44	Champaign Urbana	51.00*
54	Chicago	10.00*
58	Chicago	1074.50
62	Chicago	100.50*
63	Bloomington	20.00*
80	Chicago	634.00
141	Chicago	10.00*
166	Rock Island	20.00*
169	East St. Louis	30.00*
174	Joliet	50.00*
183	Peoria	10.00*
189	Quincy	10.00*
195	Peru	10.00*
199	Chicago	20.00*
241	Moline	30.00*
242	Chicago	135.00*
269	Danville	20.00*
272	Chicago Heights	9.00
295	Collinsville	20.00*
341	Chicago	20.00
347	Mattoon	10.00*
360	Galesburg	40.00*
363	Elgin	10.00*
367	Centralia	150.00*
377	Alton	20.00*
416	Chicago	20.00*
419	Chicago	10.00*
433	Belleville	30.00*
434	Chicago	40.00*
461	Highwood	90.00*
496	Kankakee	10.00*
568	Lincoln	10.00*
578	Chicago	10.00*
604	Murphysboro	10.00*
633	Madison	10.00*
644	Pekin	10.00*
661	Ottawa	10.00*
695	Sterling	10.00*
742	Decatur	10.00*
748	Taylorville	10.00*
792	Rockford	40.00*
803	Metropolis	10.00*
812	Cairo	20.00*
839	Des Plaines	650.00*
904	Jacksonville	20.00*
916	Aurora	30.00*
999	Mt. Vernon	10.00*
1092	Marseilles	42.00*
1185	Chicago	30.00*
1265	Monmouth	20.00*
1307	Evanston	10.00*
1361	Chester	40.00*
1367	Chicago	10.00*
1527	Wheaton	20.00*
1675	Breese	10.00*
1693	Chicago	10.00*
1784	Chicago	74.00*
1883	Macomb	72.00
1889	Downers Grove	80.00*
1922	Chicago	10.00*
2014	Barrington	50.00*
2040	Paris	10.00*
2087	Crystal Lake	10.00*
2094	Chicago	10.00*
2158	Rock Island	10.00*
3273	Olney	10.00*

INDIANA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
60	Indianapolis	50.00*
90	Evansville	10.00*
113	Chesterton	30.00*
133	Terre Haute	71.00*
215	Lafayette	60.00*
232	Fort Wayne	20.00*
274	Vincennes	60.00*
352	Anderson	30.00*
365	Marion	10.00*
413	South Bend	40.00*
436	New Albany	40.00*
533	Jeffersonville	20.00
565	Elkhart	20.00*
588	Montezuma	20.00
592	Muncie	30.00*
599	Hammond	70.00*
694	Boonville	20.00*
734	Kokomo	30.00*
758	Indianapolis	40.00*
985	Gary	60.00*
1003	Indianapolis	11.00*
1110	East Chicago	30.00*
1142	Lawrenceburg	10.00*
1236	Michigan City	30.00*
1317	East Chicago	80.00*
1465	Frankfort	10.00*
1485	La Porte	20.00*
1636	Whiting	30.00*
1664	Bloomington	10.00*
1816	Plymouth	10.00*
1858	Lowell	20.00*
1873	Valparaiso	30.00*
1899	Hobart	50.00*
1938	Crown Point	10.00*
2060	Logansport	20.00*
2346	Greensburg	10.00*
2441	Corydon	10.00*
2601	Lafayette	30.00*
2670	Goshen	10.00*
2748	Rensselaer	10.00*
3000	Crown Point	30.00*
3154	Monticello	40.00*
3210	Madison	20.00*
3213	Rensselaer	10.00*
3228	Winchester	20.00*
3241	Covington	50.00*

IOWA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
534	Burlington	4.00

KANSAS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
714	Olathe	10.00*

KENTUCKY

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
64	Louisville	10.00*
472	Ashland	10.00*
559	Paducah	20.00*
601	Henderson	10.00*
698	Newport	20.00*
712	Covington	40.00*
783	Sioux Falls	10.00*
785	Covington	30.00*
1080	Owensboro	70.00*
1341	Owensboro	10.00*
1734	Murray	10.00*
2049	Gilbertsville	10.00*
2156	Bowling Green	22.00

LOUISIANA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
1846	New Orleans	100.00
2192	Ruston	7.00
2258	Houma	69.00

MAINE

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
517	Portland	10.00*
621	Bangor	20.00

MARYLAND

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
1126	Annapolis	10.00*

MASSACHUSETTS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
32	Springfield	184.00*
33	Boston	430.00*
40	Boston	300.00*
48	Fitchburg	60.00*
49	Lowell	20.00*
51	Boston	120.00*
56	Boston	60.00*
67	Boston	170.00*
82	Haverhill	40.00*
107	Worcester	10.00*
111	Lawrence	138.00*
193	North Adams	20.00*
218	Boston	90.00*

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
275	Newton	60.00*
327	Attleboro	10.00*
351	Northampton	20.00*
390	Holyoke	40.00*
444	Pittsfield	40.00*
540	Waltham	55.00*
595	Lynn	10.00*
624	Brockton	40.00*
656	Holyoke	12.00*
680	Newton	33.00*
693	Needham	10.00*
708	West Newton	22.00*
762	Quincy	20.00*
831	Arlington	10.00*
847	Natick	10.00*
858	Clinton	20.00*
860	Framingham	50.00*
862	Wakefield	10.00*
866	Norwood	33.00*
867	Milford	10.00*
878	Beverly	39.00*
885	Woburn	30.00*
888	Salem	10.00*
910	Gloucester	10.00*
1035	Taunton	60.00*
1121	Boston & Vicinity	20.00*
1144	Danvers	10.00*
1210	Salem	20.00*
1305	Fall River	40.00*
1479	Walpole	46.00*
1531	Rockland	10.00*
1550	Braintree	30.00*
2168	Boston	30.00*
3126	Boston & Vicinity	10.00*

MICHIGAN

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
19	Detroit	20.00*
26	East Detroit	40.00*
100	Muskegon	20.00*
116	Bay City	10.00*
227	Adrian	10.00*
297	Kalamazoo	106.00*
334	Saginaw	70.00*
335	Grand Rapids	50.00*
337	Detroit	77.00*
512	Ann Arbor	10.00*
651	Jackson	10.00*
674	Mt. Clemens	20.00*
898	St. Joseph	20.00*
958	Marquette	10.00*
982	Detroit	60.00*
998	Royal Oak	40.00*
1102	Detroit	40.00*
1132	Alpena	10.00*
1191	Lansing	10.00*
1301	Monroe	75.00*
1373	Flint	71.00*
1433	Detroit	60.00*
1452	Detroit	40.00*
1461	Traverse City	10.00*
1513	Detroit	160.00*
2026	Coldwater	8.00
2065	Iron Mountain	10.00*
2252	Grand Rapids	10.00*
2265	Detroit	10.00*
2585	Saginaw	110.00
2917	Lansing	10.00*

MINNESOTA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
87	St. Paul	10.00*
549	Minneapolis	20.00*
617	Alexandria	17.00
766	Albert Lea	16.00

MISSISSIPPI

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
387	Columbus	63.00*
1471	Jackson	36.00

MISSOURI

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
5	St. Louis	60.00
47	St. Louis	77.00
61	Kansas City	20.00*
1739	Kirkwood	33.00
1795	Farmington	25.00*
2057	Kirksville	10.00
2282	Flat River	2.00

MONTANA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
153	Helena	10.00*
286	Great Falls	10.00*
557	Bozeman	10.00*
718	Havre	15.00*
911	Kalispell	10.00*
2405	Kalispell	10.00*
2425	Glendive	10.00*

NEBRASKA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
1055	Lincoln	30.00
1881	Fremont	2.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
538	Concord	10.00*
921	Portsmouth	75.00*
1616	Nashua	31.00*
2276	Berlin	10.00

NEW JERSEY

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
15	Hackensack	40.00*
23	Dover	40.00*
31	Trenton	30.00*
65	Perth Amboy	10.00*
118	Jersey City	20.00*
121	Vineland	40.00*
155	Plainfield	20.00*
299	Union City	20.00*
306	Newark	40.00
325	Paterson	110.00*
391	Hoboken	20.00
393	Camden	221.00*
399	Philipsburg	10.00*
429	Montclair	10.00*
432	Atlantic City	85.00*
455	Somerville	40.00*
467	Hoboken	10.00*
486	Bayonne	60.00*
490	Passaic	80.00*
542	Salem	70.00*
612	Union Hill	10.00
620	Madison	140.00*
715	Elizabeth	160.00*
781	Princeton	27.00*
821	Newark	85.00*
842	Pleasantville	20.00*
1006	New Brunswick	20.00*
1107	North Plainfield	10.00*
1209	Newark	10.00*
1269	Trenton	10.00*
1489	Burlington	150.00*
1493	Pompton Lake	30.00*
1613	Newark	20.00*
1743	Wildwood	10.00*
2018	Lakewood	110.00
2250	Red Bank	100.00*
2315	Jersey City	30.00*

NEW MEXICO

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
1319	Albuquerque	182.00*
1962	Las Cruces	10.00

NEW YORK

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
6	Amsterdam	60.00*
9	Buffalo	20.00*
12	Syracuse	288.00*
20	New York	20.00*
53	White Plains	46.00*
66	Jamestown	10.00*
72	Rochester	20.00*
77	Port Chester	15.00*
78	Troy	10.00*
99	Cohoes	20.00*
117	Albany	363.00*
125	Utica	60.00*
135	New York	240.00*
146	Schenectady	10.00*
163	Peekskill	100.00*
187	Geneva	10.00*
188	Yonkers	41.00*
203	Poughkeepsie	15.00*

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CLIC Report

Continued from Page 33

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
229	Glens Falls	36.00*
246	New York	753.00*
251	Kingston	15.00*
257	New York	460.00*
278	Watertown	20.00*
281	Binghamton	65.00*
284	New York	132.00*
289	Lockport	20.00*
298	New York	283.00*
301	Newburgh	50.00*
310	Norwich	20.00*
322	Niagara Falls	20.00*
350	New Rochelle	20.00*
353	New York	115.00*
357	Islip	160.00
366	New York	20.00*
369	North Tonawanda	20.00*
374	Buffalo	30.00*
385	New York	118.50*
412	Sayville	70.00*
440	Buffalo	47.00
447	Ossining	58.00
453	Auburn	40.00*
488	New York	60.00*
502	Canandaigua	50.00*
532	Elmira	20.00*
543	Mamaroneck	20.00*
574	Middletown	85.00*
603	Ithaca	35.00*
608	New York	270.00*
662	Mt. Morris	10.00*
689	Dunkirk	10.00*
700	Corning	20.00*
729	Liberty	20.00
740	New York	46.00*
747	Oswego	70.00*
754	Fulton	30.00*
787	New York	90.00*
791	New York	50.00*
808	New York	71.00*
895	Tarrytown	18.00
950	New York	15.00*
956	New York	10.00
964	Rockland Co.	60.00*
1016	Rome	15.00*
1042	Plattsburgh	224.00*
1093	Glencove	10.00*
1115	Pleasantville	11.00*
1134	Mt. Kisco	60.00*
1135	Port Jefferson	60.00
1151	Batavia	10.00*
1162	College Point, L. I.	60.00*
1163	Rochester	10.00*
1164	New York	10.00
1167	Smithtown Branch	80.00*
1175	Kingston	30.00*
1204	New York	80.00*
1292	Huntington	85.00*
1318	Farmingdale	20.00
1345	Buffalo	10.00*
1397	North Hemstead	110.00*
1420	Hastings	10.00*
1456	New York	70.00*
1483	Patchogue	52.00
1508	Lyons	20.00
1511	Southampton	20.00
1536	New York	207.00*
1575	Endicott	10.00*
1577	Buffalo	10.00*
1600	Cannonsville	10.00*
1649	Woodhaven	100.00
1656	Oneonta	20.00*
1657	New York	90.00*
1704	Carmel Kent	11.00*
1757	Buffalo	40.00*
1772	Hicksville	10.00*
1888	New York	110.00*
1921	Hempstead	30.00*
1973	Riverhead	30.00
1978	Buffalo	10.00*
2054	Horseheads	5.00*
2100	Amityville	20.00
2117	Flushing	10.00*
2155	New York	20.00*
2161	Catskill	15.00*
2163	New York	20.00*
2236	New York	30.00
2241	Brooklyn	72.00*
2287	New York	20.00*
2295	New York	10.00*
2305	New York	20.00*
2328	Saugerties	10.00*
2407	Rochester	10.00*
2440	Montrose	20.00*
2632	New York	20.00*
2669	West Islip	81.00*
2682	New York	20.00*
2765	Nassau Co.	15.00*
2947	New York	20.00*
3127	New York	10.00*
3211	Herkimer	20.00

OHIO

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
11	Cleveland	60.00*
29	Cincinnati	80.00*
104	Dayton	20.00*
105	Cleveland	160.00*
143	Canton	10.00*
171	Youngstown	60.00*
182	Cleveland	70.00*
186	Steubenville	10.00*
200	Columbus	255.00*
224	Cincinnati	30.00*
245	Cambridge	10.00*
356	Marietta	20.00*
372	Lima	10.00*
404	Lake Co.	40.00
415	Cincinnati	30.00*
437	Portsmouth	30.00*
639	Akron	40.00*
650	Pomeroy	10.00*
660	Springfield	10.00*
703	Lockland	10.00*
705	Lorain	10.00*
716	Zanesville	30.00*
735	Mansfield	20.00*
854	Madisonville	60.00*
873	Cincinnati	10.00*
940	Sandusky	10.00*
976	Marion	40.00*
1079	Steubenville	10.00*
1108	Cleveland	70.00*
1138	Toledo	10.00*
1189	Columbiana Co.	20.00*
1359	Toledo	10.00*
1365	Cleveland	66.00*
1393	Toledo	20.00*
1413	Ottawa	20.00
1426	Elyria	20.00*
1438	Warren	70.00*
1454	Cincinnati	40.00*
1477	Middletown	20.00*
1499	Kent	20.00*
1503	Amherst	20.00*
1514	Niles	10.00*
1519	Ironton	10.00*
1602	Cincinnati	20.00*
1629	Ashtabula	2.00
1750	Cleveland	50.00*
1871	Cleveland	40.00*
1902	Cleveland	20.00*
1929	Cleveland	60.00*
1935	Barberton	10.00*
2092	Canton	10.00*
2180	Defiance	19.50
2239	Port Clinton	10.00*
2280	Mount Vernon	10.00
2338	Wadsworth	10.00*
2783	Columbus	10.00*

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	OKLAHOMA	
329	Oklahoma City	10.00
986	McAlester	10.00
1060	Norman	20.00
1072	Muskogee	10.00*
1585	Lawton	10.00*
1659	Bartlesville	20.00
	OREGON	
226	Portland	43.00*
583	Portland	21.00*
738	Portland	35.00*
1017	Redmond	22.00
1020	Portland	51.00*
1065	Salem	10.00*
1087	Harrisburg	40.00*
1223	Coos Bay	10.00*
1388	Oregon City	21.00*
1746	Portland	10.00*
1857	Portland	45.00*
2067	Medford	10.00*
2133	Albany	10.00*
2181	Corvallis	14.00
2416	Portland	10.00*
2531	Portland	10.00*
2554	Lebanon	24.00*
2701	Lakeview	20.00
2714	Dallas	40.00
2756	Goshen	10.00*
2784	Coquille	10.00*
2787	Springfield	40.00*
2822	St. Helens	20.00*
2835	Independence	10.00*
2851	La Grande	40.00*
2881	Portland	10.00*
2896	Lyons	10.00*
2942	Albany	34.00*
2949	Roseburg	4.00
2961	St. Helens	20.00*
3091	Vaughn	10.00*
	PENNSYLVANIA	
8	Philadelphia	55.00
37	Shamokin	10.00*
59	Lancaster	20.00*
81	Erie	40.00
122	Philadelphia	152.00*
129	Hazleton	40.00
142	Pittsburgh	10.00*
211	Pittsburgh	90.00*
261	Scranton	100.00
287	Harrisburg	250.00
333	New Kensington	21.00
414	Naticoke	9.00
422	New Brighton	20.00
430	Wilkensburg	265.00
492	Reading	35.00
500	Butler	21.00
571	Carnegie	20.00
677	Lebanon	20.00
691	Williamsport	50.00
838	Sunbury	64.00
1000	Greenville	20.00
1044	Charleroi	34.00
1320	Somerset	13.00
1333	State College	160.00
1419	Johnston	49.00
1595	Conshohocken	102.00
1806	Dallastown	25.00
2264	Pittsburgh	40.00
2274	Pittsburgh	150.00
	RHODE ISLAND	
176	New Port	100.00
801	Woonsocket	18.00
	TENNESSEE	
50	Knoxville	236.25
259	Jackson	20.00
345	Memphis	10.00
1357	Memphis	20.00
1993	Crossville	5.00
2082	Kingsport	65.00

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
	TEXAS	
14	San Antonio	194.00*
198	Dallas	70.00*
213	Houston	304.00*
304	Denison	10.00*
324	Waco	10.00*
379	Texarkana	30.00*
411	San Angelo	10.00*
425	El Paso	20.00*
610	Port Arthur	30.00*
622	Waco	10.00*
665	Amarillo	20.00*
724	Houston	20.00*
753	Beaumont	80.00*
776	Marshall	10.00*
963	Houston	10.00*
973	Texas City	60.00*
977	Wichita Falls	30.00*
1066	Houston	20.00*
1084	Angleton	10.00*
1097	Longview	30.00*
1104	Tyler	10.00*
1266	Austin	70.00*
1276	Dallas	10.00*
1334	Baytown	50.00*
1347	Port Arthur	10.00*
1421	Arlington	10.00*
1423	Corpus Christie	10.00*
1565	Abilene	30.00*
1634	Big Spring	3.00
1661	Port Arthur	10.00*
1822	Fort Worth	60.00*
1855	Bryan	10.00*
1884	Lubbock	30.00*
1971	Temple	20.00*
2007	Orange	30.00*
2079	Houston	10.00*
2190	Harlingen	10.00*
2232	Houston	40.00*
2242	Lufkin	10.00*
2534	Texarkana	20.00*
2695	Beaumont	10.00*
2713	Center	10.00*
2848	Dallas	20.00*
2863	Tyler	10.00*
3106	San Antonio	10.00*
3183	Houston	10.00*
	UTAH	
722	Salt Lake City	20.00
	VIRGINIA	
396	Newport News	60.00
1665	Alexandria	30.00*
	WASHINGTON	
98	Spokane	80.00*
131	Seattle	79.75*
313	Pullman	20.00*
317	Aberdeen	50.00*
338	Seattle	80.00*
470	Tacoma	30.00*
562	Everett	20.00*
756	Bellingham	20.00*
770	Yakima	40.00*
870	Spokane	10.00*
954	Mt. Vernon	10.00*
1148	Olympia	30.00*
1289	Seattle	52.00
1332	Grand Coulee	30.00*
1597	Bremerton	30.00
1689	Tacoma	10.00*
1699	Pasco	10.00*
1707	Kelso Longview	60.00*
1708	White River Valley	20.00*
1715	Vancouver	50.00*
1797	Renton	10.00*
1845	Snoqualmie	10.00*
1849	Pasco	30.00*
1862	Spokane	10.00*
1974	Ellensburg	10.00*
2127	Centralia	10.00*

Continued on Page 36

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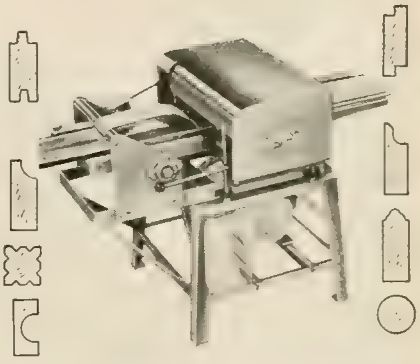

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CLIC Report

Continued from Page 35

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
2205	Wenatchee	10.00*
2207	Enumclaw	20.00*
2317	Bremerton	20.00
2382	Spokane	30.00*
2396	Seattle	10.00*
2403	Richland	180.00*
2498	Longview	94.00
2536	Port Gamble	20.00
2633	Tacoma	30.00*
2739	Yakima	10.00*
2767	Morton	20.00*
2805	Klickitat	10.00*
2841	Peshastin	10.00*
2894	Twisp	10.00*
3023	Omak	40.00*
3099	Aberdeen	10.00*
3119	Tacoma	10.00*
	WEST VIRGINIA	
1755	Parkersburg	30.00*
	WISCONSIN	
91	Racine	10.00*
161	Kenosha	30.00*
252	Oshkosh	20.00*
264	Milwaukee	90.00*
290	Lake Geneva	20.00*
314	Madison	80.00*
344	Waukesha	10.00*
460	Wausau	10.00*
630	Neenah	10.00*
755	Superior	40.00*
836	Janesville	30.00*
849	Manitowoc	20.00*
955	Appleton	40.00*
1053	Milwaukee	40.00*
1074	Eau Claire	50.00*
1114	South Milwaukee	10.00*
1143	La Crosse	20.00*
1146	Green Bay	61.00*
1181	Milwaukee	40.00*
1208	Milwaukee	10.00*
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* Includes $10 contributions from delegates representing their local unions at the state council conventions. In some instances, these $10 contributions at the conventions were the only monies received from the local unions.

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AFL-CIO Delegates Approve Per Capita Boost

Atlantic City — The AFL-CIO convention overwhelmingly approved a constitutional amendment increasing the per capita tax paid by affiliates from 7 to 10 cents per month, effective Nov. 1, 1969.

The Executive Council's recommendation, which changes Article XV, Section 2 of the constitution, was adopted on a show-of-hands vote by well over the required two-thirds majority.

The proposal came to the convention with the unanimous recommendation of the August 1969 meeting of the council based on a study by a council subcommittee projecting federation expenses for the coming year. The study gave special attention to the needs of COPE's voter registration drive and the new AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

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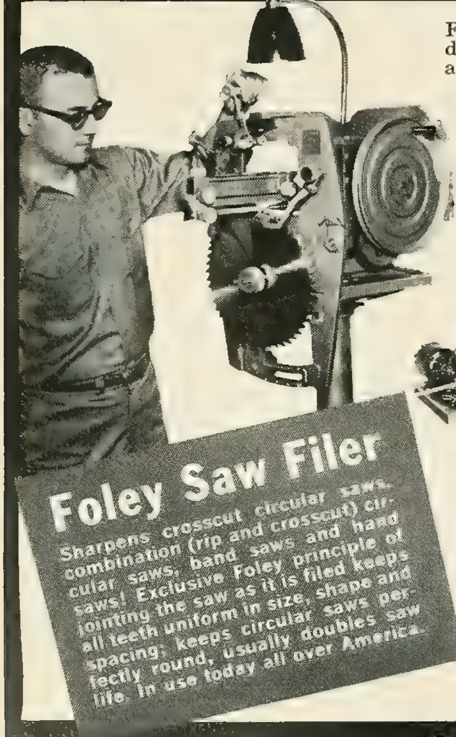

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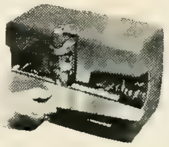

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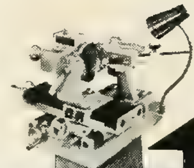

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Americans Are Becoming TALLER and HEAVIER

■ Knights in shining armor were tigers on the jousting field, but they would be kittens on any professional football team.

By current standards, the Knights were puny. Most suits of medieval armor are too small to fit even an average-sized modern man.

A sizable part of the human race seems to be growing taller and broader, the National Geographic Society says. The growth has been most striking in the United States, pushing Americans up among the biggest peoples in the world. These days, the Green Bay Packers reject 220-pound tackles as undersize, and a 300-pound lineman plays for the Detroit Lions.

American men now average 5 feet, 10 inches —2 inches more than in 1900. Women are taller, too, averaging 5 feet, 5 inches. Weights also have gone up, to an average of 165 pounds for men, 127 pounds for women.

Many hotels and college dormitories are ordering seven-foot beds. Daughters outgrow their mothers' high heels before they outgrow the urge to play in them. Fathers find themselves looking up to their teen-age sons. Seats in new theater and sports stadiums are wider.

The growth trend has been noted in Europe, to a lesser degree, and in Japan.

French, English, Danish, Italian, and Norwegian military statistics show a pattern of steady growth among conscripts. A 25-year-old Japanese of average size is about 4 inches taller than his 5-foot grandfather, and he towers 9 inches over his grandmother.

The increased stature of Japanese is credited largely to improved nutrition, particularly among post-World War II children. A nationwide school-lunch program makes meat and milk available. The old diet of polished rice was relatively low in vitamins.

Scientists generally attribute the height increase to improved quality and abundance of food in many nations, along with progress in medicine and sanitation. But there are exceptions. Mountain people in the eastern United States tend to be taller than their better-fed city cousins.

Dr. Harry L. Shapiro, chairman of the department of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, believes increased human size derives largely from exogamy—marrying outside the group.

Until the industrial age, populations were stable, and people married within relatively small groups. With industrialization and immigration, Dr. Shapiro says, there has been more intermarriage between previously isolated stocks.

Plant and animal experiments have shown that the crossing of inbred strains often results in a hybrid taller and more vigorous than either parent. Intermarriage has created a form of "hybrid vigor," resulting in bigger and taller people, Dr. Shapiro believes. ■

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Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida.

Thomas J. Petersen, Local 1367, Chicago, Illinois, arrived at the Home September 4, 1969.

●

Robert W. Stobaugh, Local 345, Memphis, Tenn., arrived at the Home September 5, 1969.

●

Harry J. Cobb, Local 131, Seattle, Wash., arrived at the Home September 11, 1969.

●

Frank George Koss, Local 54, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home September 17, 1969.

●

Per A. Strandberg, Local 58, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home September 19, 1969.

●

William M. Blakely, Local 25, Los Angeles, Calif., died September 3, 1969. His ashes were buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Harvey Dove, Local 1665, Alexandria, Va., died September 3, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Ladislaw Kiss, Local 1209, Newark, N. J., died September 6, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Harry Hofmann, Local 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died September 6, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Otto Wm. Ploehn, Local 1485, LaPorte, Ind., died September 12, 1969. Burial was in LaPorte, Ind.

●

Joe Vergolini, Local 985, Gary, Ind., died September 18, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Wm. G. Porter, Local 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa., died September 25, 1969. Burial was in Wilkinsburg.

●

Frank Cerny, Local 1786, Chicago, Ill., died September 28, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Joseph A. Raymond, Local 1383, Sarasota, Fla., died September 30, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

John Barici, Local 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., withdrew from the Home September 6, 1969.

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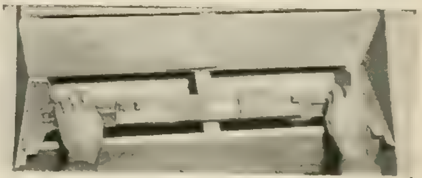
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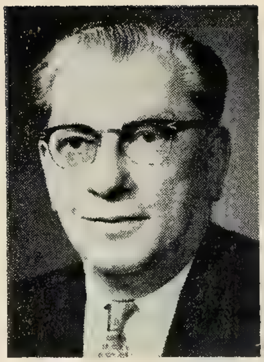
IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Labor Programs Transformed into National Policy Mean Progress

■ Someone recently said the Labor Movement is the conscience of the nation. Anyone who attended the convention of the AFL-CIO and its departments in Atlantic City last month, either as a delegate or a visitor, must have come away convinced that there is more than a grain of truth in such an assertion.

For the better part of two weeks, delegates representing movie stars (who command million-dollar salaries) and delegates representing bus boys and hospital workers in our cities sat side by side wrestling with the problems affecting not just union members, but the nation as a whole.

They adopted programs demanding cleaner water and purer air; they unanimously approved resolutions urging better educational opportunities for all. They voiced a great concern for the plight of the old, the infirm, the neglected, and the dispossessed. They reaffirmed their dedication to equal opportunity for all in all walks of life.

The focus of the convention indeed centered on the unsolved problems of the nation which, added together, constitute something akin to a guilty conscience.

Over the years, I have attended a great many national conventions of AFL, and since 1955, of the AFL-CIO. Looking back over the years, it seems to me that the nation made progress in direct ratio to the degree with which the programs espoused by labor were transformed into national policy.

Over the years, I have seen the labor movement initiate and push through to adoption such programs as workmen's compensation, social security, unemployment insurance, medicare, and all the other social legislation which has made life richer, better, and more secure for all people.

There are those who maintain that the labor movement has lost its idealism; that it has become old and tired; that it is part of "the establishment."

I do not think that too many such critics could be found among the people who watched the Atlantic City Convention in action. There was too much concern and support for the embattled agriculture workers in the Southwest, and the striking hospital workers in Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. There was too much emphasis on resisting the efforts of the administration to curb inflation by allowing unemployment to increase substantially. There was too much emphasis on elevating the quality of life in the ghettos of our neglected urban areas.

What was true in the past probably will be true in the future: the nation will grow and prosper in direct proportion to the effort which it puts forth to implement the programs which the labor movement initiated in Atlantic City.

The blueprint is there for an America free of hunger and poverty; an America with vast opportunities for all, regardless of color, creed or race; an America where need and not wealth has first call on education and medical care; in fact, an America that meets all the visions that inspired the founding fathers of the nation. Our task now is to devote our energies and efforts to making these programs a national policy. ■

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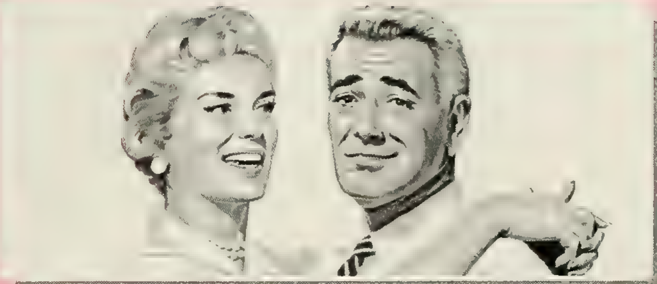

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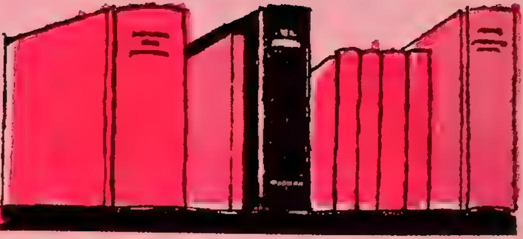

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Correspondence for the General Executive Board should be sent to the General Secretary.

Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

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THE
CARPENTER
VOLUME LXXXIX No. 12 DECEMBER, 1969

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

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POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

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THE COVER

Street lights along Constitution Avenue and lights in the windows above Second Street, N.W., bathe the General Headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the warm glow of the Christmas season. All is calm, all is bright, as we approach the holidays with renewed hope for peace on Earth and goodwill to men.

Framing the view of our General Headquarters are red and vibrant poinsettias, union grown at the Carpenters Home, Lakeland, Florida. The director of our retirement home at Lakeland, Joe Plymate, was so delighted with the blooms which topped the stalks of the poinsettias there, last winter, that he had a color photograph taken and sent it along to us for possible reproduction.

The nighttime picture of our building was taken by Frank Alexander of Merkle Press, Inc.

The two color photographs, combined into a layout by Art Associates, Inc., produced our Yuletide greetings for 1969.

Poinsettias, incidentally, are a truly American contribution to the Christmas season.

Joel Robert Poinsett, United States Minister to Mexico in 1825, so admired the wild scarlet plant that he brought the first specimens to the United States, where it has brought December cheer to millions ever since.

Brotherhood Joins Three-Way Pre-Fab Housing Agreement With Plumbers, Electricians

Tri-Trades Union Label to be Used on Future Units of Prestige Structures, Inc.

ABOVE: Signing the Prestige Structures Agreement, from left, are General President M. A. Hutcheson, Electrical Workers' President Charles H. Pillard, and Plumbers and Pipefitters' President Peter Schoemann. Looking on are Assistant Labor Secretary William Usery, Jr., Housing and Urban Development Secretary George Romney, and Prestige President Alan H. Ginsburg.

BELOW: General President Hutcheson speaking at a press conference which followed the signing of the precedent-setting agreement.

■ A landmark agreement for the factory production of modular housing that could make a significant contribution to the solution of the nation's housing crisis has been signed by the United Brotherhood, the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with Prestige Structures, Inc. of Charlotte, Mich.

The perhaps unprecedented action of the three AFL-CIO craft unions reaching mutual accord with the company, which hopes to expand under the agreement to six plants throughout North America, was hailed by Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney and Assistant Secretary of Labor W. J. Usery, jr. as a major step forward to meet the increasingly desperate housing needs of the United States.

A unique feature of the agreement is the use of a special union label, which will be affixed to each completed module. Combining the labels of each of the three unions involved, it identifies each unit as a "Tri-Trades Factory Constructed Unit." (See label on Page 3.)

Speaking at the same press conference announcing signing of the pact, General President M. A. Hutcheson asserted:

"I just want to say that we are happy to be participants in this agreement and that it is another step in the right direction. I'm sure that among the three of us we will see to it that the agreement will be a success."

With General Presidents Hutcheson, Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers and Charles H. Pillard of the I.B.E.W. at his side, Secretary Romney observed:

"The housing shortage is much bigger than the figures tell. The hard facts are that the shortage is growing because we are not catching up on it. In a five-year period, we have fallen behind our requirements just to stand still by 2,649,000 units.

"With this increasing shortage, obviously an action of this character on the part of the parties to this contract is significant.

"The fact that Prestige Structures has developed a modular, prefabricated home is a very constructive development. Particularly, the decision of the three unions to join in a tri-partite contract that will permit this prefabricated modular home to be a successful undertaking is a very significant step forward.

"I want to congratulate the presidents of the three unions for this action, and the members of the unions involved, because I think this does open up the way to make greater progress in eventually catching up on our production."

Secretary Romney stressed that "while all this helps on the labor side, we have formidable problems of cost and availability and money and land and materials."

"Really," he explained, "the thing that is pushing housing costs up most is money and the high cost of money.

"But, in any event, this is a significant step forward and I again want to congratulate the parties that contracted. I hope this will spread and will encourage the type of cooperative activity that will enable us to meet the increasingly desperate housing needs of this country."

Secretary Ussery said he knew from his own labor background that the agreement did not come about easily but rather took a lot of hard work.

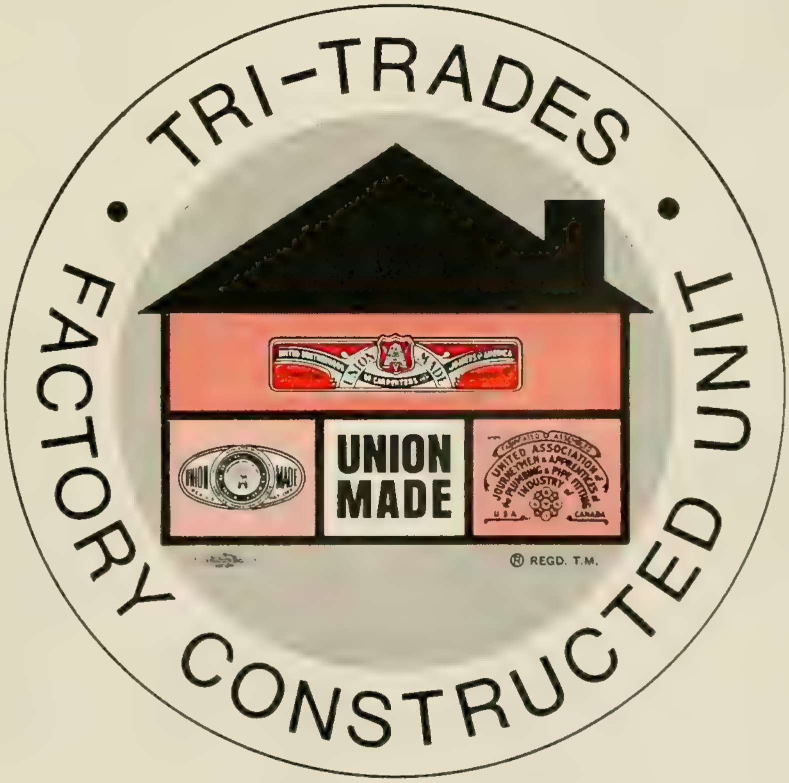
"The nation, you and I and everyone concerned, believes that every person should have a decent home and this certainly is one way to achieve it."

The agreement between Prestige Structures, Inc. and the three craft unions, in the preamble, says that "the company, together with its subsidiary and affiliated companies, is engaged in, among other activities, factory production of modular housing. The initial factory is located in Charlotte, Mich. and the employees of that plant are covered by a collective bargaining agreement attached hereto."

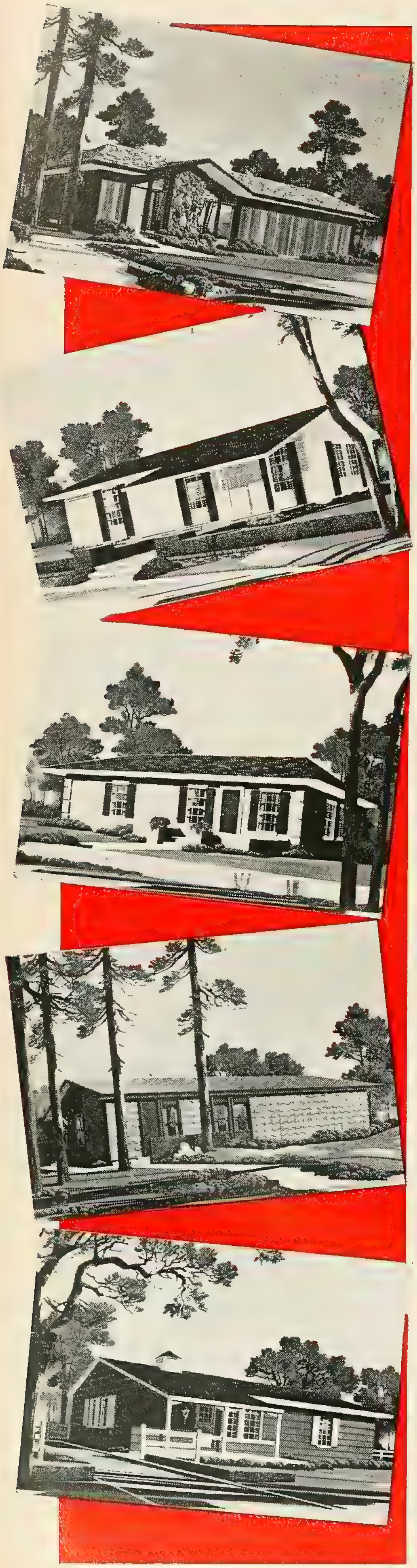
"The parties," it continues, "desire to promote projects of this sort and to insure against work stoppages at the plant level, at construction sites where the modular housing products are installed and all points in between."

Highlights of this precedent-setting agreement include:

I. The International Unions specifi-



A reproduction of the Tri-Trades union label, slightly smaller than actual size. The actual label is printed in four colors and is 4½ inches in diameter.



cally express approval of the action of their Local Unions in negotiating the attached agreement and will use the full power of their respective organizations to require compliance with the Agreement by said Local Unions.

II. The International Unions agree that they will not authorize any strike by their members without first, having assigned without delay, International Representatives to assist in effectuating a settlement.

III. It is further agreed that this agreement and the attached agreement and its amendments and supplements covering the initial plant, located in Charlotte. Michigan, shall be the agreement nationally for Prestige Structures Incorporated, except for wages and fringe benefits, which shall be negotiated with the affected Local Unions or District Councils having jurisdiction in the area of any plant location of this Company.

IV. The International Unions further agree to develop a composite union label to be used on modular and/or prefabricated construction units. This label will be furnished in accord with a union label agreement which will become a supplement to/and a part of this agreement.

JOBSITE

I. The Company agrees to recognize all jurisdictional claims of the International Unions and to comply with all the terms and lawful working conditions of the approved applicable local collective bargaining agreements of the Unions signatory to this agreement, governing jobsite construction for the area where the work is being performed.

II. The Company will not subcontract any work within the jurisdiction of the International Unions signatory to this agreement which is to be performed at the jobsite, except to a contractor who holds an agreement with subordinate bodies of the Unions signatory to this agreement or who agrees, in writing, prior to or at the time of the executing of his subcontract to be bound by the terms of the agreement.

III. There shall be no strike or lockout pending any dispute being investigated and all peaceful means taken to bring about a peaceful settlement. In cases where the representative of the Company and the representative of the Local Union are unable to reach agreement, such dispute shall be referred to the applicable International Union President for settlement. The International President of the Union signatory to this agreement will assign a representative. or representatives, to meet with the parties and resolve the dispute.

IV. In consideration of the foregoing the International Unions agree to furnish competent journeymen selected for reference to jobs upon a non-discriminatory basis, such furnishing to be made upon request of the Company and with the Company retaining the right to reject or accept the applicants for employment.

V. The International Unions agree that the subordinate bodies having jurisdiction in the respective areas of the performance of work will maintain appropriate non-discriminatory facilies for the registration and referral of persons possessing the skills required for the performance of work by the Company. The Company agrees to use said facilities in filling job vacancies on all projects.

VI. In the event that no such facilities are maintained or that the facility maintained is unable to fill requisitions for employees within a 48-hour period, the Company may employ applicants directly at the jobsite on a non-discriminatory basis. In such event the Company will notify the Union of the names and classifications and the dates of such hirings.

VII. The Company will post in places where notices to employees and applicants for employment are customarily posted all of the provisions relating to the above hiring arrangements.

Signing for the company was Executive Vice President Alan Ginsburg.

"With this agreement," he said, "we feel that we have taken a giant step forward in holding or reducing some of the costs of housing by coming up with a highly workable program of unionized in-plant mod-

Continued on Page 30

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

UNION RESEARCHERS in Washington have discovered that most Americans may be superstitious where price increases are concerned. Few Americans, including those who shop for food every week, know which foods have increased more rapidly in price. Eggs now cost more than 10% higher than a year ago; pork 10.7%; beef and veal 14.7%. The superstition comes in the belief that other costs are higher. But restaurant meals are up only 5.9%. Doctors and dentists fees are both up 7.3%.

IN AN ECONOMY DRIVE, the U.S. Senate slashed the salary of its Chaplain from $17,000 to $10,000-a-year. In the very same bill it appropriated $8,000-a-year for a secretary of the Chaplain.

DANGEROUS TOY BAN—Congress has responded to evidence that many toys are unsafe by completing action on a bill that permits the government to ban the sale of dangerous toys. The measure now goes to President Nixon for his signature.

PREDICTION—The Commerce Department predicted that home construction would continue to slump for the next few months at least. The Department's latest survey of Current Business Shows there is "no evidence of a let-up in credit restraints" and there is still a sizable decline in new housing starts.

LABOR LOSES FRIEND—Senator Stephen M. Young (D.-Ohio), who first rode into the Senate in 1958 upsetting John Bricker on the so-called "right to work" issue, will not seek a third term next year. His vote will be missed in the Senate by organized labor. On key issues through 1968 the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education listed him as voting "right" 49 times and "wrong" three times.

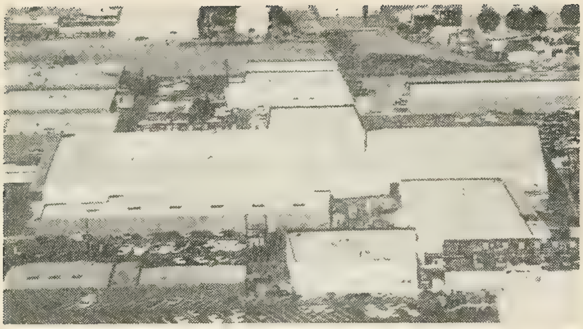
5% CEILING—The House of Representatives has responded to strong pressure from organized labor and voted to increase the maximum interest rates on Series E and H Savings Bonds from 4-1/4 to 5 percent. The measure, which amends the Second Liberty Bond Act, must now face Senate action.

DAY CARE BILL—Congress has sent to the President for his signature a bill to permit unions and employers to negotiate employer contributions to day care centers for children of working mothers. The labor-supported measure would also permit employer contributions to employee scholarship programs. The Taft-Hartley Law forbids employer payments to employee representatives; broadly interpreted, this makes the permissive legislation necessary. Other exceptions to the law already on the books include employer-supported medical care and pension funds.

TWO OF A KIND—Editors around the country recently received mail from the Coal Industry Committee on Mine Safety. It came on letterheads of the National Right-to-Work Committee. It seems that John L. Kilcullen, who registered as a Right-to-Work lobbyist in 1965, has also filed as a lobbyist for Coal management, which is fighting union-proposed mine standards.

MOSAIC-PARQUET STANDARD—A recommended product standard for mosaic-parquet hardwood slat flooring is being circulated to the industry by the National Bureau of Standards, a Department of Commerce agency. Purpose of the standard is to establish nationally-recognized dimensions and quality requirements for such flooring.

COUNSELORS—The Greater Washington Central Labor Council has graduated seven consumer counselors from its first course to develop such specialists for local unions. The new experts will aid union members on problems ranging from credit contracts to shoddy merchandise.

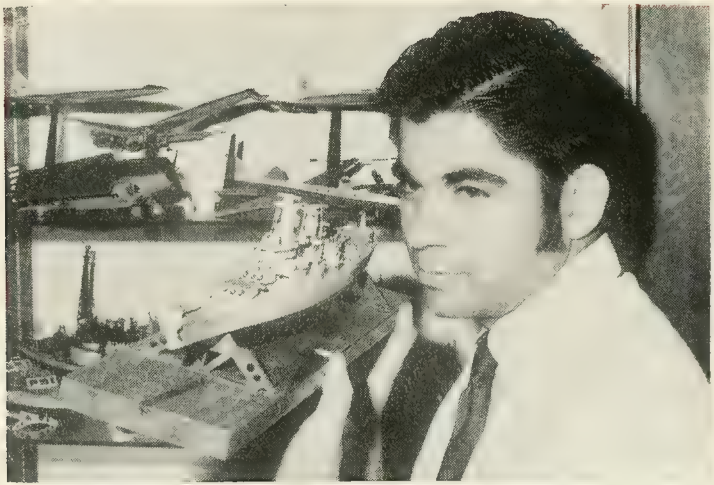


Union-Made Model Kits Thrill Youngsters And Oldsters Alike

Members of Local 530, Los Angeles, turn out more than 300 different items for pioneering Revell, Inc.

Youngsters gather around an Apollo/Saturn V moon rocket system taller than they are. The toy measures four feet in height and is made on a 1/96 scale.

WANT AN APOLLO/SATURN V KIT? Like the one in the picture above, which retails for $12.00? By special arrangement, Revell, Inc., is making such kits available to Brotherhood members at a special discount price of $6.96, postage paid. If you'd like to take advantage of this special offer, make out a check or money order (no cash, please) payable to: UBCJA/Apollo Special Offer and send it to: UBCJA/Apollo Special Offer, P. O. Box 2743, Harrisburg, Pa. 17105.



Paul Ehrlich, Revell's industrial engineer, sights the U.S.S. Missouri, the company's all-time best selling toy.

■ Members of Industrial Carpenters' Local 530 are helping produce some of the most popular toys in America: scale model kits made of plastic.

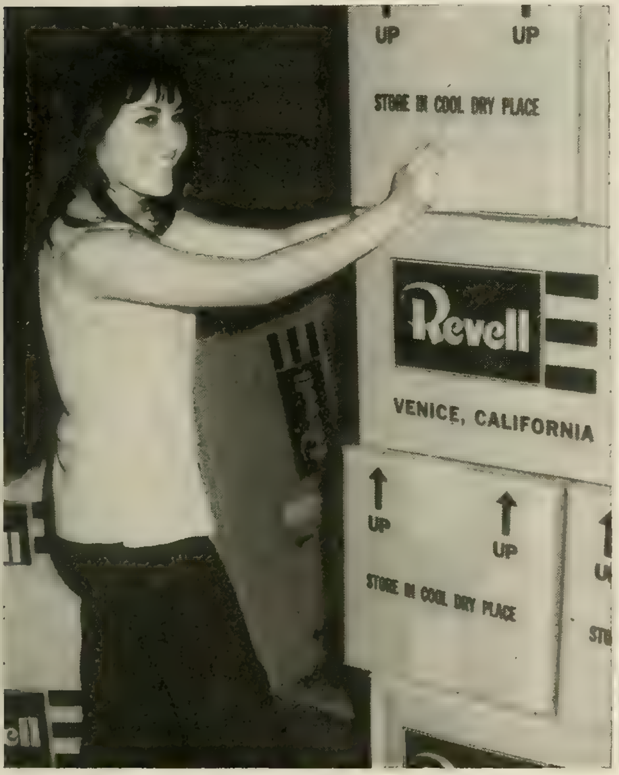
Revell, Inc., in Venice, Calif., began in the early 1940's to produce toys, and when those proved popular, it moved into the production of model kits of rocket ships, trains, boats, and submarines, to name only a few of the 300 different items the company produces.

All eligible employees of the more than 500-employee work force are members of Local 530. They work in the production, assembly, quality control, and packing divisions. Local 530 has maintained contractual relations with Revell since 1949. Members of

Fermin Calderon, who has been an employee for more than 15 years at Revell, holds a carton containing a Revell product.

Terry Timoor is a member of the molding crew at Revell.

Florence Dybowski is a great-grandmother who makes rails for model car racing sets.



Laura Manjarrez of the assembly plant is a busy member of Local 530, employed in packing and shipping.

Mary Sawyer wraps one of the latest Apollo line items produced at Revell.

the union have expressed pleasure in working at Revell. Says Union Steward Thelma Owen: "I've been chief union stewardess for 15 years now, and we have never had a problem that hasn't been solved."

Revell prides itself in the realistic details in its model kits. The rocket ship outfits are molded carefully after Apollo and Saturn systems. When Douglas Aircraft Co., now part of McDonnell Douglas Corp., was readying its DC-9 jetliner, the company underwrote Revell's tooling costs so that Revell could turn out a DC-9 kit.

Sometimes the stress on realistic detail has led to problems, however. Several years ago, Revell wanted to produce a scale model of the Polaris submarine—the one that carries nuclear-tipped missiles which can be launched from beneath the sea. Revell ran into opposition from the builder of the submarine, the Department of Defense, and the Navy, all of whom refused to go along with the project. So, Revell's engineers asked themselves, "If we were going to build a Polaris submarine, how would we do it?"

The model they came up with was so realistic and so close to the actual Polaris design, that Admiral Hyman Rickover, proponent and sponsor of the Polaris submarine, raised quite a flap about it. It was so accurate in detail and design, he said, that it gave away U.S. military secrets.

Lewis H. Glaser, president of Revell, says that the company's all-time most popular model is that of the Battleship Missouri, which has been in production since the early 1950's. "Mighty Mo" still is a top seller, he says.

The 10½ acre Revell plant in California is geared to all modern production techniques.

Union members at Revell are pleased that they are contributing to the enjoyment of so many youngsters —and oldsters—who enjoy putting together the plastic models, and who also enjoy the realism of the kits. ■

Upper left corner: Working on the packing and assembling lines is Geri Algaw.

Above: Two employees test model cars for performance in the quality control section.

Far left: Peering through the sails of the Cutty Sark is Jean Todd, secretary to the sales administrator.

Near left: Edward Boyakins works in the assembly department.

Lower left corner: Revell's President Lewis Glaser is shown in a stunt shot with Revell's controversial nuclear submarine model.

Below: Talking over plant problems and operations are, from left: Thelma Owen, chief union steward; Elsie Richmond, an employee; Joe Benfatti, business agent for Local 530; and Tom Cherry, personnel assistant at Revell.

1969 National Safety Congress Finds Safety Losing Ground

ON THE BRIGHTER SIDE: LABOR MEMBERSHIPS IN COUNCIL ON THE INCREASE

■ The past year was a bad year for safety . . . certainly in terms of lives lost and ruined by accidental death and injury. The constant and rising toll of accidents over the years hardly permits any National Safety Congress to overindulge in self-congratulations, but the 1968 record of increasing accidents and deaths on the highway, in the home, and of course on the job is particularly discouraging.

In symbolic terms, perhaps the most significant event of the Congress was one which did not happen. No state or city was found worthy to receive the Flame of Life Award which is normally given to the state and city with outstanding achievements in protecting the lives and health of their citizens. The sad fact is that the safety job just isn't getting done anywhere.

There is a more hopeful side to this gloomy picture. Many dedicated people are working very hard to convince the general public and their political leaders that safety is everybody's responsibility, and there is growing public support for effective action to prevent accidents.

Signs at State Level

The best evidence of increased public interest is Congressional action and even some scattered signs of activity at the state level. Unfortunately, Congressional action to date has been more promise than performance.

A case in point is the Federal Highway Safety Act which has been on the books for several years now. Because of inadequate funding, lukewarm administration, and little cooperation at the state level, the Act has accomplished very little. And until public demand forces some real action, it will not begin to stem the rising toll of deaths on the highway.

Trying to arouse this public demand was one of the main points of business at the National Safety Congress.

For three years our Brotherhood's legislative department worked hard for a construction safety bill. Finally, our efforts bore fruit this year when such a bill was passed.

It remains to be seen whether Congressional promise will be translated into real safety on the job site. Most Brotherhood members have a very personal stake in this question, and an expression of that interest to the Congress can help to secure the Congressional follow-though in money and manpower needed to insure an effective construction safety program.

All of organized labor has a stake in the overall Occupational Health and Safety Bill which is now being considered by the Congress. This of course was a very live issue at the National Safety Congress. The NSC Board of Directors adopted a position on the legislation which, while not all that labor would like it to be, was positive and responsive to the real need for such legislation.

Connelley Debate

On the Congress program, Paul Connelley of the General Office staff debated the issues posed by this legislation with representatives of management and state government. From the debate it was obvious that there is increasing recognition of the need for effective occupational safety and health legislation. While there is still much selfish opposition to this kind of legislation, many progressive businessmen are coming to favor effective enforcement of reasonable safety standards.

The Brotherhood was well represented in this year's activities. Representative Peter Hager spoke to the Wood Products Section on labor's role in accident prevention in the wood products industry. The Labor Conference awarded E. A. Brown, Director of the Northern California Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, a "Citation for Meritorious Service to Safety" for his work in integrating safety into the apprenticeship cur-

Continued on Page 38

Industrial Accident Rate Continues High

The urgent need for strong Federal industrial safety legislation, as demanded by organized labor, has been emphasized by the rate of work injuries in manufacturing as reported by the Labor Department for 1968.

In that year work injuries continued at the same high rate as during 1967—the highest since 1952.

The injury-frequency rate—the number of disabling injuries per million employee-hours worked—was 14.0 in 1968. The lowest rate since World War II was 11.4, recorded for 1958.

The rates for 12 of the 21 major industry groups in manufacturing were higher in 1968 than in 1967; only 5 groups had lower rates. Substantial declines in the rates for the ordnance, petroleum refining, lumber, electrical equipment, and rubber industries offset the rise of rates in most other manufacturing industries.

The frequency of injuries in contract construction rose to 26.9 in 1968, up from 26.7 in 1967. Construction injury rates have been generally declining from the 32.1 reached in 1959.

The rate for wholesale and retail trade, 11.2 in 1968, was unchanged from the year before.

Nearly all of the finance and service industries reported a lower incidence of work injuries in 1968 than in 1967.

The injury-frequency rate for Federal government—6.9 in 1968—was about half as high as that for manufacturing.

Industries showing the highest work-injury rates in the order of their danger, were: coal mining, lumber and wood products, trucking, heavy construction, general building, food and kindred products, local and inter-urban passenger transit, furniture and fixtures, stone, clay and glass products and fabricated metal products. (PAI)

ERIC SLOANE,
EXPERT ON EARLY

Through handsomely-illustrated books, an extensive collection of early American tools, and a museum, Sloane preserves the nation's past.

Sloane's tool collection is housed in a 2400-square-foot museum to resemble an early New England L-shaped barn sheathed in weathered pine complete with steeply pitched shingled roof, a cupola and barn door. The structure is shown in photograph and drawing below. The Stanley Works gave the land and the Museum building, which it constructed, to the State of Connecticut. The Museum is now run by the Historical Commission.

Above: Kent Furnace, site of Sloane-Stanley Museum, as it looked in the early 19th century.

AMERICAN WOOD CRAFTS

Eric Sloane speaking at the dedication of the Museum housing his tool collection.

■ In an age when obsolesence is planned, computerized, and mass-produced, Eric Sloane stands out as a modern-day advocate of Yankee ingenuity and craft skills.

As an artist, writer, and collector of Americana, he is preserving for generations to come a proud record of American craftsmanship.

Mr. Sloane's hobby, which he describes as "recapturing what I believe to be the good things of the past," has produced one of the finest collections of early American tools in existence. His art skill—and he is one of the finest sketch artists in the nation, as the illustrations on the accompanying pages show—and his writing ability have combined to produced a series of books which are cherished by historians, tool collectors, and book collectors alike.

His tool collection is now housed in the Sloane-Stanley Museum, a replica of an early New England barn built for that purpose by The Stanley Works of New Britain, Conn., on the site of what was once an early iron furnace as part of its commemoration of 125 years of producing fine tools for American craftsman. The museum and the historic Kent Furnace are located in Northwestern Connecticut on the western bank of the Housatonic River, about a mile north of the town of Kent on Route 7.

Here, during the early 19th Century, the virgin forest provided wood for charcoal. Limestone and iron ore were brught in from nearby quarries, and Kent became a center of the early New England iron industry. Metal for many tools in Mr. Sloane's collection came from furnaces such as this.

Theme of the Sloane-Stanley Museum is a quotation from early New Englander Henry Ward Beecher: "A tool is but the extension of a man's hand." It takes, in other words, skilled hands to create masterpieces from the tools of a craft. This theme is hand lettered on a plaque beside a Sloane painting in the museum foyer.

A series of exhibits shows early tools and implements used by our forefathers to establish their home-

The writer-artist with a portion of his collection of cutting tools at the Kent, Conn., Museum.

steads and to carry on the tasks of everyday living—from the felling of trees to the hewing of logs into square beams with a chisel-edged broad axe.

Exhibits show how willow branches were split countless times to produce brooms for the housewife, how shovels and rakes were fashioned from wood, and how wooden bowls and barrels were shaped. Early hand tools for planing, chiseling, boring, and drilling are on display.

"We might regard some of the old tools as clumsy or ugly, unless we look at them in terms of the century in which they were used," Sloane comments in his book, *A Museum of Early American Tools.* "Many of today's tools would have been considered ugly, clumsy, and completely undesirable by the early craftsmen. The steel and plastic handles we now have, for example, lack the spring and 'feel' of seasoned wood that experts know."

"Although mass production has made their old tools obsolete, along with early American individualism, these ancient implements are symbols of a sincerity and integrity and an excellency that the unionized craftsman of today might do well to emulate," he adds.

"The craftsman of yesteryear might look like a poorly-informed man only before we take a longer and better look. His tools might appear pathetically poor, but his ways were honest and lasting and beautiful to an extent that is today deemed over and above requirements. How poor and dishonest and ugly and temporary are the creations of so many modern workers whose con-

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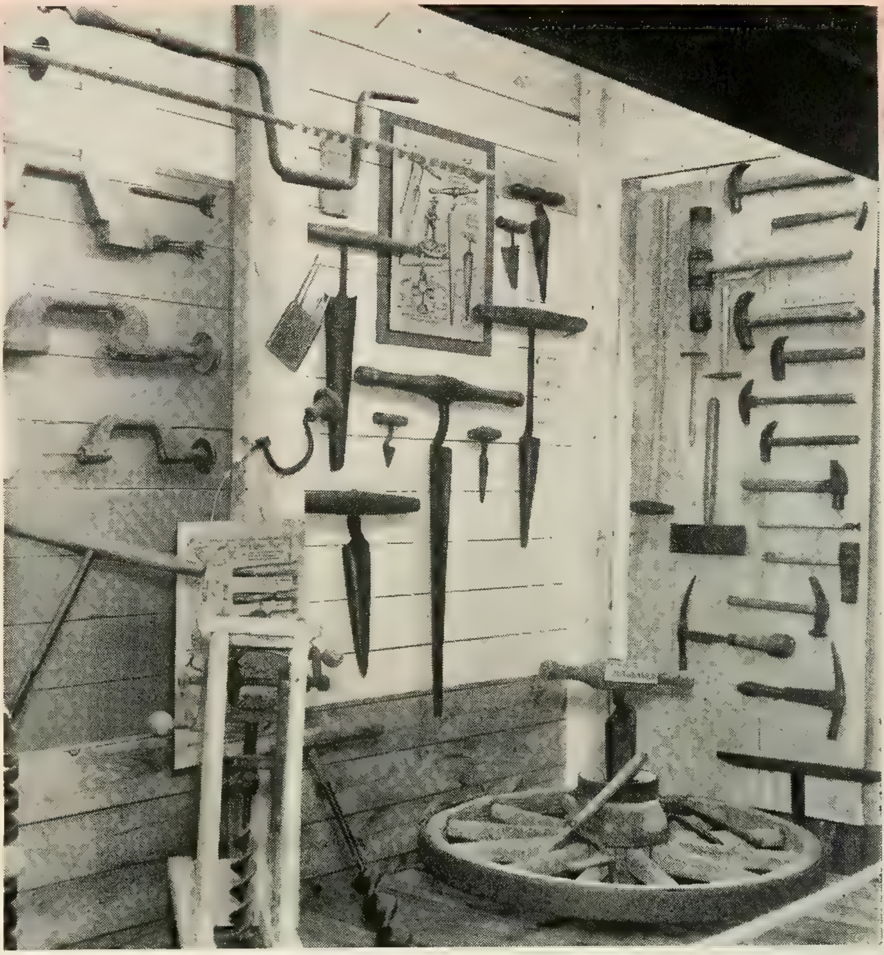
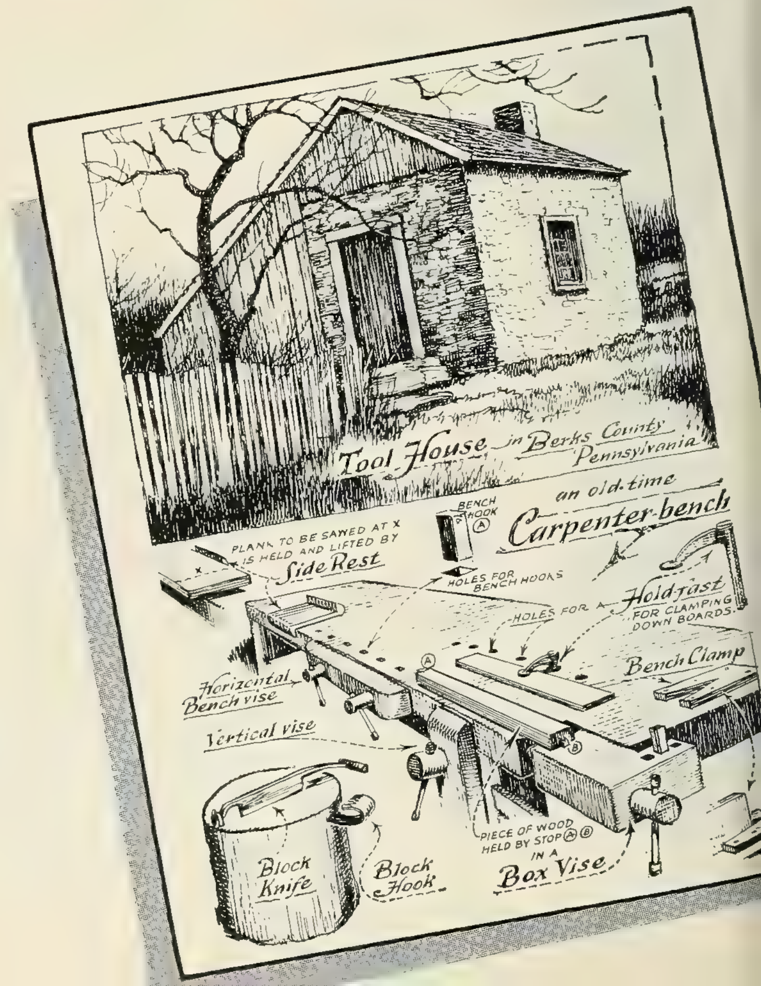
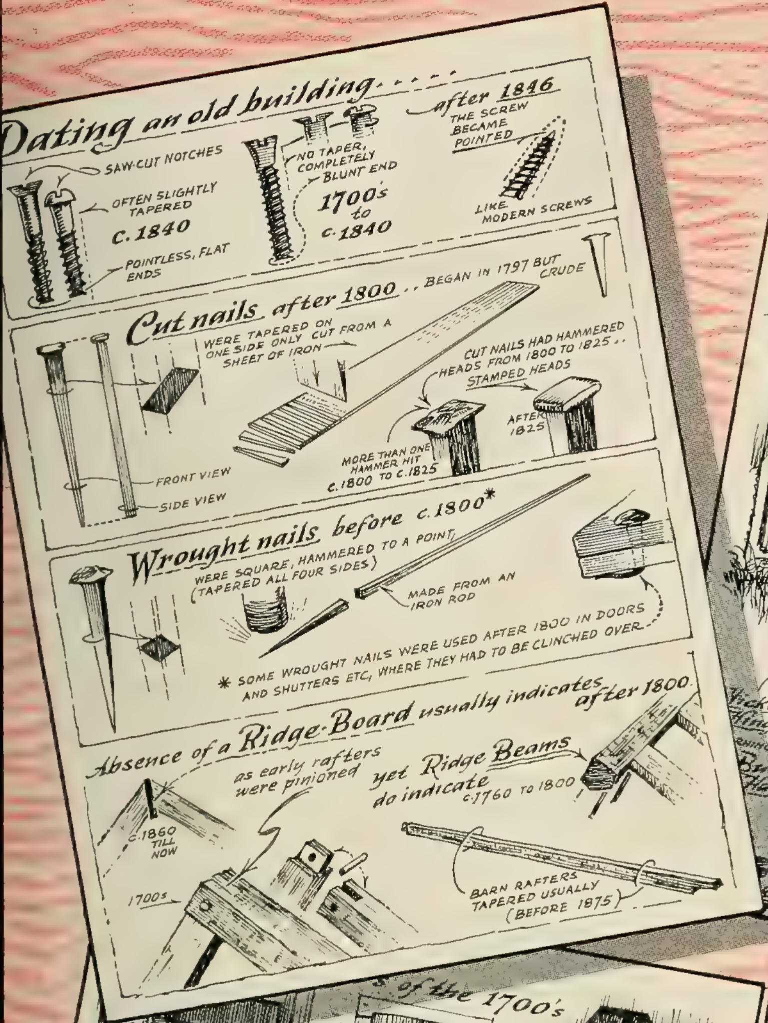
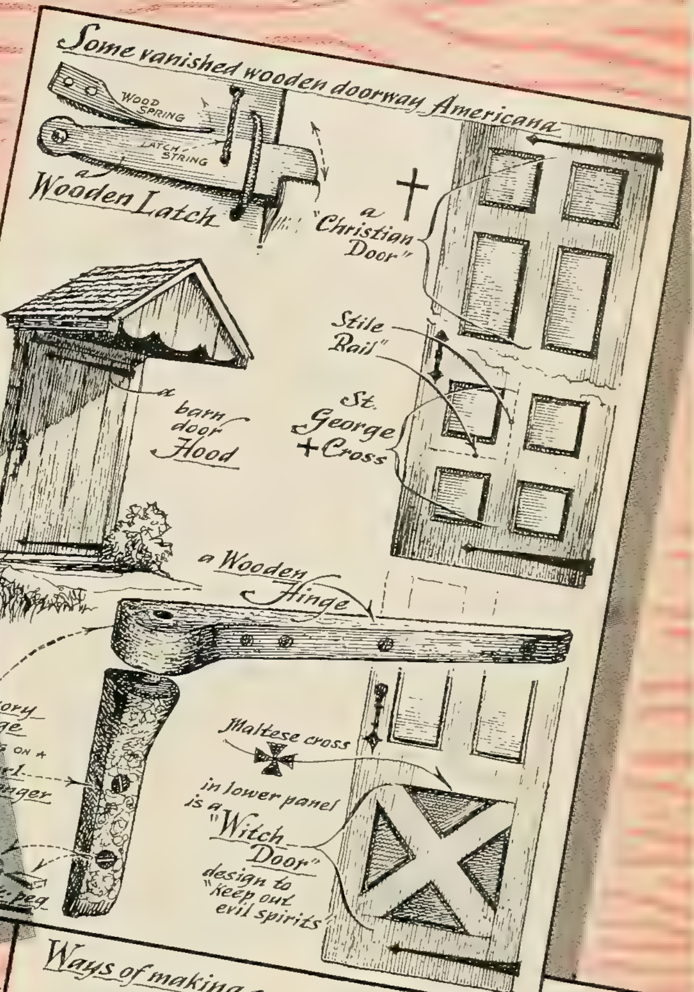


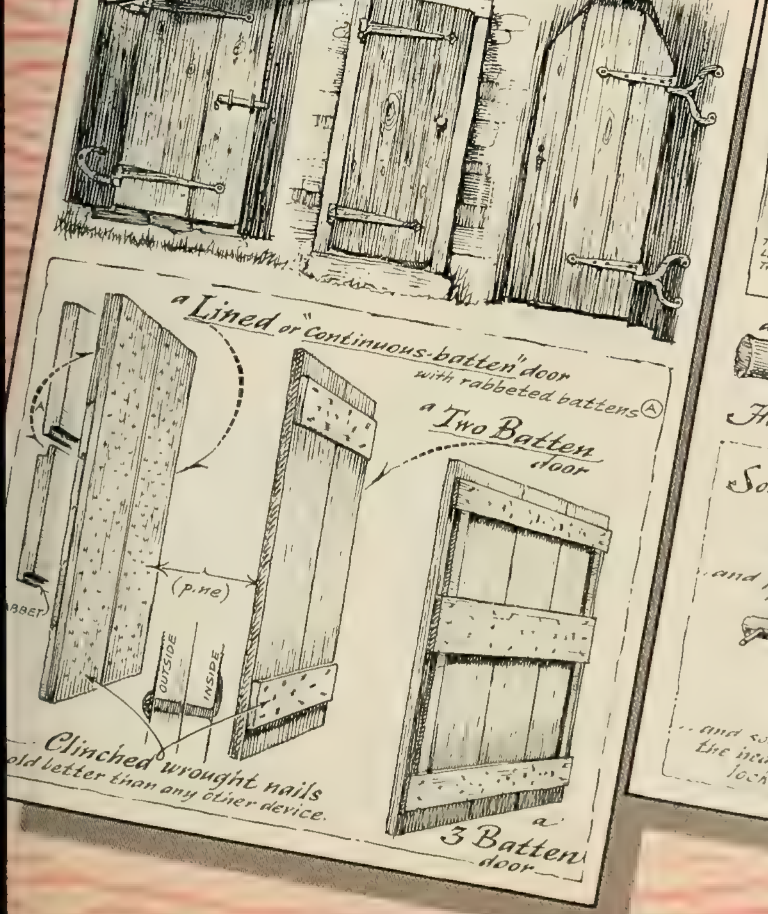
Another view of the tool collection at Kent Museum, which Sloane calls "the nucleus for a new and extensive interest in New England Americana."

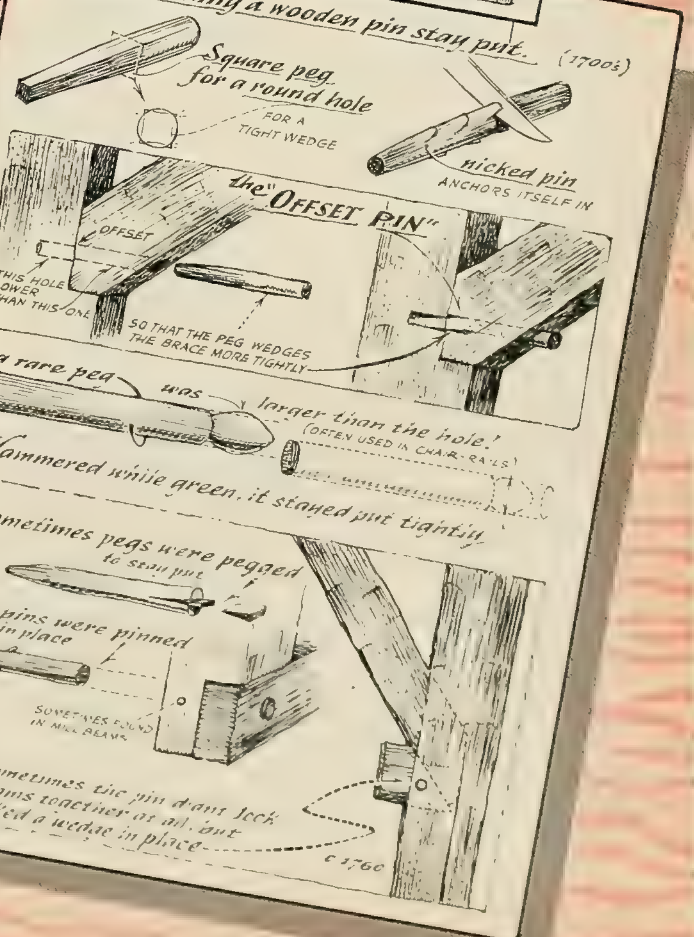


Shown at right are pages from two of Sloane's books, A Reverence for Wood and A Museum of Early American Tools, both copyrighted by Wilfred Funk, Inc. (The illustrations are used with permission of the author.)


Dating an old building....
SAW-CUT NOTCHES
OFTEN SLIGHTLY TAPERED
C.1840
POINTLESS, FLAT ENDS
NO TAPER, COMPLETELY BLUNT END
1700's to c.1840
after 1846
THE SCREW BECAME POINTED
LIKE MODERN SCREWS
Cut nails after 1800.. BEGAN IN 1797 BUT CRUDE
WERE TAPERED ON ONE SIDE ONLY CUT FROM A SHEET OF IRON
CUT NAILS HAD HAMMERED HEADS FROM 1800 TO 1825.. STAMPED HEADS
AFTER 1825
MORE THAN ONE HAMMER HIT C.1800 TO C.1825
FRONT VIEW
SIDE VIEW
Wrought nails before c.1800*
WERE SQUARE, HAMMERED TO A POINT, (TAPERED ALL FOUR SIDES)
MADE FROM AN IRON ROD
* SOME WROUGHT NAILS WERE USED AFTER 1800 IN DOORS AND SHUTTERS ETC, WHERE THEY HAD TO BE CLINCHED OVER.
Absence of a Ridge-Board usually indicates after 1800
as early rafters were pinioned
yet Ridge Beams do indicate c.1760 TO 1800
C.1860 TILL NOW
1700s
BARN RAFTERS TAPERED USUALLY (BEFORE 1875)


Some vanished wooden doorway Americana
WOOD SPRING
LATCH STRING
a Wooden Latch
a "Christian Door"
Stile
Rail"
St. George + Cross
a barn door Hood
a Wooden Hinge
ickory Hinge
ening on a Burl Hanger
Maltese cross
in lower panel is a "Witch Door" design to "keep out evil spirits"
peg


s of the 1700's
a Lined or "Continuous-batten" door with rabbeted battens Ⓐ
A
ABBET
(pine)
OUTSIDE
INSIDE
a Two Batten door
Clinched wrought nails
old better than any other device.
a 3 Batten door


Ways of making a wooden pin stay put.
(1700's)
Square peg for a round hole
FOR A TIGHT WEDGE
nicked pin
ANCHORS ITSELF IN
the "OFFSET PIN"
OFFSET
THIS HOLE LOWER THAN THIS ONE
SO THAT THE PEG WEDGES THE BRACE MORE TIGHTLY
a rare peg was larger than the hole!
(OFTEN USED IN CHAIR-RAILS)
Hammered while green, it stayed put tightly
Sometimes pegs were pegged to stay put
and pins were pinned in place
SOMETIMES FOUND IN MILL BEAMS
and sometimes the pin didn't lock the beams together at all, but locked a wedge in place
c 1760

President Nixon Promises an Economic Policy With 'Backbone Rather Than Jawbone'; Labor Places Primary Inflation Blame On the Price and Profit Policies of Business

■ In the latter half of October, President Richard Nixon sent a letter to hundreds of labor and business leaders across the nation, calling for restraint in price and wage demands. The letter was designed to explain the Administration's views in its fight against inflation.

The text of the letter received by General President Hutcheson and other leaders is reproduced at right.

"The Administration is determined to control inflation without imposing controls upon the economy," the President stated in the letter.

He sees four major forces influencing the market—government, business, labor, and the consumer—and he calls upon each to show restraint.

Organized labor, which remembers the wage controls of the World War II years, would agree that government controls should be avoided, if possible. There is no agreement between the Administration and labor on the causes of the present inflation.

Labor's viewpoint on inflation, its causes, and its effects and an analysis of why workers are still calling for wage boosts were contained in a reply to the President's letter made by President George Meany of the AFL-CIO.

After assuring the President that the AFL-CIO shares his concern about the increasing price level, Meany said:

"Rising living costs are washing out all or most of the buying power of workers' collective bargaining gains of the past several years. Despite the advances negotiated in 1969—and there have been some large ones—Secretary of Labor George Shultz reported to the AFL-CIO Convention on October 2, that the median wage increase, after accounting for the rise of consumer prices, has been only a little under two percent in the first year of the agreements."

Meany pointed out that some workers "are locked into long-term agreements negotiated two or three years ago" and that they have been hard hit by a drop in their buying power. In addition, he said, the buying power of the average worker today is "hardly any better than last year or in 1965, four years ago."

"Under these conditions," Meany continued, "demands for wage increases are obviously based, in large part, on prior increases in the cost-of-living." Not only do workers seek to offset the rise in living costs, "but also to gain some advances in their standard of living."

From the viewpoint of the AFL-CIO, Meany concluded, rising price levels find their major causes in business pricing policies and profits. "It seems to us that changes in pricing and profit policies are needed to slow down the rise of living costs." ■

Director Named For New Construction Commission

James L. Macpherson, a career Federal mediator, has been named executive secretary of the newly-created Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission.

The Commission was set up in September by President Nixon to help develop voluntary procedures to meet manpower, collective bargaining and other phases of the industry.

The labor members of the tripartite commission are President C. J. Haggerty of AFL-CIO Building Trades Department, Operating Engineers President Hunter P. Wharton, Carpenters President Maurice Hutcheson and Plumbers President Peter Schoemann.

Macpherson will head the Washington staff of the new Commission. In announcing his selection, Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz said that the new executive director "brings to his new post that rare combination of administrative experience and knowledge of collective bargaining so essential to carrying out the Commission's important task."

Macpherson, a native of Butte, Montana, has Bachelor and Masters Degrees in Economics from the University of Montana, where he later was an instructor. He served as an Industrial Relations Analyst for the Regional Wage Stabilization Board in Seattle in 1951-52. He joined the Mediation Service in 1952 at Seattle, became Assistant Regional Director at Chicago in 1959, and Regional Director at Cleveland in 1960. (PAI)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 18, 1969

Mr. M. A. Hutcheson
President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

In view of the growing concern about the rising cost of living, I would like to share with you at some length my thoughts about what is being done and what we must do to curb inflation.

The danger of inflation is real; the cure requires some unpleasant medicine, patience on the part of all and self-discipline by the government, business and labor.

This Administration is determined to control inflation without imposing controls upon the economy.

Four great forces make up the free market: government, business, labor and the consumer. A government that tolerated huge budget deficits could not fairly heap the blame for the ravages of inflation onto any of the other market forces. It was past government policy that caused our present inflation.

That is why I have refused to look for a scapegoat amid the genuine national concern about the rising cost of living.

That is why I have insisted government put its own economic house in order before enlisting other forces in the fight against inflation.

Hard decisions had to be made to extend the surtax; to slash Federal spending by more than seven billion dollars a year; to drastically curtail construction commitments by the Federal government; to place a strong budget surplus in tandem with a restrictive monetary policy. Economic policy needed backbone rather than jawbone, and backbone is exactly what our record shows.

We have taken the unpopular road to earn back government's credibility in fiscal affairs, and by our actions we have shown that we mean what we say about cooling inflation.

Because of this record, everyone should realize that government will continue to do whatever is necessary in the future to curb the rising cost of living.

Because government's house is now in order, we can turn to business and labor to remind them that inflation is everybody's problem and fighting inflation is everybody's business.

It is in the interest of private business to consider pricing policies in the light of government's determination to check inflation. The business that commits errors in pricing on the up side, expecting to be bailed out by inflation, is going to find itself in a poor competitive position. Betting on ever-higher prices is a sure way of losing.

It is in the interest of every union leader and workingman to avoid wage demands that will reduce the purchasing power of his dollar and reduce the number of job opportunities.

Government has set the example of restraint, and will continue to set that example. When we combine labor restraint and business restraint, we can build a foundation for an on-going prosperity.

In curbing inflation, we must continue to move deliberately, with a careful eye on the unemployment picture. The percentage of our workforce unemployed is more than a statistic—it is a human condition that deserves the close attention of every American.

New laws and new restrictions are not required, if we treat with respect the law of supply and demand. Government's recent action in the construction industry, to increase the supply of skilled labor and materials so as to curb the excessive expansion of demand, is a case in point.

Because we add no artificial controls does not mean that there are no controls in operation. The free market has its own controls on those who flout responsibility: loss of profits to the businessman, loss of jobs to the workingman. These are losses that reponsible action can avert.

A sense of responsibility must be part of every prudent judgment concerning prices and wages, now that government has repudiated the previous inflationary policies. Price and wage decisions that anticipate inflation's continuing at or near present levels would be shortsighted, imprudent, and unprofitable.

For your own planning, the policy of this Administration in the fight against inflation will be:

First, to continue stern restraints on Federal spending.

Second, to insist on a tax system that has the capacity to generate enough revenues to cover spending outlays. I shall not tolerate, for example, a tax bill that would result in an irresponsible budget.

Third, to rely strongly on the forces of reason and moderation within the private economy, so that governmental intervention will rarely be necessary.

The ultimate consequences of runaway inflation—the bust that follows, with the suffering that accompanies huge unemployment—must never again be inflicted upon the American people. Instead, we will take every measure necessary to build a sound prosperity, temporarily unpopular as some restraints may be.

I would be interested in your own views as to how the private sector and government can work together in holding down the cost of living. In this cause—hard to explain, hard to achieve, but fundamental to the economy of our nation and the progress of our people—I trust that I can count on your support.

Sincerely,

RICHARD M. NIXON

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Hip, Hippy, Hooray!

There is a new organization called Hippies Anonymous. When an HA member gets an urge to take a bath, he calls another member, who comes over, shuts off the water, and sits with him until the feeling passes. —Donna Birchfield, Roseburg, Oregon.

BUY UNION LABEL GIFTS

A Shattering Experience

The tipsy old character had been doing his Christmas shopping, which included a good-sized jug of Olde Holidaze cheer. As he stumbled on a curb, the bottle fell and shattered. Sadly he looked down and said: "The Christmas season has done come and gone fer this year!"

ACCIDENT$ CO$T—WORK SAFELY

A Bad Break

It's a fact: when a man broke his leg walking on a jetty near Aberdeen, Wash., the Coast Guard transported him, not to a hospital, but to a cabinet-maker. The leg was wooden!—Wilbur Johnson, B.R., L.U. 62, Chicago.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Having His Own Hemingway

A laundry owner in our town wouldn't hire any girl for his plant unless she was a beauty. He was known as the guy for whom the belles toil.

Only Following Orders

A first-grader came in from recess with his sweater pulled up and his stomach exposed. "Don't you think you ought to pull down your sweater?" asked his teacher.

Whereupon the boy explained that he had a stomach ache and when he had told the principal about it, his advice had been to "stick it out until noon."—R. F. Fritz, Turners Falls, Mass.

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Of Courts Not!

In a large group gathered at an intersection, one man turned to another and asked: "Are you a Jehovah's Witness?"

"Whaddaya mean?" responded the other. "I didn't even see the accident!—Andrew Paulsen, W. Palm Beach, Fla.

GIVE A $ TO CLIC

Daffynition

Hypochondriac—One who can't leave ill enough alone.

B AMERICAN—BUY AMERICAN

The Cheaper Way

Some men have to go to psychiatrists, while others have mothers-in-law to tell them what's wrong with them.

This Month's Limerick

Said the framer when no longer desired:
"I'm sick of this business and tired.
Why can't the boss feel free
To take a hint from D. C.
And give me a Hershey promotion when fired?"

—G. P. Spannar, L.U. 15,
Hackensack, N.J.

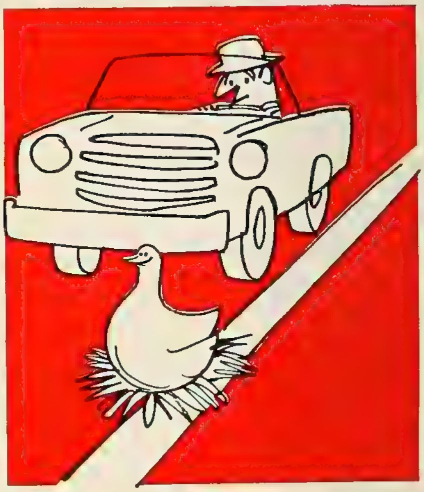
A Valuable Organ

"Thanks for the harmonica you gave me for Christmas," said the little boy to his sister's boy friend. "It was the best present I got."

"That's fine," said the b.f., "Can you play it yet?"

"Oh, I don't play it," replied the lad. "I make money with it. My mother gives me a dime not to play it in the daytime and Dad gives me a quarter not to play it at night!"

DON'T B 2 BZ 2 REGISTER



A Road Island Red?

There was a stupid hen who built her nest right in the middle of a highway. It seems she wanted to lay it on the line!

UNIONISM: 1 4 ALL, ALL 4 1

$imple $ermon

One fact that wise parents teach their children about money matters is that it does . . . very much.

HAVE A HAPPY HOLIDAZE SEASON!

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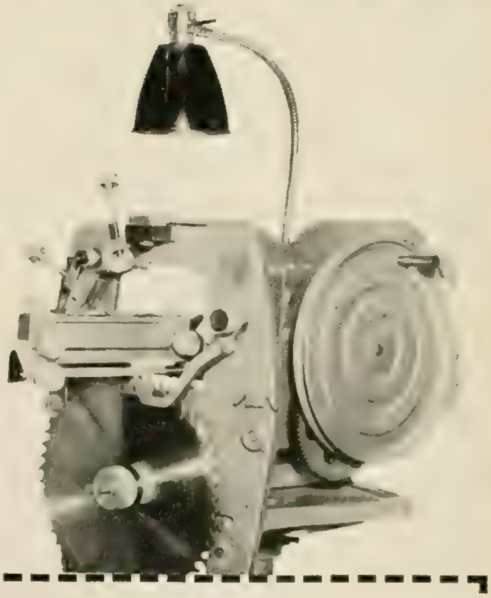

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CANADIAN REPORT

Inflation Is Major Issue at Year's End

The major issue in Canada as the year ends is the fight against inflation.

Inflation has made itself felt most strongly in high interest rates and high housing costs—both of which affect the average citizen both directly and indirectly.

But when it comes to assessing blame for higher costs, the tendency is to blame labor costs. This is traditional but the trade union movement is determined that the false assessments of the past are not carried on for all time in the future.

The federal government has taken a position on the inflation issue. It has publicized its cuts in government spending and urged the private sector also to make cuts and to exercise restraint.

Apparently this appeal is having little effect. Prime Minister Trudeau told the National Tripartite Conference on Labor Relations held in Ottawa in November, "When the federal government is deliberately restricting its activities in areas of important social and economic priorities, does it make sense that private enterprise should be expanding its outlays and activities in areas of marginal value to society as a whole? In such circumstances the governments might well have to increase the pressure of restraints on the private sector. We might have to consider new policies, not only in relation to prices and incomes, but to taxes and tariffs."

Then he went on to say that organized labor must recognize that the public expects it to be conscious of the interests, not of its members, but of the country at large.

The response from organized labor, he said, "has not been encouraging."

But what the prime minister was encouraging again was the traditional idea that labor as much as anyone was to blame for pushing up prices.

This blast invited a rejoinder from union leaders and it was not long in coming. The annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Labor opened the day after the prime minister spoke on TV. Both the president of the Federation David Archer and the president of the Canadian Labor Congress Donald MacDonald minced no words.

Said the CLC leader: "The facts are that the government itself is in large part responsible for our current inflationary problems by virtue of the tremendously expansionary policies which it introduced and continued to pursue long after it became evident that the economy was overheated to an alarming degree.

"It is also a fact that our economy is so intertwined with that of the U.S.A. that the 'demand-type' inflation that has been generated in their economy largely as a result of the Vietnam war has carried over into Canada."

Mr. MacDonald concluded by saying that trade unions were not going to agree to wage restraints unless and until all other forms of income—profits, rents, dividends, professional fees and so on—were also included.

"We are sick and tired of the fall-guy role that the government is trying to impose on the trade unions of this country."

It was an effective hard-hitting speech as was the speech on the issue, as well as others, by OFL President Archer.

Medicare Premiums Draw Toronto Protest

The OFL convention held in London, Ontario, early in November, made a number of important policy decisions.

The delegates voted unanimously to hold a mass demonstration in front of the parliament buildings at Queen's Park, Toronto, to protest the high premiums being charged under the new public medicare program in Ontario.

The plan came into effect October 1st. Ontario families will pay about $177 annually compared with $150 in British Columbia, $120 in Alberta, $117 in Manitoba and $72 in Saskatchewan.

The convention agreed that the grant of $176 million a year from the federal government should be used to reduce or eliminate the premiums.

The high premium charge was the main objection.

Another was the right of doctors to set their own fees. The medicare plan pays 90 percent of the fee set by the medical association. The doctors may bill for the other 10 percent.

The convention decided that doctors must be asked to bargain for their fees. Once they bargain collectively with the Ontario Health Services administration and a scale of fees is agreed upon, then, but not until then, should 100 percent payment of fees be allowed.

Other decisions of the convention: a minimum wage of $2.50 an hour; a uniform apprenticeship and trades training program; continued campaign for an equitable taxation system; 40-hour week by legislation and limits set on overtime; sponsorship with others of the Ontario Regional Co-operative Housing Foundation; opposition to a so-called Canadian union in the Toronto construction industry which is opposing the established international unions; continued boycott of California grapes; anti-pollution campaign; government-operated auto insurance; improvements in Workmen's Compensation legislation.

OFL officers David B. Archer, President, and Douglas F. Hamilton, Secretary-Treasurer, were both re-elected, the former for his 13th term, the latter for his 14th since 1956.

Export Rise Denies Wage Deterent

Higher wages are supposed to lead to higher costs and this is supposed to mean lower exports. But this just hasn't happened.

Exports for the first nine months of the year were 10.6 percent ahead of last year. Exports to the United States increased 16 percent, but to Great Britain they dropped 8.9 percent.

200,000 Homes Is Still Short of Needs

About 200,000 homes will be built in Canada this year, but this is just enough to meet the demand.

It would require at least 250,000 a year to help catch up the backlog.

H. W. Hignett, president of Central Mortgage and Housing, the federal government agency, says the fault is not with the construction industry. The industry could build all the homes that are needed if enough mortgage money was forthcoming from private lenders.

More of the available government funds will go to build housing for low-income families. Private funds must be made available for the rest of the population.

Statistics Bureau Compiles Income Data

A new survey on income distribution in Canada is being prepared by the federal Bureau of Statistics.

A preliminary survey shows that the average annual income of a family in Canada in 1967 was $7,596, an increase of 16 percent over 1965 when it was $6,536.

Half the increase was real gain, the other half consumer price increases.

In individual incomes, women still lag far behind men. In 1967 women averaged $2,303, men $5,331. But women gained 23 percent since 1965, men just 17 percent.

The percentage of families with incomes under $5,000 a year decreased from 37.9 percent in 1965 to 29.7 in 1967.

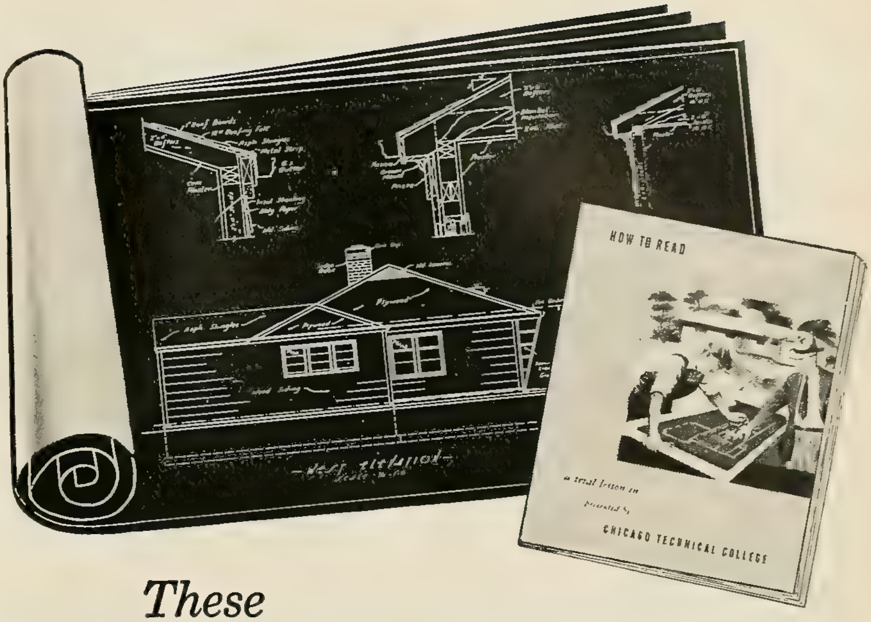
The proportion receiving $10,000 and up increased to 22.5 percent from 14.6 percent. This brought the total in the $10,000 and over bracket to more than a million families.

Ontario Has Highest Average Family Income

The survey of incomes by DBS showed Ontario with the highest average family income in 1967—$8,466. The Atlantic region had the lowest—$5,756. The highest rate of increase occurred in Ontario and Quebec—18 percent, the lowest in the Atlantic region—11 percent. The Prairies and British Columbia had a growth rate of 14 percent.

A significant finding of the survey was that the proportion of families living in poverty (as defined by the Economic Council of Canada) declined to 18.6 percent of the total from 21.2 percent in 1965.

In 1967 the number living in poverty was estimated at 840,000 families, down from over a million in 1961, despite the increase in population.



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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at 2833 S.E. 33rd Place, Portland, Oregon 97202

Campers enjoying the advantages of their Golden Eagle Passport.

Signs such as the one shown above identify Golden Eagle Passport areas across the United States.

■ Save Eagle Passport

We've had some letters expressing concern over the impending discontinuance of the Golden Eagle Passport, which as many know admits a camper to any Federal Park for an annual fee of $7.00 and which, at this writing, is due to expire under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act on March 31st next year.

There is much support in Congress for several bills which would keep the program alive. Contrary to some rumors, Forest Service Chief Edward B. Cliff and Associate Chief Arthur Greeley are both in favor of extending the Golden Eagle Passport.

Last bit of intelligence I had on the matter is that if it does gain approval, the fee will be hiked from $7.00 to $10.00. It would still be a bargain; I'm definitely in favor of keeping the program alive and suggest that if you're of a like mind you better write to your Congressman and tell him so—now!

Carl Waibel and whitetail.

■ Delaware Whitetail

In keeping with various hunt seasons over this nation's far-flung acres, we're passing on some memorable accounts of the Brotherhood's activity in this outdoor department:

One of the biggest whitetails we've heard tell about in many a moon can be credited to Carl Waibel of Wilmington, Delaware, a member of Local 626. Here's Brother Waibel with a nine-point (total count) buck he nailed in his home state.

■ Deer Management

Though we've failed miserably in many areas of wildlife management we have managed to hold the line in deer management. In checking through a recent edition of Stackpole's Hunting Encyclopedia we note a past count of 685,000 deer in Michigan, a state where they once faced extinction. Back in 1920, fewer than 3,000 whitetails were killed in Pennsylvania, a situation that brought about a crash restoration program. A few years ago close to 100,000 deer were killed by Keystone hunters—with no apparent damage to the seed herd. Even an extremely heavily-populated state like Illinois showed a recent inventory of 67,000 whitetails.

■ Mules are Bigger

A past nationwide estimated-count of whitetail revealed a count of around seven million, with a like count of nearly six million mule deer for the western states.

The mule deer is, comparatively, a larger deer than the whitetail. One who'll attest to its chunkiness is K. C. Kennedy of Springfield, Oregon, a member of Local 2750, who recently nailed a four-pointer in central-mountainous portion of his state near the town of Sisters. It tipped the scales well over 250 pounds before being dressed out.

Points Don't Count

The number of points on a deer's antlers is not, necessarily, an indication of weight or age. Whereas Brother Kenedy of Springfield, Oregon downed a mule deer with four points that dressed out over 200 pounds, it's here noted that Edward F. Johnson of Texas City, Texas, a member of Local 973, downed a whitetail, an 8-pointer, which barely weighed 100 lbs., after field dressing. Here's a photo of Ed with his Texas whitetail, snapped after he arrived home after the hunt.

It must also be noted that does, occasionally, are found with antlers and it appears that such animals are barren.

Texan Ed Johnson and buck.

White Stocking Deer

A note from Eugene Wagoner of Baden, Pa., a member of Local 1463:

"Dear Fred:

"I nailed a nice 8-point buck in McKean County that had a curious feature. It was a normal whitetail in every respect except that from the shin down it was all white. It looked like it was wearing pure white stockings. Even the hoofs were pure white. A taxidermist friend of mine told me that albino deer have pure black hoofs."

(Maybe the buck was a doe hater, Eugene. Ouch!)

Ducks Will Do

Merlin Hoiseth of Fort Worth, Texas, a member of Local 1822, figured he was going home empty handed on the last day of the deer season but just as he was ready to leave the area, a pair of mallards flew over his head, and he picked up his trusty blunderbuss and nailed 'em both—with one shot!

Outdoor Prize

Emil Seitz of St. Louis, Missouri, a member of Local 5, brought home some table fare from a recent outdoor junket without having fired a shot. As a matter of fact he didn't have a gun, just a good pair of diggin' hands and a sharp cutting knife. Here's a picture of Emil with his prize: A giant mushroom that weighed 15 pounds, taken this past October 5th.

Gus Murcheson (See below.)

Finny Treasure

J. A. Moffat of Victoria, British Columbia, retired business representative of Local 1598, Victoria, B.C. tells of an angler who recently realized a 52-year ambition, namely: Angus "Gus" Murcheson, also a member of that local.

Here's a picture of "Gus" with his finny treasure, a chrome-bright Chinook which tipped the scales at 46 pounds, nipped off Beechy Head near Victoria with a Super Strip Teaser lure. We hear that Brother Murcheson has landed quite a few 25 pounders from the Canadian briny but that last one topped 'em all. The lunker was entered in the "King Fisherman" contest, an annual event conducted by the Victoria Daily Colonist. Best of luck to you, Gus.

Seitz's outdoor prize (Story at left.)

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Cartoon by Whitney Darrow, Jr.

Be a buddy!
One gift works many wonders
THE UNITED WAY

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

(1) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—Local 434 recently honored past and present 50-year members. President George Vest of the Chicago District Council, presented each man with a 50-year pin and a small gift. Pictured here, front row, left to right, are: Roland Dunand, 50 years; Gust Bloomquist, 50 years; Carl Eckman, 50 years; Nick Penn, 67 years; Harry Sikma, 50 years; Jeshire Reichert, 50 years; Rudolph Michuda, 50 years; and Gerrit Ligtvoet, 59 years. Back row, left to right: Richard Conrad, 55 years; Charles Sprietsma, 47 years and recording secretary of Local 434; William Cook, business representative of the Chicago District Council; Carl Anderson, 53 years; George Vest, President of the Chicago District Council; William G. Beemsterboer, president of Local 434; Charles A. Thompson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council; Thomas L. Cure, treasurer of Local 434; Dale Garner and George Bensema, Local 434 trustees.

(2) HAZLETON, PENNSYLVANIA — Fifty-year membership buttons were awarded to seven members of Local 129 at an outing in Butler, Penna. recently. Pictured here, from left to right, are: George Houser, guest from Local 228, Pottsville; Michael Kostelnick, award recipient; Joseph Vadus, business representative of Area 5; Howard Schell, trustee; Dan McGee, receiving button from George Haber, president of Local 129; and Joseph Drosdick, Ralph Seppi, Ed Henry, Andrew Prebula and Michael Uritcheck, all award recipients.

3

(3) CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE—Local 74 presented gavels to nine of its past presidents on Aug. 29 to express the members' appreciation for the officers' services. Pictured here are, front row, left to right: William N. Daughtrey, General Representative James A. Parker, who made the presentations; W. W. Orr and Henry Youngblood; back row: A. L. Smith, Louis T. Kirby, Eldridge D. Davis and L. L. Cordell. Unable to attend were S. R. Timmons and Frank Rozzell.

1

2

4

4d

(4) WEST ALLIS, WISCONSIN—Service pins recently were awarded to members of Local 1573 at a special meeting. In the first photo is a father and son team with 75 years' combined service. Edward Jankoski Sr., with 45 years in the Brotherhood, is at the right; his son Edward, Jr., with 30 years' service, is at the left.

(4a) Among the members of Local 1573 who received 30-year pins were, seated, left to right: Michael Bruckbauer, 32 years; William Reinders, 32 years; Lawrence Verhalen, 31 years; John Zwick, 32 years; Carl Johnson, 34 years; and Stanley Jaske, 32 years. Standing, left to right, are: Ronald Laite, 34 years; Darwin Leach, 32 years; Roy Maynard, 33 years; Louis Eulgen, 34 years; Vincent Loeffler, 32 years; Edward Jankoski Jr., 30 years; Ludwig Schroeder, 32 years; Stanley Markiewicz, 33 years; Edward Griesmer, 33 years; William Simmons, 34 years; and Herbert Frisch, 30 years.

(4b) Local 1573 members who received 25-year pins were, seated: Howard Ewing, Zygmunt Stawski and George Boyajain, all with 28 years; and Henry Reinders, 26 years. Standing: Henry Bielefeld and Arthur Kruse, both with 29 years; and Melvin Paulson, William Waters and Adolph Elbe, all with 28 years.

(4c) Recipients of 35-year pins in Local 1573 were, seated: John Footland, 36 years; Olaf Myrold, 35 years; Andrew Lamp, Roland Gabert and Charles Murphy, all with 36 years. Standing: Charles Perock, 35 years; Hugo Sagunsky, 35 years; and George Olson, 36 years.

(4d) Members of Local 1573 with more than 40 years of service are Edward Jankoski Sr., 45 years; Rufus Fazen, 51 years; and Soren Sorenson, 42 years.

(4e) Honored members gather for an overall picture. They are, front row, left to right: Edward Jankoski, Soren Sorenson, Charles Murphy, Andrew Lamp, Rufus Fazen, George Olson, John Footland, Roland Gabert, Olaf Myrold, Hugo Sagunsky, Charles Perock; stand-

4a

4b

4c

ing front, left to right: Carl Johnson, Ronald Laite, Louis Eulgen, William Simmons, Stanley Markiewicz, Edward Griesmer, Roy Maynard, Stanley Jaske, Michael Bruckbauer, Vincent Loeffler, John Zwick, William Reinders; standing center, left to right: Edward Rutter, Ludwig Schroeder, Darwin Leach, Lawrence Verhalen, Herbert Frisch, Edward Jankoski, Jr., Henry Bielefeld, Arthur Kruse, Melvin Paulson; standing rear, left to right: Howard Ewing, Adolph Elbe, William Waters, George Boyajain, Zygmunt Stawski and Henry Reinders.

Those not present were John Yeralla, Thomas Phillips, Alben Kahlen, Earl Hansen, Lawrence Tenant, John Jacobson, Forest Elifson, Leo Ebert, Phillip Laven, Albert Fellinger, Victor Holm, Theodore Egofske, Roland Hudson, John Jurkowski, Ralph Belongia, Frank Vento, Vincent Panka, Erik Leanderson, Walter Guenther, Lloyd Footh, Albert Berntson, Edward Kloptek, Carl Molitor, George Gohde, Peter Drout, Howard Curler, Forest Everett and Roy Deetjen.

4e

(5) BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON—Local 756 held a special meeting Aug. 26 to honor four members for their many years of service. They are, left to right: G. Roscoe Hilliard, a 32-year member who served for many years as business representative; James T. Crombie, retiring president of local 756 and 34 years a member of the Brotherhood; Orvin L. Haggen, retiring business agent, who has been a continuous member of the Brotherhood for 47 years; and Lawrence R. Anderson, former delegate, who is retiring, and an 18-year member. The men were awarded pen and pencil sets and gift certificates.

5

(6) PADEN CITY, W. VA.—Twenty-five-year members of Local 807, Paden City, W. Va., were honored recently. Presenting pins to the members was Robert Sauer (left) of the General Office. Those honored were, front row, left to right: Lewis Furbee, W. C. Cross Sr., Dale Simms, president of the district council of Mid-Ohio Valley; back row: Richard Postlethwait, Herbert Lawrence, Howard Jones and Earl Huggins. New officers of Local 807 include: W. C. Cross, president; Herbert Lawrence, vice president; Frederick Dennis, financial secretary; Russell C. Wike, recording secretary; William Headly, conductor; Robert Cisler, warden; John Harman, Robert Price, Clarence Heintzman, trustees.

6

(7) BATAVIA, N.Y.—Rudy Trautenberg of Batavia, fourth from left, 85, a member of Carpenters Local 1151 for over six decades, is congratulated on receiving a 64-year pin at a union banquet at Villa Capri in Batavia by Samuel Ruggiano of Syracuse, general representative of the Brotherhood. From left are: Charles Juliana of Albion, local president; Mr. Ruggiano; Rocco A. Sidari of Albion, business agent; Mr. Trautenberg, and two other L.U. 1151 carpenters, Frank Jankowski, a member for 47 years, and John Maley, 45 years.

7

Eric Sloane

Continued from Page 12

stant aim is to make the most money from their profession instead of producing the most honest and beautiful and lasting things."

Sloane finds beauty in old floor boards of varying widths — "the finished effect is finer than the monotony of today's narrow-width floor boards," He has such a respect for seasoned wood that he prefers to see buildings pinned together, even today, with wooden pegs than with today's nails.

To Sloane the fact that today's two-by-four lumber is no longer an "honest" two-by-four is indicative of today's approach to building construction.

He deplores the fact that today's changing world prevents the erection of homes which can be "handed down to children and to children's children."

Sloane is a man who lives close to yesteryear. He resides in a restored barn near Warren, Conn., surrounded by 87 acres of countryside—woods, fields, and a pond. He is far from the madding crowd of the big city, yet within driving distance of his agent and publisher in New York.

Born in New York City in 1905, he studied fine arts at Yale and was later a lecturer on meteorology, turning his art skill to the production of books and exhibits on weather phenomena. His interest in early American, weather lore led him into other American studies.

Today, in his leisurely life in Connecticut, he reminds one of a country squire. Previously married, he now lives alone. Occasionally a housekeeper comes and tidies up the place, and friends drop in. He spends some of his time restoring the house which once dominated his home site. An epicurian by nature, he enjoys creating his own soups and special dishes.

Meanwhile, he continues to record America's past. One of his latest books, "I Remember America," describes wilderness conservation in this country. Other illustrated books are underway.

In one of his books, Sloane sums up his appreciation of the early craftsman. Says he: "men used to build and create as much for future generations as for their own needs, so their tools have a special message for us and our time. When you hold an early implement, when you close your hand over the worn wooden handle, you know exactly how it felt to the craftsman whose hand had smoothed it to its rich patina. In that instant you are as close to that craftsman as you can be — even closer than if you live in the house that he built or sit in the chair that he made. In that moment you are nearer to another being in another life, and you are that much richer."

Strong within Sloane, also, is a reverence for wood; which is, incidentally, a title for one of his books. Wood, to him, is the best of building materials.

"It might be that after we have spent a century or two in expending our wealth of wood to seek the riches of other planets, we will realize that our greatest wealth was right here on Earth after all." he comments. ■

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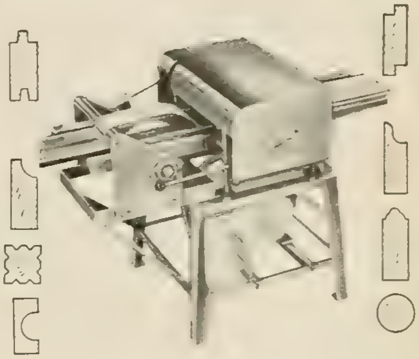

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1970 CONTESTS

Listed below are the States which have indicated an interest in participating in the 1970 Internataional Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest to be held in Denver, Colorado the week of October 5, 1970.

State	Carpenter	Mill Cabinet	Millwright
Alaska	X		
Arizona	X		
California	X	X	X
Colorado	X	X	
Illinois	X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X
Iowa	X		
Kansas	X		
Kentucky	X		
Louisiana	X		X
Maryland	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X	
Michigan	X		
Missouri	X		X
Nevada	X	X	X
New Mexico	X		
New York	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X
Oklahoma	X		
Oregon		X	
Pennsylvania	X	X	X
Tennessee	X		X
Texas	X		
Washington	X	X	
Ontario Can.	X		X
	24	12	12

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No. PB18
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• Forged One Piece "I" Beam Construction

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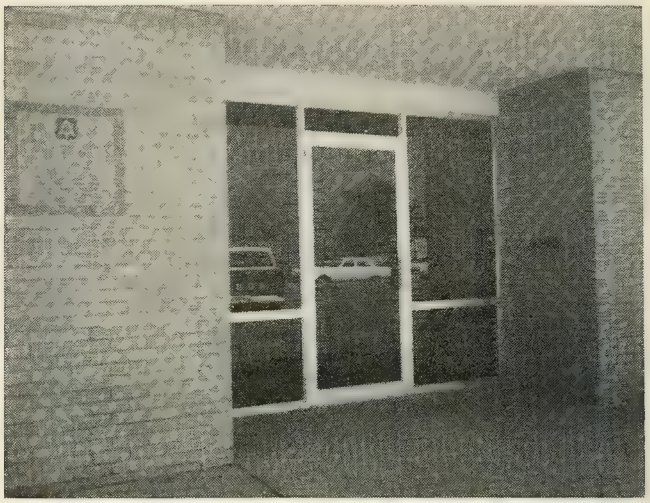
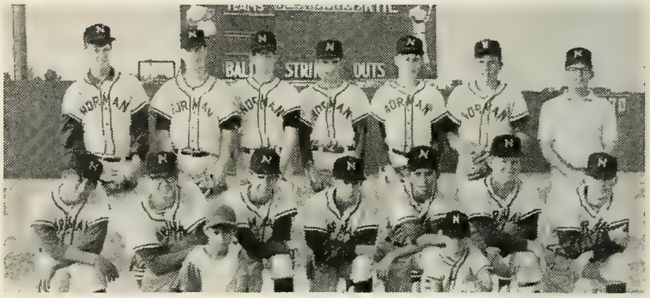
New Local Union Headquarters



Local 1884 of Lubbock, Tex., recently dedicated a new headquarters building, located at 2002 Avenue J. The building consists of 5,040 square feet of floor space, an auditorium seating 200, four rental office spaces, a lounge, a fully-equipped kitchen, and a suite of offices for the local union.

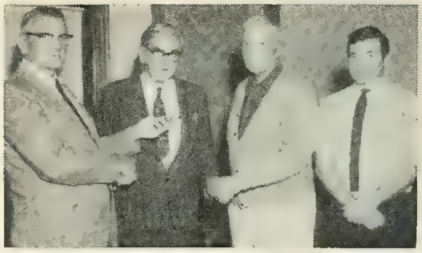
There is an engraved plaque at the street entrance, displaying the Brotherhood emblem. A red granite plaque lists the names of the present officers.

Oklahoma League Champions



The Colt Yankee team of Norman, Okla., sponsored by Local 1060 of Norman, registered a 23-4 record this year and won the league championship. Local 1060 not only sponsored the team, but also donated more than $1,000 in labor, building the score board and the fence at the ball park. Pictured here, front row, left to right, are: Tom Bramlett, John Goldsby, Gary Bramlett, Richard Butts, Willie Carter, Ken Peery, Mark White, Bob Gray and Rocky Birmingham; back row: Jim Rodkey, Tom Rodkey, Jeff Fritch, David Christensen, David Dixon, Gary Hewett and Bob White, coach. Not pictured are Noel Adams and Charles Oliver.

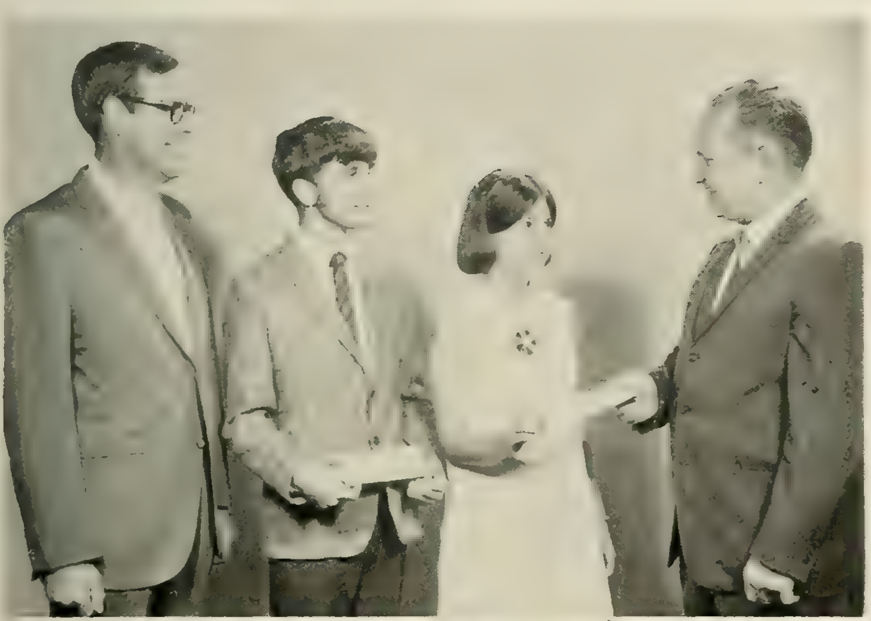
Three-Way Honors



Local 708, Maynard, Mass., recently honored three of its members—two were old timers and the other a relative newcomer. In the picture above, President Torstein Newmann presents a 50-year pin to Frank Brown of West Newton. James Chandler, third from left, received a past-president's pin. At far right, David Mooers received a Brotherhood emblem, cuff links, and a tie tack for his outstanding performance as Massachusetts state apprenticeship champion.

"We Congratulate..."

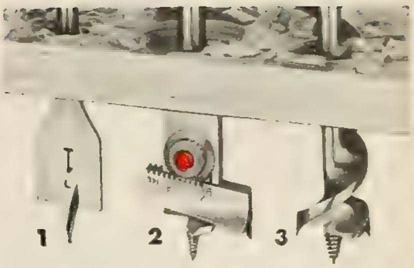
. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



Roy C. Klein, president of Local 413, South Bend, Ind., presents $500 scholarship awards to two teen-agers who started college this fall. Both are children of Local 413 members. At left is George Elrod, business representative. Winners are Maxine Mullet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Mullet, Walkerton, Ind., and Richard A. Snyder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Snyder, Culver, Ind.

SAFETY AWARD—E. A. Brown, director of the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, Santa Rosa, Calif., was recently presented a Harry Read Citation for Meritorious Service to Safety. The recognition was given at the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council in Chicago, last October. The Harry Read Award honors the late assistant to the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer for his work in the labor safety field. Read was one of the founders of the conference.

BOATS FOR SCOUTS — Carpenters Local 1778 of Columbia, S. C., recently presented a check for the purchase of two rowboats to the Central South Carolina Council, Boy Scouts of America. The rowboats will be used at Camp Barstow and Camp Brownlee. K. W. Norville, President of Local 1778, said that the entire membership of 450 heartily endorsed this project which will enable more boys to benefit through a better Scouting program. Tommy Gregory, Special Projects Chairman for the Boy Scouts received the check for $408 from Mr. Norville. Participating in the presentation ceremony, shown below, were left to right: Mr. Norville, F. R. Snow, Carpenters Union Business Representative, Mr. Gregory and W. B. Chandler, Jr., Scout Executive of the Central S. C. Council. (Photo by Alt-Lee.)



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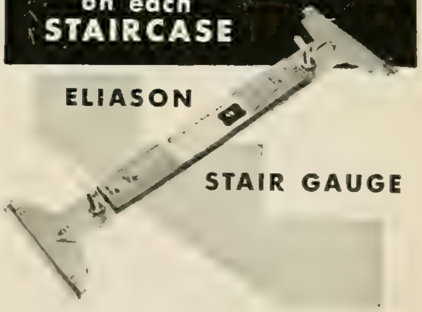

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Training Program In Hawaii Praised

Carpenters statewide Local 745, Honolulu, Hawaii, is being hailed for its far-reaching program of seeking out ghetto youngsters and providing them with pre-skilled craft training.

In an article in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Buck Donham said that "Walter Kupau's Carpenters Union has embarked on a new concept of taking its job training program into the communities that need it most."

Kupau is president of both Local 746 and the State AFL-CIO.

In one week the local signed up 19 young men in an eight-week pre-apprenticeship project in Waimanalo. Wrote Donham:

"The union is out to disprove the myth that the young men of Waimanalo are roughnecks and can't be employed."

This is what the local is doing:

- Went out to a rural ghetto and convinced school drop-outs to train as carpenters.
- Identified with the kids and their problems.
- Worked with the state in a nationally-unique plan of vocational education whereby the state pays the union to run vocational training programs. (PAI)

New Carpenters Hall in California

Mayor Helen Putnam officiates at the ribbon-cutting ceremonies to open the new Carpenters' Hall in Petaluma, Calif., recently. With her are (from left) Riley Kindle, Lyn Briant, E. L. Brown and (front) Arnold Volker. The new hall was completed after six months of voluntary work by 225 members of Local 981. It is located at Western Avenue and Upham Street, and it replaces the old hall which was torn down to make room for parking.

Pennsylvania Outing Brings Many Old Timers Together

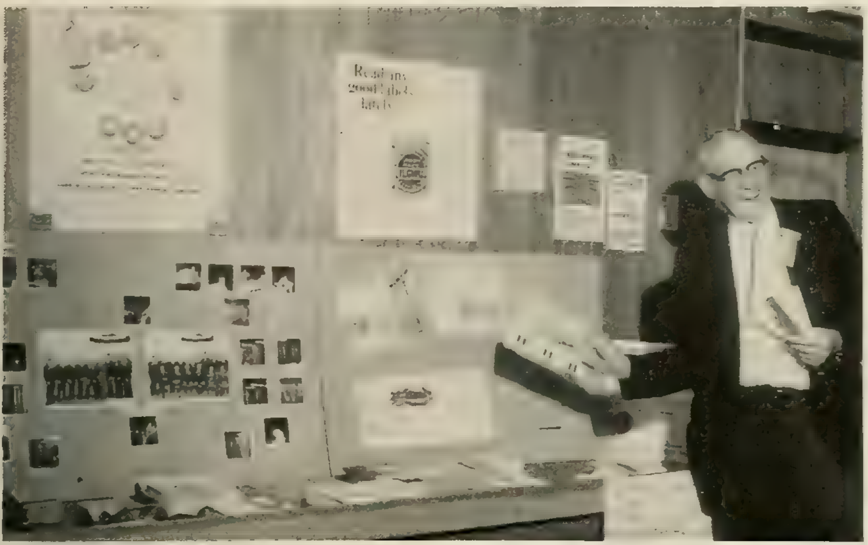
Members of Local 129, Hazleton, Penna., who attended an outing recently included, left to right: Front row: George Sabo, Vice President: Ray Marchetti, Conductor; Albert Moran and Royce McCluskey;

Second row: John L. Hornak, Ed James, John Billy, Ernest Sell, Frank Moran, Joseph Jodush, Earl Faust, Charles Marshall, Recording Secretary; Paul Sell, Trustee; Joseph Zabrosky, guest; Andrew Prebula, John Sparky Leshko, Ed Henry, Daniel McGee, Ralph Seppi, Michael Uritcheck, Michael Drosdick, Michael Kostelnik, Joseph Drosdick and Albert George;

Third row: Nelson Koehler, guest; Wayne Lohrke, George Lohrke, Albert Schofield, Thomas Yarish, Steve Sabol, Treasurer; George Litavis, John P. Baran, Harold Sheman, William Schumack, Michael Jarick, Trustee; John Marcinkevich, Louis Enama, Pasquale DiFea, Daniel DiFea, Domonic Destefano, Walter Bacher, Howard Schell, Trustee; Fred Falls, guest; Cornelius Neiswender, George Houser, guest; Hobart Eroh, Joseph Vatus, Business Agent; George J. Dusheck, Financial Secretary; Thomas Buglio, Paul Jacko, Nelson Gould, John Tomasko, Howard Miller, George Haber, President;

Back row: Robert Kreckie, Frank Kalbush, Clyde Drasher, Steve Zanolini, George Wolchesky, Samuel Natsra, Joseph Adams, Francis Sporay, Carol Kolbush, Peter Grusastkie, John Smurla, Roy Kleppinger, Mr. Wishulas, guest; William Walp and John Hadock.

Union Label Promotion in Omaha, Neb.



A view of a recent union label display set up by the Omaha, Neb., Union Label Council at Carpenters' Hall in Lincoln, Neb. Manned by representatives of Carpenter local unions and other trade organizations, the display was judged highly successful.

At Wallace, Idaho, Dedication Ceremonies

Early this year, the Spokane District Council of Carpenters, held its regular monthly meeting at Wallace, Idaho. Local Union 220, the host local, in the heart of the famous Coeur d'Alene mining district, had just completed a new Carpenters Building. General Executive Board Member Lyle J. Hiller officiated at the dedication of the building.

Following the dedication a group of the officers of Local 220 and some old timers assembled for the picture above. Standing from left to right, were: L. J. Hiller; Floyd Yokum; Ed Heier, trustee; Elmer Moe (initiated 6/12/21); Axel Carlson (initiated 10/8/14); Wayne Riley, trustee. Seated, left to right: Ernest Grandpre, warden; Eugene Winterowd, recording secretary; Leonard J. Visintainer, financial secretary; and Kenneth Matney, president.

The Spokane District Council officers, delegates, and old timers of Local 220 assembled for a picture.

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In just a few minutes you accurately set batters for slabs and footings, lay out inside floors, ceilings, forms, fixtures, and check foundations for remodeling.

HYDROLEVEL is the old reliable water level with modern features. Toolbox size. Durable 7" container with exclusive reservoir, keeps level filled and ready. 50 ft. clear tough 3/10" tube gives you 100 ft. of leveling in each set-up, with 1/32" accuracy and fast one-man operation—outside, inside, around corners, over obstructions. Anywhere you can climb or crawl!

Why waste money on delicate instruments, or lose time and accuracy on makeshift leveling? Since 1950 thousands of carpenters, builders, inside trades, etc. have found that HYDROLEVEL pays for itself quickly.

Clip this ad to your business stationery and mail today. We will rush you a Hydrolevel with complete instructions and bill you for only $7.95 plus postage. Or send check or money order and we pay the postage. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Ask your tool dealer to order it for you. We allow the usual dealer discount on ½ Doz. lots and give fast air-mail service.

HYDROLEVEL
925 DeSoto, Ocean Springs, Miss. 39564
FIRST IN WATER LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1950

Pension Banquet in Atlanta, Georgia

Shown receiving the first pension check at Local 225, above left, is Ben F. Haley, 84 years old, 54 years in the Brotherhood. Others present at the party were the trustees for management and Carpenters Local 225. Left to right: newly-elected fringe benefit coordinator for Local 225, Sam Weldon; J. V. "Jake" Edmonson, recording secretary; presenting check to Ben F. Haley, Leo Kelly, vice president of Coe & Payne Co.; Phil Richards, president of ABCO Construction Co.; Troy Hardin, president of Troy Hardin & Associates, Inc., administrators and consultants; J. F. "Bud" Cross, assistant business Manager, Local 225; Doyle Butler, president of Capitol Construction.

Carpenters' Local 225, Atlanta, Ga., recently honored 29 senior members and their wives with a dinner party at the Druid Hills Country Club. Local 225 is the first local union in Georgia to secure a pension plan for its members. Also, Local 225 has recently negotiated health and welfare for its members. Among those attending the banquet were General Representative James Golden Brown; Thomas B. Strickland, secretary-treasurer of the Georgia State Council of Carpenters; and J. W. Giles, secretary of the Georgia State AFL-CIO.

New Officers of Trenton, N.J., Local

The newly-elected officers of Local 31, Trenton, N.J., assembled at a recent meeting for a picture. Standing front, left to right: Treasurer Stanley Shubilla, Trustee James Reilly, President Richard Moore, Business Agent William Neylan, Past President James Savadge (presenting gavel), and Recording Secretary, Alexander Mizsak. In rear: Warden Fred Froehlick, Financial Secretary Robert Wood, Conductor John Britton, and Vice-President Harrison Slack.

Texas Local Sponsors Soap Box Winner

Perry Jackson, right, 11-year-old son of R. W. Jackson, Jr., a member of Local 1884, and sponsored by Carpenters L. U. 1884, crossed the finish line first to win the 22nd annual Lubbock, Tex., Soap Box Derby. He received a $500 savings bond and an expense-paid trip to the National Soap Box Derby finals in Akron, Ohio, August 30. Fifty-nine racers were entered in this year's event.

Tri-Trades Pre-Fab

Continued from Page 4

ular construction.

"Up to now, there have been two basic types of contracts entered into with modular housing plants. One of these has been a contract where one particular craft has come in and has unionized or industrialized the entire plant. The more popular of these has been the one signed with the Carpenters.

"In the city of Detroit, there has been another contract signed with the local Building Trades Council in which, for the Detroit area, a housing manufacturer has agreed to use various craft people in the plant.

"We now have gone, I think, one step further toward reaching a utopia and have come up with a tri-craft label—a label that, for the first time in our history, incorporates three major craft unions—the Carpenters, the Plumbers and the Electricians. This is certainly a totally new concept in industrialized construction.

"One of the first and most important things that this new creation of the union label does," Ginsburg continued, "is extend craft union benefits to factory workers, which, up to now, has been almost an impossible thing to do.

"Each of our homes will carry with it a union label which will be recognized and accepted by these same crafts in every locality in the United States and Canada.

"This means that when a house leaves our plant, it will be accepted by the carpenters and by the plumbers and by the electricians wherever there is an organized union craft. At that point, when our home is delivered, it will be installed and erected by local craftsmen in that area at the prevailing wage rate of the craftsmen in that area.

"I also think a very important provision is the very active training program that our contract calls for. We will be actively employing and training unskilled minority group members and unskilled workers and it will be easier to train these people in a factory-type craft than it would be in a field-type craft, where it is possible that their skill or specialization would have to become much more highly developed than it would have to be under factory or industrialized conditions.

"All trades are going to be given equal pay. When a person signs on in our plant as an employee, he will be assigned to whichever of the trade unions he is going to be working in. Depending on his skill, his pay will be paralleled with an elevation program." ■

1969 CLIC CAMPAIGN
MONTHLY REPORT

When the Oklahoma State Council Convention met in October, the delegates present contributed a total of $370.00 to the 1969 CLIC Campaign.

The Pennsylvania and Connecticut State Councils also held their conventions during the month of October with Pennsylvania delegates contributing the high of $1,000.00. Connecticut's total hit $880.00; this is the first time Connecticut has been 100% in its participation.

The convention contributions noted above have been credited to the various locals, and are included in the totals below.

Letters have gone out to all Financial Secretaries requesting that all 1969 contributions be submitted by December 15, so that we may prepare for the 1970 campaign.

If you have not already made your contribution, please contact your Financial Secretary as soon as possible. We sincerely hope that every member of the Brotherhood will make an effort to participate in this program.

CLIC CONTRIBUTIONS
(as of November 18, 1969)

ALABAMA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
103	Birmingham	$ 20.00*
1192	Birmingham	22.00

ALASKA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
466	Sitka	23.00*
1243	Fairbanks	75.00*
1281	Anchorage	70.00*
1501	Ketckikan	12.00*
2162	Kodiak	12.00*
2247	Juneau	30.00*
2520	Anchorage	70.00*

ARIZONA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
221	Morenci	9.00
857	Tucson	66.00*
1089	Phoenix	30.00

ARKANSAS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
690	Little Rock	10.00*
1683	El Dorado	10.00*
1722	Arkadelphia	10.00

CALIFORNIA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
25	Los Angeles	10.00
34	San Francisco	25.00
36	Oakland	10.00*
42	San Francisco	35.00
483	San Francisco	240.00*
586	Sacramento	346.00
1149	San Francisco	45.00
1323	Monterey	10.00
1358	La Jolla	17.00
1407	San Pedro	10.00*
2046	Martinez	10.00
2114	Napa	15.00
2559	San Francisco	20.00*
2608	Redding	10.00*
2801	Feather Falls	10.00*
2808	Arcata	10.00*
2882	Santa Rosa	10.00*
2907	Weed	10.00*
3068	Redlands	10.00*
3088	Stockton	10.00*
3170	Sacramento	10.00*
3184	Fresno	10.00*

COLORADO

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
1351	Leadville	20.00
2834	Denver	10.00

CONNECTICUT

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
30	New London	111.00*
43	Hartford	110.00*
79	New Haven	168.00*
97	New Britain	80.00*
115	Bridgeport	80.00*
127	Derby	40.00*
196	Greenwich	100.00*
210	Stamford	110.00*
216	Torrington	20.00*
260	Waterbury	50.00*
647	Fairfield	10.00*
746	Norwalk	30.00*
825	Willimantic	41.00*
927	Danbury	10.00*
952	Bristol	20.00*
1013	Bridgeport	10.00*
1302	New London	30.00*
1580	Milford	20.00*
1941	Hartford	20.00
1945	Westport	10.00*

DELAWARE

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
1545	Wilmington	20.00

WASHINGTON, D. C.

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
132	Washington	90.00*
528	Washington	5.00
1145	Washington	10.00*
1590	Washington	232.00*
1631	Washington	55.00
1694	Washington	30.00*
1831	Washington	20.00*
2311	Washington	20.00
2456	Washington	65.00*

FLORIDA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
405	Miami	40.00*
531	St. Petersburg	10.00*
627	Jacksonville	150.00*
696	Tampa	75.00*
727	Hialeah	100.00
819	West Palm Beach	219.00*
993	Miami	20.00*
1250	Homestead	70.00*
1275	Clearwater	10.00*
1278	Gainesville	10.00*
1308	Lake Worth	40.00*
1379	North Miami	40.00*
1394	Fort Lauderdale	80.00*
1509	Miami	70.00*
1510	Tampa	40.00*
1554	Miami	20.00*
1641	Naples	10.00*
1685	Pineda	10.00*
1725	Daytona Beach	50.00
1765	Orlando	10.00*
1766	Boca Raton	10.00*
1927	Delray Beach	20.00*
1947	Hollywood	50.00*
1966	Miami	55.00*
2024	Miami	140.00*
2217	Lakeland	20.00
2261	Fort Meyers	10.00*
2340	Bradenton	20.00
2368	Valparaiso Vic.	10.00*
2376	Sanford	10.00*
2411	Jacksonville	10.00*
2770	West Palm Beach	30.00*
2795	Fort Lauderdale	20.00*
3206	Pompano Beach	30.00*

GEORGIA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
256	Savannah	40.00*

IDAHO

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
1482	Grangeville	18.00*

ILLINOIS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
1	Chicago	70.00*
10	Chicago	10.00*
13	Chicago	126.00
16	Springfield	986.00*
21	Chicago	10.00*
44	Champaign Urbana	51.00*
54	Chicago	10.00*
58	Chicago	1074.50
62	Chicago	100.50*
63	Bloomington	20.00*
80	Chicago	660.00
141	Chicago	10.00*
166	Rock Island	20.00*
169	East St. Louis	30.00*
174	Joliet	50.00*
181	Chicago	201.00
183	Peoria	10.00*
189	Quincy	10.00*
195	Peru	10.00*
199	Chicago	20.00*
241	Moline	30.00*
242	Chicago	135.00*
269	Danville	20.00*
272	Chicago Heights	9.00
295	Collinsville	20.00*
341	Chicago	20.00
347	Mattoon	10.00*
360	Galesburg	40.00*
363	Elgin	10.00*
367	Centralia	150.00*
377	Alton	20.00*
416	Chicago	20.00*
419	Chicago	10.00*
433	Belleville	30.00*
434	Chicago	121.00*
461	Highwood	90.00*
496	Kankakee	10.00*
568	Lincoln	10.00*
578	Chicago	10.00*
604	Murphysboro	10.00*
633	Madison	10.00*
644	Pekin	10.00*
661	Ottawa	10.00*
695	Sterling	10.00*
742	Decatur	10.00*
748	Taylorville	10.00*
792	Rockford	40.00*
803	Metropolis	10.00*
812	Cairo	20.00*
839	Des Plaines	650.00*
904	Jacksonville	20.00*
916	Aurora	30.00*
999	Mt. Vernon	110.00*
1092	Marseilles	42.00*
1185	Chicago	30.00*
1265	Monmouth	20.00*
1307	Evanston	10.00*
1361	Chester	40.00*

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* Includes $10 contributions from delegates representing their local unions at the state council conventions. In some instances, these $10 contributions at the conventions were the only monies received from the local unions.

Organizing 'Binge'

Local 1765 of Orlando, Fla., recently took off on what its business representative and financial secretary, Bill Wilson, called "an organizing binge." It attracted 175 men to its September 19 meeting to take the membership examination and subsequently initiated 97 of the group in one mass swear-in shown in the accompanying picture. Local 1765 has been in existence since 1903, but this was the largest group ever to be initiated at one time. A spot check of various local unions and district councils in the state convinced Br. Wilson that the September initiation was a record-breaker. Representative J. E. Sheppard participated in the ceremonies.

CLIC Report

Continued from Page 31

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
1367	Chicago	10.00*
1527	Wheaton	20.00*
1675	Breese	10.00*
1693	Chicago	10.00*
1784	Chicago	74.00*
1883	Macomb	72.00
1889	Downers Grove	100.00*
1922	Chicago	10.00*
2014	Barrington	50.00*
2040	Paris	10.00*
2087	Crystal Lake	10.00*
2094	Chicago	10.00*
2158	Rock Island	10.00*
3273	Olney	10.00*

INDIANA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
60	Indianapolis	50.00*
90	Evansville	10.00*
113	Chesterton	50.00*
133	Terre Haute	71.00*
215	Lafayette	60.00*
232	Fort Wayne	20.00*
274	Vincennes	60.00*
352	Anderson	30.00*
365	Marion	10.00*
413	South Bend	40.00*
436	New Albany	40.00*
533	Jeffersonville	20.00
565	Elkhart	20.00*
588	Montezuma	20.00
592	Muncie	30.00*
599	Hammond	70.00*
694	Boonville	20.00*
734	Kokomo	30.00*
758	Indianapolis	40.00*
985	Gary	60.00*
1003	Indianapolis	11.00*
1110	East Chicago	30.00*
1142	Lawrenceburg	10.00*
1236	Michigan City	30.00*
1317	East Chicago	80.00*
1465	Frankfort	10.00*
1485	La Porte	20.00*
1636	Whiting	30.00*
1664	Bloomington	10.00*
1816	Plymouth	10.00*
1858	Lowell	20.00*
1873	Valparaiso	30.00*
1899	Hobart	50.00*
1938	Crown Pt.	10.00*
2060	Logansport	20.00*
2346	Greensburg	10.00*
2441	Corydon	10.00*
2601	Lafayette	30.00*
2670	Goshen	10.00*
2748	Rensselaer	10.00*
3000	Crown Point	30.00*
3154	Monticello	40.00*
3210	Madison	20.00*
3213	Rensselaer	10.00*
3228	Winchester	20.00*
3241	Covington	50.00*

IOWA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
534	Burlington	4.00
641	Fort Dodge	20.00

KANSAS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
714	Olathe	20.00*

KENTUCKY

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
64	Louisville	10.00*
472	Ashland	10.00*
559	Paducah	20.00*
601	Henderson	10.00*
698	Newport	20.00*
712	Covington	40.00*
785	Covington	30.00*
1080	Owensboro	70.00*
1341	Owensboro	10.00*
1734	Murray	10.00*
2049	Gilbertsville	10.00*
2156	Bowling Green	22.00

LOUISIANA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
1846	New Orleans	100.00
2192	Ruston	7.00
2258	Houma	69.00

MAINE

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
517	Portland	10.00*
621	Bangor	20.00

MARYLAND

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
340	Hagerstown	40.00
1126	Annapolis	10.00*

MASSACHUSETTS

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
32	Springfield	194.00*
33	Boston	430.00*
40	Boston	300.00*
48	Fitchburg	60.00*
49	Lowell	20.00*
51	Boston	120.00*
56	Boston	60.00*
67	Boston	170.00*
82	Haverhill	40.00*
107	Worcester	10.00*
111	Lawrence	138.00*
193	North Adams	20.00*
218	Boston	360.00*
275	Newton	60.00*
327	Attleboro	10.00*
351	Northampton	20.00*
390	Holyoke	40.00*
444	Pittsfield	40.00*
540	Waltham	55.00*
595	Lynn	10.00*
624	Brockton	40.00*
656	Holyoke	12.00*
680	Newton	33.00*
693	Needham	10.00*
708	West Newton	22.00*
762	Quincy	20.00*
831	Arlington	10.00*
847	Natick	10.00*
858	Clinton	20.00*
860	Framingham	95.50*
862	Wakefield	10.00*
866	Norwood	33.00*
867	Milford	10.00*
878	Beverly	39.00*
885	Woburn	30.00*
888	Salem	10.00*
910	Gloucester	10.00*
1035	Taunton	90.00*
1121	Boston Vicinity	20.00*
1144	Danvers	10.00*
1210	Salem	20.00*
1305	Fall River	40.00*
1479	Walpole	46.00*
1531	Rockland	10.00*
1550	Braintree	30.00*
2168	Boston	30.00*
3126	Boston & Vicinity	10.00*

MICHIGAN

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
19	Detroit	20.00*
26	East Detroit	40.00*
100	Muskegon	20.00*
116	Bay City	10.00*
227	Adrian	10.00*
297	Kalamazoo	106.00*
334	Saginaw	70.00*
335	Grand Rapids	50.00*
337	Detroit	77.00*
512	Ann Arbor	10.00*
651	Jackson	10.00*
674	Mt. Clemens	20.00*
898	St. Joseph	20.00*
958	Marquette	10.00*
982	Detroit	60.00*
998	Royal Oak	40.00*
1102	Detroit	40.00*
1132	Alpena	10.00*
1191	Lansing	10.00*
1301	Monroe	95.00*
1373	Flint	71.00*
1433	Detroit	60.00*
1452	Detroit	40.00*
1461	Traverse City	10.00*
1513	Detroit	160.00*
2026	Coldwater	8.00
2065	Iron Mountain	10.00*
2252	Grand Rapids	10.00*
2265	Detroit	10.00*
2585	Saginaw	110.00
2917	Lansing	10.00*

MINNESOTA

L.U.	City & State	Total Amt.
87	St. Paul	10.00*
549	Minneapolis	20.00*
617	Alexandria	17.00

766	Albert Lea	20.00

MISSISSIPPI

387	Columbus	63.00*
1471	Jackson	36.00

MISSOURI

5	St. Louis	60.00
47	St. Louis	77.00
61	Kansas City	20.00*
73	St. Louis	28.00
978	Springfield	89.00*
1596	St. Louis	65.00
1739	Kirkwood	33.00
1795	Farmington	25.00*
2057	Kirksville	10.00
2282	Flat River	2.00

MONTANA

153	Helena	10.00*
286	Great Falls	10.00*
557	Bozeman	10.00*
718	Havre	15.00*
911	Kalispell	10.00*
2405	Kalispell	10.00*
2425	Glendive	10.00*

NEBRASKA

1055	Lincoln	30.00
1881	Fremont	2.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

538	Concord	10.00*
921	Portsmouth	75.00*
1616	Nashua	31.00*
2276	Berlin	10.00

NEW JERSEY

15	Hackensack	40.00*
23	Dover	40.00*
31	Trenton	30.00*
65	Perth Amboy	10.00*
118	Jersey City	20.00*
121	Vineland	144.00*
155	Plainfield	20.00*
299	Union City	20.00*
306	Newark	40.00
325	Paterson	110.00*
391	Hoboken	20.00
393	Camden	221.00*
399	Philipsburg	10.00*
429	Montclair	10.00*
432	Atlantic City	85.00*
455	Somerville	40.00*
467	Hoboken	10.00*
486	Bayonne	60.00*
490	Passaic	80.00*
542	Salem	70.00*
564	Jersey City	15.00
612	Union Hill	10.00
620	Madison	140.00*
715	Elizabeth	160.00*
781	Princeton	27.00*
821	Newark	85.00*
842	Pleasantville	20.00*
1006	New Brunswich	20.00*
1107	N. Plainfield	10.00*
1209	Newark	10.00*
1269	Trenton	10.00*
1489	Burlington	150.00*
1493	Pompton Lake	30.00*
1613	Newark	20.00*
1743	Wildwood	10.00*
2018	Lakewood	110.00
2250	Red Bank	100.00*
2315	Jersey City	30.00*

NEW MEXICO

1319	Albuquerque	182.00*
1962	Las Cruces	10.00

NEW YORK

6	Amsterdam	60.00*
9	Buffalo	20.00*
12	Syracuse	288.00*
20	New York	180.00*
53	White Plains	46.00*
66	Jamestown	10.00*
72	Rochester	20.00*
77	Port Chester	15.00*
78	Troy	10.00*
99	Cohoes	20.00*
117	Albany	579.00*
125	Utica	60.00*
135	New York	240.00*
146	Schenectady	10.00*
163	Peekskill	100.00*
187	Geneva	10.00*
188	Yonkers	41.00*
203	Poughgeepsie	15.00*
229	Glens Falls	36.00*
246	New York	823.00*
251	Kingston	35.00*
257	New York	470.00*
278	Watertown	20.00*
281	Binghamton	65.00*
284	New York	132.00*
289	Lockport	20.00*
298	New York	283.00*
301	Newburgh	150.00*
310	Norwich	20.00*
322	Niagara Falls	20.00*
323	Beacon	60.00
350	New Rochelle	80.00*
353	New York	115.00*
357	Islip	180.00
366	New York	20.00*
369	N. Towanda	20.00*
374	Buffalo	80.00*
385	New York	118.50*
412	Sayville	70.00*
440	Buffalo	47.00
447	Ossining	58.00
453	Auburn	40.00*
488	New York	70.00*
502	Canandaigua	50.00*
532	Elmira	20.00*
543	Mamaroneck	84.00*
574	Middletown	85.00*
603	Ithaca	35.00*
608	New York	270.00*
662	Mt. Morris	10.00*
689	Dunkirk	10.00*
700	Corning	20.00*
729	Liberty	30.00*
740	New York	46.00*
747	Oswego	90.00*
754	Fulton	30.00*
787	New York	90.00*
791	New York	50.00*
808	New York	71.00*
895	Tarrytown	18.00
950	New York	15.00*
956	New York	10.00
964	Rockland Co.	60.00*
1016	Rome	15.00*
1042	Plattsburgh	224.00*
1075	Hudson	20.00
1093	Glencove	10.00*
1115	Pleasantville	11.00*
1134	Mt. Kisco	60.00*
1135	Port Jefferson	60.00
1151	Batavia	10.00*
1162	College Pnt., Long Island	60.00*
1163	Rochester	10.00*
1164	New York	20.00*
1167	Smithtown Branch	80.00*
1175	Kingston	30.00*
1204	New York	80.00*
1292	Huntington	85.00*
1318	Farmingdale, Long Island	20.00
1345	Buffalo	10.00*
1397	North Hemstead	263.00*
1420	Hastings	10.00*
1456	New York	70.00*
1483	Patchoque	52.00
1508	Lyons	20.00
1511	Southampton	20.00
1536	New York	207.00*
1575	Endicott	10.00*
1577	Buffalo	20.00*
1600	Cannonsville	10.00*
1649	Woodhaven	100.00
1656	Oneonta	20.00*
1657	New York	90.00*
1704	Carmel Kent	11.00*
1757	Buffalo	40.00*
1772	Hicksville	10.00*
1888	New York	210.00*
1921	Hempstead	30.00*
1973	Riverhead	30.00
1978	Buffalo	10.00*
2054	Horseheads	5.00*
2100	Amityville	20.00
2117	Flushing	70.00*
2155	New York	20.00*
2161	Catskill	75.00*
2163	New York	20.00*
2236	New York	30.00
2241	Brooklyn	72.00*
2287	New York	20.00*
2295	New York	10.00*
2305	New York	20.00*
2328	Saugerties	10.00*
2407	Rochester	30.00*
2440	Montrose	20.00*
2632	New York	20.00*
2669	West Islip	81.00*
2682	New York	30.00*
2765	Nassau Co.	15.00*
2947	New York	20.00*
3127	New York	10.00*
3211	Herkimer	20.00

OHIO

11	Cleveland	60.00*
29	Cincinnati	80.00*
104	Dayton	20.00*
105	Cleveland	160.00*
143	Canton	10.00*
171	Youngstown	60.00*
182	Cleveland	70.00*
186	Steubenville	10.00*
200	Columbus	445.00*
224	Cincinnati	30.00*
245	Cambridge	10.00*
356	Marietta	20.00*
372	Lima	10.00*
404	Lake Co.	40.00
415	Cincinnati	30.00*
437	Portsmouth	30.00*
639	Akron	40.00*
650	Pomeroy	10.00*
660	Springfield	10.00*
703	Lockland	10.00*
705	Lorain	10.00*
716	Zanesville	30.00*
735	Mansfield	20.00*
854	Madisonville	60.00*
873	Cincinnati	10.00*
940	Sandusky	10.00*
976	Marion	40.00*
1079	Steubenville	10.00*
1108	Cleveland	70.00*
1111	Ironton	4.00
1138	Toledo	10.00*
1189	Columbiana Co.	20.00*
1359	Toledo	10.00*
1365	Cleveland	66.00*
1393	Toledo	20.00*
1413	Ottawa	20.00
1426	Elyria	20.00*
1438	Warren	130.00*

Continued on Page 34

Two Recent Training Seminars in Washington

Above and below are views of two recent training seminars held in Washington, D.C., at General Headquarters of the Brotherhood. Such seminars are being held regularly to indoctrinate leaders and instructors in latest teaching methods and materials.

CLIC Report

Continued from Preceding Page

1454	Cincinnati	40.00*
1477	Middletown	20.00*
1499	Kent	20.00*
1503	Amherst	20.00*
1514	Niles	10.00*
1519	Ironton	10.00*
1602	Cincinnati	20.00*
1629	Ashtabula	2.00
1750	Cleveland	50.00*
1871	Cleveland	40.00*
1902	Cleveland	20.00*
1929	Cleveland	60.00*
1935	Barberton	10.00*
2092	Canton	10.00*
2180	Defiance	19.50
2239	Port Clinton	10.00*
2280	Mount Vernon	10.00
2338	Wadsworth	10.00*
2783	Columbus	10.00*

OKLAHOMA

285	Altus	10.00*
329	Oklahoma City	90.00*
943	Tulsa	50.00*
986	McAlester	20.00*
1060	Norman	40.00*
1072	Muskogee	60.00*
1399	Okmulgee	30.00*
1431	El Reno	10.00*
1585	Lawton	30.00*
1659	Bartlesville	30.00*
2013	Ada	10.00*

OREGON

226	Portland	43.00*
583	Portland	21.00*
738	Portland	35.00*
1017	Redmond	22.00
1020	Portland	51.00*
1065	Salem	10.00*
1087	Harrisburg	40.00*
1157	Lebanon	16.00
1223	Coos Bay	10.00*
1388	Oregon City	21.00*
1746	Portland	10.00*
1857	Portland	45.00*
2067	Medford	10.00*
2133	Albany	10.00*
2181	Corvallis	14.00
2416	Portland	10.00*
2531	Portland	10.00*
2554	Lebanon	24.00*
2627	Cottage Grove	6.00
2701	Lakeview	20.00
2714	Dallas	40.00
2756	Goshen	10.00*
2784	Coquille	10.00*
2787	Springfield	40.00*
2822	St. Helens	20.00*
2835	Independence	10.00*
2851	La Grande	40.00*
2881	Portland	10.00*
2896	Lyons	10.00*
2942	Albany	34.00*
2949	Roseburg	4.00
2961	St. Helens	20.00*
3091	Vaughn	10.00*

PENNSYLVANIA

8	Philadelphia	65.00*
37	Shamokin	10.00*
59	Lancaster	20.00*
81	Erie	60.00*
122	Philadelphia	236.00*
129	Hazleton	40.00
142	Pittsburgh	50.00*
165	Pittsburgh	30.00*
191	York	654.00*
211	Pittsburgh	110.00*
230	Pittsburgh	60.00*
239	Easton	10.00*
261	Scranton	120.00*
268	Sharon	39.00*

287	Harrisburg	310.00*
321	Connellsville	10.00*
333	New Kensington	31.00*
359	Philadelphia	40.00*
406	Bethlehem	10.00*
414	Nanticoke	9.00
422	New Brighton	40.00*
430	Wilkensburg	296.00*
454	Philadelphia	20.00*
462	Greensburg	20.00*
465	Ardmore	20.00*
492	Reading	35.00
500	Butler	31.00*
501	Stroudsburg	20.00*
514	Wilkes Barre	10.00*
541	Washington	20.00*
571	Carnegie	30.00*
677	Lebanon	20.00
691	Williamsport	50.00
773	Braddock	10.00*
833	Berwyn	10.00*
838	Sunbury	84.00*
843	Jenkintown	10.00*
845	Clifton Heights	30.00*
900	Altoona	10.00*
972	Philadelphia	10.00*
1000	Greenville	30.00*
1044	Charleroi	44.00*
1050	Philadelphia	30.00*
1073	Philadelphia	20.00*
1160	Pittsburgh	20.00*
1320	Somerset	13.00
1333	State College	180.00*
1419	Johnston	59.00*
1462	Bristol	10.00*
1595	Conshohocken	122.00*
1732	Ambridge	10.00*
1759	Pittsburgh	10.00*
1806	Dallastown	45.00*
1823	Philadelphia	10.00*
1856	Philadelphia	40.00*
1906	Philadelphia	20.00*
2235	Pittsburgh	20.00*
2264	Pittsburgh	40.00
2274	Pittsburgh	210.00*
2850	Philadelphia	20.00*

RHODE ISLAND

176	Newport	100.00
801	Woonsocket	18.00

SOUTH DAKOTA

783	Sioux Falls	10.00*

TENNESSEE

50	Knoxville	236.25
259	Jackson	20.00
345	Memphis	10.00
507	Nashville	10.00*
1357	Memphis	20.00
1993	Crossville	5.00
2082	Kingsport	65.00

TEXAS

14	San Antonio	194.00*
198	Dallas	150.00*
213	Houston	304.00*
304	Denison	10.00*
324	Waco	10.00*
379	Texarkana	30.00*
411	San Angelo	10.00*
425	El Paso	20.00*
610	Port Arthur	30.00*
622	Waco	10.00*
665	Amarillo	20.00*
724	Houston	20.00*
753	Beaumont	80.00*
776	Marshall	10.00*
963	Houston	10.00*
973	Texas City	60.00*
977	Wichita Falls	30.00*
1066	Houston	20.00*
1084	Angleton	10.00*
1097	Longview	30.00*
1104	Tyler	10.00*
1266	Austin	70.00*
1276	Dallas	10.00*
1334	Baytown	50.00*
1347	Port Arthur	10.00*
1421	Arlington	10.00*
1423	Corpus Christi	10.00*
1565	Abilene	30.00*
1634	Big Spring	3.00
1661	Port Arthur	10.00*
1822	Fort Worth	60.00*
1855	Bryan	10.00*
1884	Lubbock	30.00*
1971	Temple	40.00*
2007	Orange	40.00*
2079	Houston	10.00*
2190	Harlingen	10.00*
2232	Houston	40.00*
2242	Lufkin	10.00*
2534	Texarkana	20.00*
2695	Beaumont	10.00*
2713	Center	10.00*
2848	Dallas	20.00*
2863	Tyler	10.00*
3106	San Antonio	10.00*
3183	Houston	10.00*

UTAH

722	Salt Lake City	20.00

VIRGINIA

388	Richmond	10.00
396	Newport News	60.00
1665	Alexandria	30.00*

WASHINGTON

98	Spokane	80.00*
131	Seattle	79.75*
313	Pullman	20.00*
317	Aberdeen	50.00*
338	Seattle	92.00*
470	Tacoma	30.00*
562	Everett	20.00*
756	Bellingham	20.00*
770	Yakima	66.00*
870	Spokane	10.00*
954	Mt. Vernon	10.00*
1148	Olympia	30.00*
1289	Seattle	52.00
1332	Grand Coulee	30.00*
1597	Bremerton	30.00
1689	Tacoma	10.00*
1699	Pasco	10.00*
1707	Kelso Longview	60.00*
1708	White River Valley	20.00*
1715	Vancouver	50.00*
1797	Renton	10.00*
1845	Snoqualmie	10.00*
1849	Pasco	30.00*
1852	Spokane	10.00*
1974	Ellensburg	10.00*
2127	Centralia	10.00*
2205	Wenatchee	10.00*
2207	Enumclaw	20.00*
2317	Bremerton	20.00
2382	Spokane	30.00*
2396	Seattle	10.00*
2403	Richland	180.00*
2498	Longview	94.00
2536	Port Gamble	20.00
2633	Tacoma	30.00*
2739	Yakima	10.00*
2767	Morton	20.00*
2805	Klickitat	10.00*
2841	Peshastin	10.00
2894	Twisp	10.00*
3023	Omak	40.00*
3099	Aberdeen	10.00*
3119	Tacoma	10.00*

WEST VIRGINIA

1755	Parkersburg	30.00*

WISCONSIN

91	Racine	10.00*
161	Kenosha	30.00*
252	Oshkosh	20.00*
264	Milwaukee	90.00*
290	Lake Geneva	20.00*
314	Madison	80.00*
344	Waukesha	10.00*
460	Wausau	10.00*
630	Neenah	30.00*
755	Superior	40.00*
836	Janesville	30.00*
849	Manitowoc	20.00*
955	Appleton	40.00*
1053	Milwaukee	40.00*
1074	Eau Claire	50.00*
1114	S. Milwaukee	10.00*
1143	La Crosse	20.00*
1146	Green Bay	61.00*
1181	Milwaukee	40.00*
1208	Milwaukee	10.00*
1344	Portage	10.00*
1363	Oshkosh	10.00*
1364	New London	20.00*
1403	Watertown	10.00*
1573	West Allis	20.00*
1582	Milwaukee	15.00
1741	Milwaukee	40.00*
1919	Stevens Point	20.00*
2246	Fennimore	10.00*
2283	West Bend	10.00*
2334	Baraboo	19.00*
2337	Milwaukee	25.00*
3187	Watertown	8.00

WYOMING

1564	Casper	12.00

●

Support CLIC!
Make your membership
contribution this month.
We must be prepared for
action in 1970.

First Pension Check

The first member of Local 1159, Point Pleasant, W. Va., to receive a pension check since the Chemical Valley District Council Pension Plan went into effect June, 1966, was Wm. A. Dotson, center, shown here with Local President John Reitmire and Bus. Rep. Carl Hall.

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

THE FRAMING SQUARE

The Home Study Course on the Framing Square has now been compiled into a unit and is available through the regular ordering sources at the cost of 30 cents per copy.

Central Arizona Honors Apprentices and Leaders

The Central Arizona Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its annual completion ceremony banquet on October 24. Members of the Flagstaff Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee were guest participants.

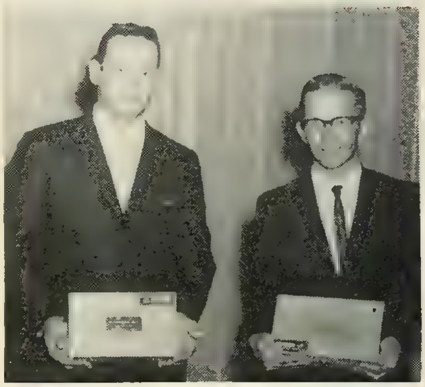
The Central Area presented 20 journeyman certificates and Flagstaff presented two.

A certificate for meritorious service from the Arizona Apprenticeship Council was presented to Robert W. Knox, a long-time member of the Central Area Committee and former business representative of Local 1089, now retired.

Neil Adams, Local 906, Glendale, Arizona, and Calvin Cassaday, Local 1216, Mesa, Arizona, received special certificates as "Outstanding Apprentices."

Jerrold Morton, Local 1216, and William Petz, Local 1089, Phoenix, received special awards for four years perfect attendance at related training classes.

Neil A. Adams, above, received a special certificate as a winner of the Central Area's Outstanding Carpenter Apprentice Contest.



William Petz, left, and Jerrold Morton, with their special award for four years of perfect attendance at related training classes.

Those who received journeyman certificates in Arizona, front row, left to right: William Petz, William Bartell, Neil Adams, and Jerrold Morton. Back row, Thomas Asher, Dennis Kenison, Douglas Gray and Ronald Pemberton.

Bob Barrett, left, a member of the Arizona Aprenticeship Council, presents the Council's Meritorious Award Certificate to Bob Knox (retired) for his many years of faithful service to apprenticeship in Arizona, both as a business representative of Local 1089 and as a member of the Central Arizona Carpenters' J.A.C.

Left to right: Earl E. Kropp, field representative, Arizona Apprenticeship Council; Willie Morales, completing apprentice from Flagstaff; Morell Sexton, program director, Western Apprenticeship Association, Indian Training Program; Pete Yazzie, Navajo, Flagstaff, completing apprentice; and Tom Shirley, apprenticeship coordinator, Navajo Tribes' Apprenticeship and Training Program.

IN MEMORIAM

**L.U. NO. 15,
HACKENSACK, N.J.**
Ketz, Joseph

**L.U. NO. 31,
TRENTON, N.J.**
Simpers, Thomas

**L.U. NO. 34,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF.**
Alameda, Anthony
Beavor, Louis
Bowers, George A.
DeMint, Bonner
Lawson, Troy
Luthin, J. H.
Rae, Oren

**L.U. NO. 61,
KANSAS CITY, MO.**
Adamson, James E.
Brown, George T.
Dillon, L. L.
Householder, J. W.
McInnis, Dan
McKinnis, Carmen W.
Morris, Ben
Noble, H. H.
Parigo, Wilbur G.
Purdon, Harold E.
Shelton, D. M.
Simley, Jack
Speise, D. W.
Troxell, Wayne
Ward, John W.
Wasman, Everette

**L.U. NO. 62,
CHICAGO, ILL.**
Foody, James
Langer, Rheinhold
Larson, Bertil
Lilly, Claude
McFarlane, William
Olander, Charles F.
Wedoff, Oscar

**L.U. NO. 67,
BOSTON, MASS.**
Baker, Edger R.
Connolly, Robert L.
Cummings, Eli
Darrigo, Joseph
Doherty, Hugh J.
Gillis, Duncan
Hurley, Edward M.
McKay, Joseph

**L.U. NO. 89,
MOBILE, ALA.**
Cannon, D. H.

**L.U. NO. 101,
BALTIMORE, MD.**
Brown, Robert Lee

**L.U. NO. 132,
WASHINGTON, D.C.**
Clarke, Joe Washington
Morrow, Wilbur
Weaver, Bart J.

**L.U. NO. 141,
CHICAGO, ILL.**
Benson, Charles L.
Carlson, John E.
Johnson, Ragnar O.
O'Neill, Gerald
Roetzheim, William

**L.U. NO. 143,
CANTON, OHIO**
Brendus, Aron

**L.U. NO. 181,
CHICAGO, ILL.**
Davidsen, Louis M.
Lange, David
Schirmer, Evald C.
Storgaard, Nels
Wright, El. C.

**L.U. NO. 198,
DALLAS, TEXAS**
Bond, Wallace A.
DeFord, Boyce L.
Feagans, Roscoe B.
Jones, John H.
Rowden, Claude
Yeats, Dennis E.

**L.U. NO. 230,
PITTSBURGH, PA.**
Barth, Harry G.

**L.U. NO. 246,
NEW YORK, N.Y.**
Eirainer, John

**L.U. NO. 264,
MILWAUKEE, WISC.**
Anderson, Robert
Dallapiazza, Joseph
Gauger, Albert C.
Gruenewald, Erwin T.
Hallmann, George
Jacques, Theodore F.
Jensen, Carl
Kluge, George F.
Krause, Milton A.
Lowery, David
Lutz, August
Maduscha, Joseph
Newquist, Gus
Rosmith, Edward
Salewsky, Henry
Schmidt, Matt M.
Schwichtendurger, Otto
Tarnofsky, Nathan
Timm, Emil
Wallman, John
Wanselow, Sylvester

**L.U. NO. 287,
HARRISBURG, PA.**
Cunningham, Harold T.

**L.U. NO. 345,
MEMPHIS, TENN.**
Cobb, J. E., Jr.
Davis, Roy S.
Doyle, B. F.
Grant, J. H.
Houston, John
Johnson, J. W., Jr.
Keller, Fred
Kendrick, R. C.
Mann, John W.
Nelson, L. E.
Rieathbaum, B. E.
Sanders, W. R.
Webb, Arthur
Wylie, Clark T.

**L.U. NO. 350,
NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.**
DeRaffalle, S.
Gustavson, H.
Ludwig, O.
Mokler, F.

**L.U. NO. 366,
NEW YORK, N.Y.**
Da Forno, Peter

**L.U. NO. 403,
ALEXANDRIA, LA.**
Gaurin, Joe E.

**L.U. NO. 419,
CHICAGO, ILL.**
Kroon, George, Sr.

**L.U. No. 434,
CHICAGO, ILL.**
Antonucci, Peter
Bagdanas, William
Bochmann, Harry O.
Cimaroli, Vincent J.
Degenhart, Donald
Ellement, Peter, Sr.
Geerling, Philip
Green, Elder
Peterson, Oscar
Schroeder, Martin
Wilcox, Robert

**L.U. NO. 436,
NEW ALBANY, IND.**
Dellinger, Charles

**L.U. NO. 586,
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.**
Cutler, David E.
Rowland, William L.
Silva, Victor D.

**L.U. NO. 597,
CENTERVILLE, IOWA**
Anderson, A. V.

**L.U. NO. 608,
NEW YORK, N.Y.**
Bavasso, Grieco
Keeley, John
Moran, John
Rigney, James
Steigerwald, Walter

**L.U. NO. 669,
HARRISBURG, ILL.**
Perkins, Burl

**L.U. NO. 674,
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.**
Mavis, Otto

**L.U. NO. 746,
NORWALK, CONN.**
Clarke, Charles

**L.U. NO. 770,
YAKIMA, WASH.**
Giordano, Sam
Haworth, Frank

**L.U. NO. 787,
NEW YORK, N.Y.**
Fredricksen, Ingolf

**L.U. NO. 791,
NEW YORK, N.Y.**
Butt, Freeman
Melland, Selmer
White, Daniel

**L.U. NO. 848,
SAN BRUNO, CALIF.**
Baumbach, William
Benedict, Lloyd
Dawson, George
Reed, Frank C., Jr.

**L.U. NO. 849,
MANITOWOC, WISC.**
Shimanek, Michael J.

**L.U. NO. 873,
CINCINNATI, OHIO**
Buerkley, Herman
Caddell, Edgar
Dailey, Thomas
Kellerman, Joe
Luthill, Earl
Malone, Joseph
Walsh, Edward

**L.U. NO. 885,
WOBURN, MASS.**
Cardaleen, John
Gillis, Sam
Tricco, Gilbert

**L.U. NO. 982,
DETROIT, MICH.**
Grunpka, Walter
Howard, Walter

**L.U. NO. 1098,
BATON ROUGE, LA.**
Holloway, Homer
Pinion, Mervin
Settoon, Henry
Suratt, E. F.

**L.U. NO. 1266,
AUSTIN, TEXAS**
Densmore, Auddes G.
Rush, James W.

**L.U. NO. 1292,
HUNTINGTON, N.Y.**
Maribo, John
Ffleger, Randolph

**L.U. NO. 1365,
CLEVELAND, OHIO**
Firon, Joseph

**L.U. NO. 1367,
CHICAGO, ILL.**
Olsen, John

**L.U. NO. 1397,
NORTH HEMPSTEAD,
N.Y.**
Cipriano, Michael
B'Onghia, John P.
Hopper, Emerald J.
Nakelski, Anthony

**L.U. NO. 1423,
CORPUS CHRISTI,
TEXAS**
Hames, William Gordon

**L.U. NO. 1433,
DETROIT, MICH.**
Bluhm, Arthur
Garrison, Ronald
Howden, Vince
Hurd, James
Morin, Philip
Nilsen, Theodore
Touchtone, Albert
Wilson, Ray

**L.U. NO. 1456,
NEW YORK, N.Y.**
Almquist, George
Anderson, Harold
Barnes, George
Benson, William
Bjorkman, Arvid
Brondstetter, John
Carlson, Andrew
Chipman, John
Davis, Walter
Fitzpatrick, John
Friedman, Albert
Holmstrom, Alfred
Jensen, Erling
Larsen, Arthur
Larsen, Sven
Leventhal, Charles
McNulty, Joseph
Miskell, Martin
Nicholsen, Helge
Omholt, Thomas
Salvesen, Aanon
Selkee, Vaino

**L.U. NO. 1797,
RENTON, WASH.**
Alvis, Clarence R.
Anderson, Andy
Arp, John B.
Beshears, Ronnie E.
Blair, William E.
Davis, Clarence O.
Gibb, L. T.
Holmes, Lewis E.
Loken, Olal W.
Nelson, Henry W.
Rose, Leo L.
Steckler, Alexander
Evaren, Fred
Weed, James
Weisner, Paul L.
Willson, Gary S.

**L.U. NO. 1822,
FT. WORTH, TEXAS**
Cloyd, John S.

**L.U. NO. 1846,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.**
Betz, Peter
Blanchard, Preston, Sr.
Bonner, Eugene
Boyer, Peter
Brooks, Lloys W.
Campo, Anthony, Sr.
Chavannes, Ernest
Gaudin, Paul H., Sr.
Hatfield, H. E.
Hebert, Wilbur A.
Herbert, John D., Sr.
Hutchinson, Roscoe
Jolet, Henry
Landry, Eugene
Martin, Herbert W.
Molero, Vincent M.
Morford, James A.
Munch, Norris J.
Ryan, Caldwell
Schmitt, Joseph
Smalley, Dewey
Sperier, Walter E.

**L.U. NO. 1849,
PASCO, WASH.**
Tiffany, Roy

**L.U. NO. 1913,
VAN NUYS, CALIF.**
Bashor, J. S.
Brown, Forrest W.
Buck, Herbert A.
Byers, Ora
Carter, T. R.
Coffie, James
Collaraffi, George D.

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IN MEMORIAM,

Continued from Preceding Page

Collings, John
Dornan, William R.
Fischer, Edward H.
Forgette, Felix
Gerster, Ed J.
Good, Charles W.
Goodwin, Charles W.
Goodwin, A. W.
Hopkins, William C.
Jacobsen, F. A.
Jamison, P. J.
Johnson, Oscar E.
Johnson, Peter M.
Krogstad, Arnold
Kukuski, Anthony
Lamp, Clarence H.
Lindquist, Einar
MacDonald, Gordon F.
McCombs, John G.
McQuade, Ronald C.
Metcalfe, S.C.T.
Mitchell, Ray D.
Morrison, S. G. W.
Nelson Albert
Newquist, David
Noland, Frank
Olson, Gust H.
Owens, Oliver
Pound, N. A.
Rains, Burt J.
Robone, Joseph
Roth, Frank B.
Roth, LeRoy F.
Ryan, Jack
Sale, R. F.
Sarni, Joseph
Schleuter, Ed
Scott, George G.
Sheets, Roy W.
Souza, William F.
Stover, Edgar
Strom, Arnold
Thomas, William E.
Tucker, John E.
Underwood, Roy
Walovitch, Abe
Washburn, Emery E.
Wedman, Emil
Weibly, Foster L.
Weyraugh, J. E.

L.U. NO. 2435, INGLEWOOD, CALIF.

Beasley, Garold M.
Becker, Robert M.
Burke, Robert E.
Boyce, John A.
Grover, Byron S.
Grover, Mason
Henry, Rush
Mardall, Albin
Montau, Herman
Morsaint, Alex

L.U. NO. 2931, EUREKA, CALIF.

Myer, Clifford T.

L.U. NO. 3127, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Pandolf, Joseph
Piola, John
Prescott, Harry B.
Sutera, William P.

The High Cost of Retirement

From Press Associates, Inc.

■ If you're a retired couple, self-supporting and in reasonably good health, you'll need about $6,000 a year to maintain a relatively high, though not luxurious, standard of living according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

An "intermediate" or more moderate budget will take about $3,900 and you can just about get along on $2,700.

In each case you will have to add about 9 percent for the rise in the cost of living since 1967 when the budgets were first figured and take into account where you live ranging all the way from Honolulu where living costs are highest and non-metropolitan areas of the South where they are cheapest.

The three budgets, based on living standards of the 1960's, permits a couple to maintain health and well-being and participate in community activities. The differences between the budgets lie in better goods, more services, types of recreation, meals away from home and alcoholic beverages.

The $6,039 budget as of 1967 assumes the largest proportion of homeowners, provides new cars for some couples, allows more household appliances and equipment and more paid services than the other two levels.

The $2,671 budget assumes a smaller proportion own their homes, dwelling units lack air conditioning, couples rely more on public transportation, they perform more services for themselves and they make greater use of free recreation facilities.

The $3,857 "intermediate" budget, as its designation implies, lies in between the other two budgets.

A majority of the items common to the three budgets are in greater quantity and better quality at each higher level of living.

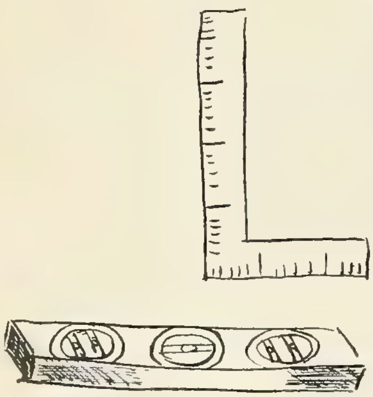
Although all three budgets vary in specific detail, housing at roughly one-third of income, is the most expensive item. Food is second at between 21 and 29 percent. The lower the budget the higher the percentage that goes to medical care while clothing and personal care are about equal.

Based on statistics for the higher budget, it made a great deal of difference where you lived. On a scale of 100, Honolulu is highest at 120 while non-metropolitan areas of the South are lowest at 80.

The nation's biggest cities are generally the most expensive including Boston at 119, New York at 115, San Francisco, at 109, Los Angeles slightly lower and the Mid-West somewhat lower. Cities below the 100 mark are mostly in the South and South West.

In its press release the Labor Department said that the budgets had been developed to "meet the needs of public assistance agencies, voluntary social and welfare agencies, business, labor unions and individuals concerned with retirement planning." ■

TOOL TALK



"Just because I'm on the level, you don't have to call me square!"

Michael Rende, Local 323, Beacon, N.Y.

National Safety Council

Continued from Page 9

riculum and for promoting safety for construction workers.

It is a pleasure to see Brotherhood members receiving recognition. We hope that next year more Brotherhood representatives will be deserving and receiving such recognition for helping to preserve the lives and health of their fellow members.

As a final point of interest, the Labor Conference reported a substantial increase in labor memberships in the National Safety Council. We are happy to report that a good share of that increase came from new memberships for Brotherhood local unions and councils. ■

Lakeland NEWS

Items of interest from the Brotherhood's retirement home at Lakeland, Florida.

Fredolph Carlson, Local 66, Jamestown, N.Y., arrived at the Home October 9, 1969.

●

Lee R. Van Voorhis, Local 2340, Bradenton, Florida, arrived at the Home October 20, 1969.

●

Ben F. Whitehurst, Local 1590, Washington, D.C., arrived at the Home October 21, 1969.

●

Richard J. Erickson, Local 87, St. Paul, Minn., arrived at the Home October 28, 1969.

●

Tom Saunders, Local 1433, Detroit, Mich., arrived at the Home October 29, 1969.

Fred Yager, Local 146, Schenectady, N.Y., died October 2, 1969. Burial was at Scotia, N.Y.

●

Wm. E. Smith, Local 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., died October 5, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Walker J. Doss, Local 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, died October 10, 1969. Burial was in Cincinnati.

●

Francis M. O'Boyle, Local 306, Newark, N.J., died October 24, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Theodore F. Weber, Local 105, Cleveland, Ohio, died October 27, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

James Rut, Local 1786, Chicago, Ill., died October 28, 1969. He was buried in the Home Cemetery.

●

Al Bilecki, Local 224, Cincinnati, Ohio, withdrew from the Home October 10, 1969.

Philadelphia Area Members and Wives Tour Retirement Home

Members and wives from the Philadelphia District Council as they prepared to tour the grounds of the Lakeland Home.

On Friday October 10, members of local unions in the Philadelphia, Pa., area and their wives—37 persons in all—who were making a tour of Florida, visited the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida. Richard C. O'Driscoll of the Carpenters Pension Fund of Philadelphia and Vicinity was in charge of the group.

When they reached the Home, they were put into small groups with members residing at the Home who were from the Philadelphia District, and then they took tours of the building and grounds.

They were served a noon meal in the dining room, with a special table set up for them. After lunch they all gathered in the Auditorium and Joe Plymate, director of the Home, gave a brief outline on the requirements for entering the Home and rules and regulations on the operation of the Home.

All of the members in the group were either eligible for admission to the Home or very near to meeting the requirements for admission. Several stated they planned to file for admission soon.

Give to CLIC!

The Carpenters' Legislative Improvement Committee needs your continuing support.

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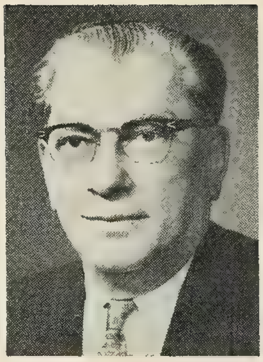
IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Flexible Interest Rates May Offer Way Out of Housing Crisis

■ The Housing Act of 1968 established a goal of twenty-six million new housing units by 1979. This breaks down to an average of 2.6 million units per year.

The program is scarcely a year old and already we are far behind schedule. All statistics indicate that no more than 1.3 million units will be erected this year. Consequently, there will be a carry-over of at least 1.25 million units into the 1970's. This is not an auspicious start.

I am sure the construction industry can gear itself to meet the goals set by the Act. The industry thrives on challenge. The tremendous challenges imposed by World War II and the Korean conflict were met fully and on time. The housing crisis can be met with equally good results if government policies and economic conditions do not impose too many insurmountable obstacles.

Past performance proves the industry has the capacity to meet any production burdens placed upon it. What raises doubts about achieving the goal is the rapid rate at which ordinary wage earners are being priced out of the housing market by spiraling land costs and fantastic interest rates.

Measured by need, the demand for housing is almost unlimited; measured by ability to pay in today's inflated market, the demand shrinks considerably. Therefore, I believe the main thrust for solving the housing problem must come from correcting the factors which already have driven land prices and interest rates to unhealthy highs—and threaten to drive them even higher.

Too many "experts" fail to grasp the simple fact that interest rates and land costs are putting good housing beyond the reach of those whose need is greatest. These experts concentrate most of their research and effort on trying to reduce labor costs by one means or another. This is an exercise in futility, since total labor costs involved in erecting a home make up a very small percentage of the total cost of paying off the home through an eight or nine percent mortgage. The interest charges can be eight or nine times the labor cost.

How can interest and land costs be held in check? There is no easy way, but there are a few things I think could be tried.

Since a good deal of home financing is handled by savings and loan associations, it seems to me that some tax encouragement (similar to capital gains) on deposits up to $10,000 or $12,000 might make more mortgage money available.

Mortgages with flexible interest rates which go up and down with the fluctuations of other interest rates also might merit some study.

A check on wild land speculation might be achieved by upping taxes on idle land while reducing them on improvements thereon.

These are only a few possible avenues to explore for a formula to bring housing costs into line with capacity of working people to pay.

Once it is realized that a one percent increase in mortgage interest rates on a 30-year mortgage roughly equals the labor cost involved in building the house, it soon becomes obvious that new approaches to the housing problem must be developed. ■

A CHILD . . .
A DISEASE . . .
A CHALLENGE . . .

THE CHILDREN'S ASTHMA RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL is presently caring for the greatest number of asthmatically-crippled boys and girls in all of its long history. The C. J. Haggerty Fund is an integral part of this program. It provides care and research for these children who come from every sector of the country. They are given free medical care regardless of creed or origin.

Through the findings of CARIH's world-famous Institute, they are able to save countless more lives that would otherwise be lost. The need for interpreting diverse information about asthma is reflected in the thousands of inquiries received each year by the Medical Department from private physicians and prominent clinics for the special help needed in treating their own asthmatic patients.

At the present time many children of Trade Unionists' families are being rehabilitated at this nationally-renowned Institution. Through Labors' support, the Haggerty Fund aids these children and many more like them.

Right now, as you read this, children from all over the world—some perhaps, from your own community—or your own Local—are in residence in Denver, Colorado, on a beautiful 12½ acre campus called the Children's Asthma Research Institute and Hospital. These are not ordinary children. They are victims of intractable asthma—asthma so severe that it is deemed "medically hopeless" in their own communities.

It costs $6,000 to treat and care for a child at CARIH for one year, $12,000 for the average 2-year stay—not one penny of which is charged to the child or his family. Who pays the bill for treating, housing and feeding these children? Who furthers the great strides of CARIH's research program, coming ever closer to the day when asthma and other allergic diseases which now afflict more than 5 million Americans will at last be conquered? The answer must be you and the many other individuals and Unions who have come to care about CARIH.

Send your contribution today to the address shown below.

CARIH National Labor Council

Children's Asthma Research Institute & Hospital

1258 N. HIGHLAND AVENUE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90038

Now Stanley gives you more power to fasten just about anything.

Our new line of pistol grip power screw drivers is so rugged, as well as powerful, that we're backing it with an Unconditional Service Guarantee until September 1, 1970. Moreover, all six drivers are reversible and cost less than what others charge for non-reversing models.

Our Super Duty models are equipped with full ball and needle bearings and oversize fans. A finger-tip reversing lever is conveniently located near the heavy-duty, double-pole, dc/ac trigger switch. And the Super Duty models have the most durable cord attachment available anywhere.

The Super Duty models include a Positive Clutch model, No. 90 530, with its torque controlled by operator pressure. The Adjustable Clutch model, No. 90 560, can be pre-set mechanically for torque in a range from 10-65 in./lbs. The Drywall Driver, No. 90 540, has a depth adjusting clutch for precise seating of drywall screws. The Fastener Driver, No. 90 550 drives drill-point screws through ¼″ cold rolled steel. It's been tested to 130 in./lbs. of torque.

There are also Standard Duty models of Positive Clutch, No. 90 531, and Drywall, No. 90 541, Drivers. The complete line has a price range from $64.50 to $99.00.

For complete information on this new line and the Unconditional Service Guarantee, ask your distributor for brochure No. E-499 or write Stanley Power Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Connecticut 06050.

STANLEY®

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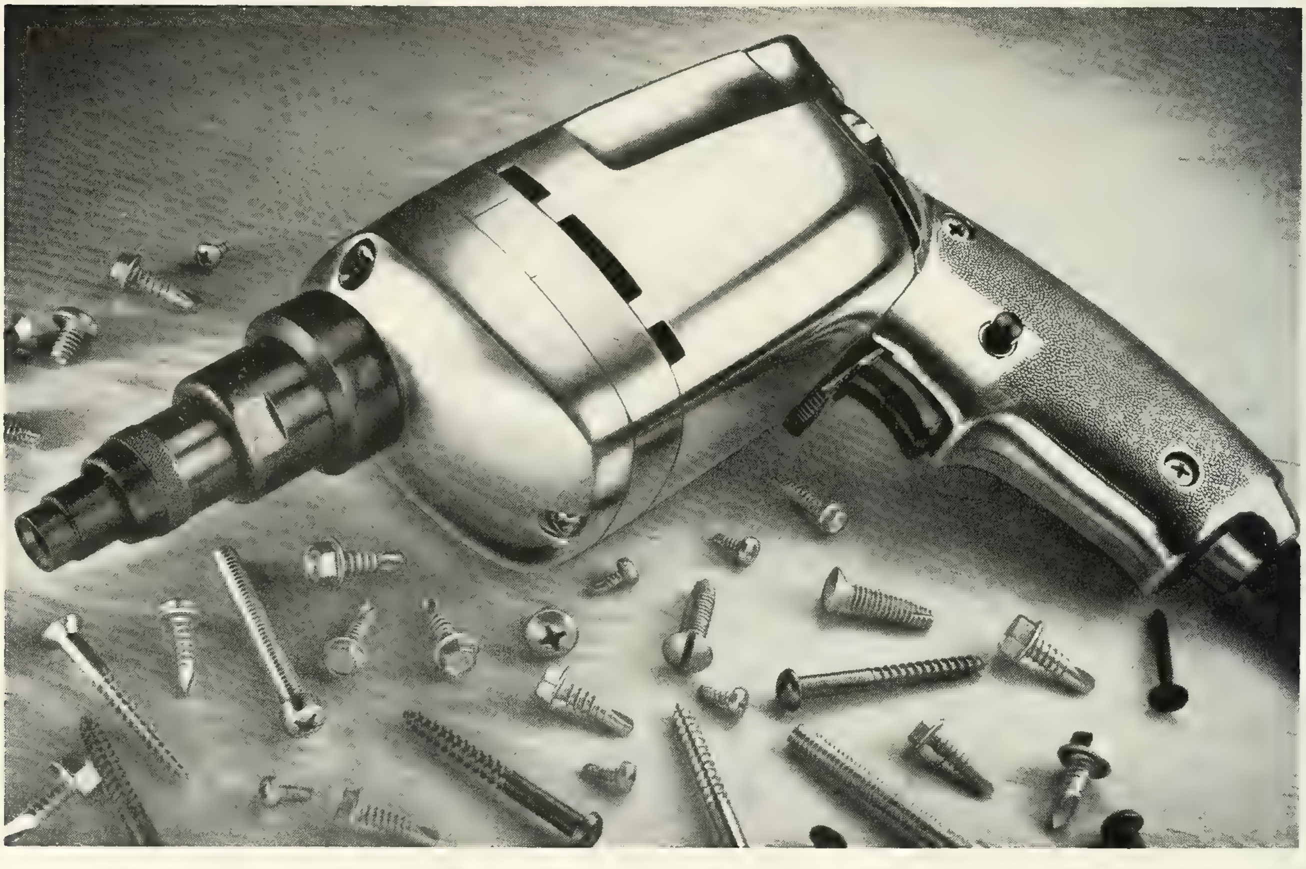

Now Stanley gives you more power to fasten just about anything.

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